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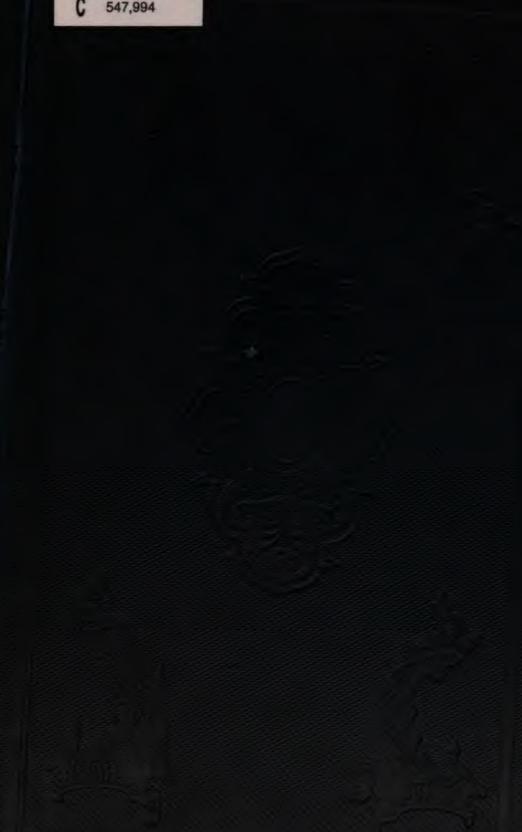
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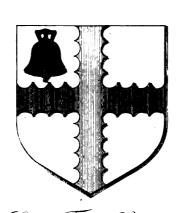
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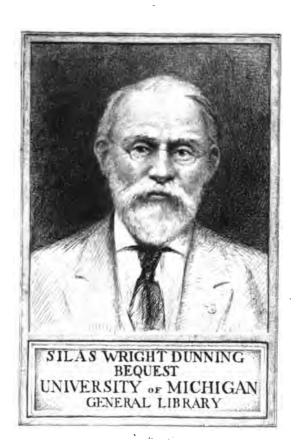


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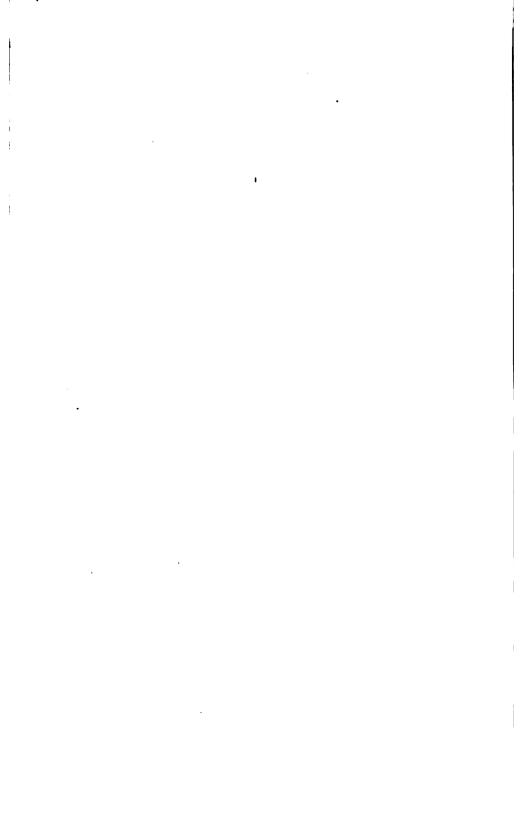


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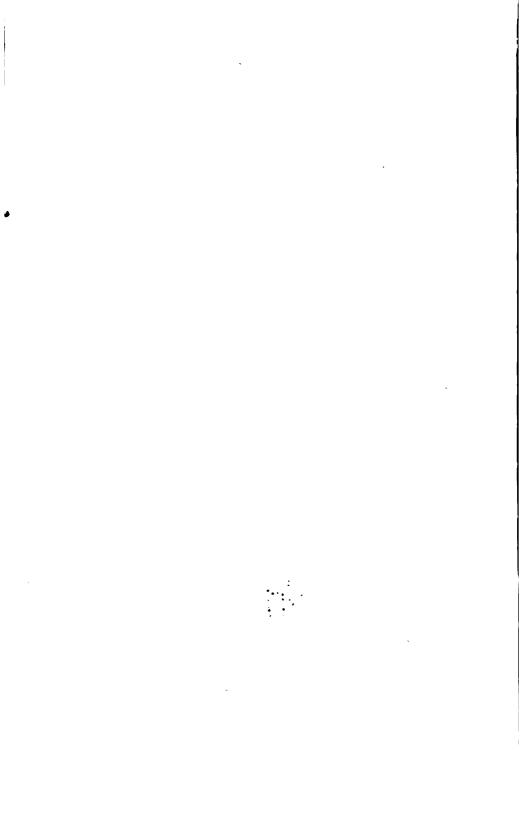
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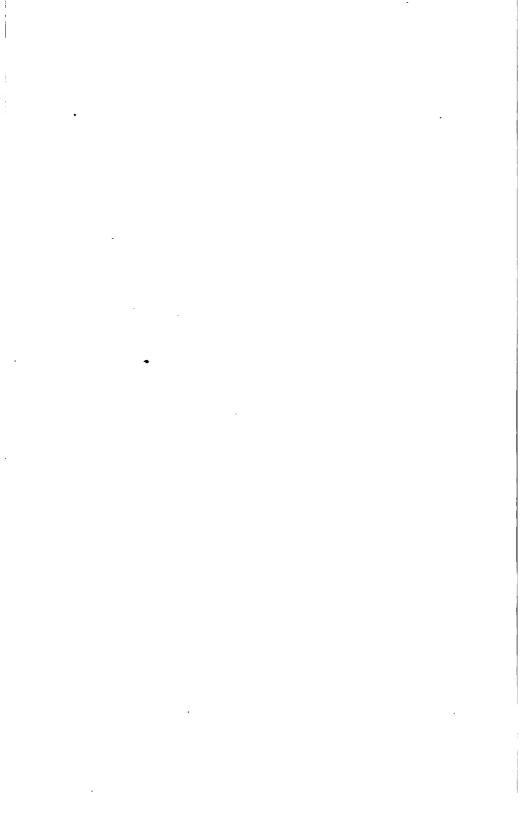
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Pratt, Edward Roger Murr		Walker, Ernest	Great Yarmouth
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REGULATIONS.

- I. THAT the Society shall be called "THE NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY."
- 2. That the object of the Society shall be to collect the best information on the Arts and Monuments of the County, including Primeval Antiquities; Numismatics; Architecture, Civil and Ecclesiastical; Sculpture; Painting on Walls, Wood, or Glass; Civil History and Antiquities, comprising Manors, Manorial Rights, Privileges and Customs; Descent; Genealogy; Ecclesiastical History or Endowments, and Charitable Foundations; Records, &c., and all other matters usually comprised under the head of Archæology.
- 3. That the Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretaries, and a Committee of eighteen.
- 4. That all such Antiquities as shall be given to the Society, shall be presented to the Norwich Museum.
- 5. That six of the Committee shall go out annually in rotation, but with the power of being re-elected; and also that the Committee shall supply any vacancy that may occur in their number during the year.
- 6. That the President, Vice-Presidents, and Treasurer and Secretaries, be elected at the Annual General Meeting for one year, with power of being re-elected, and shall be ex-officio members of the Committee.
- 7. That any person desirous to become a Member of this Society, shall be proposed by at least two of its Members, at either a General or Committee Meeting.
- 8. That every Member shall pay the Annual Subscription of Seven Shillings and Sixpence, to be due in advance on the first of January.
- 9. That distinguished Antiquaries, not connected with the County, may be elected as Honorary Members, at any of the General or Committee Meetings of the Society, on being proposed by two of the Members.
- 10. That four General Meetings shall be held in the year, at such times and places as shall be from time to time determined by the Committee.

- 11. That such short Papers shall be read at the Meetings as the Committee shall previously approve of, and that the Meetings shall conclude with the exhibition of, and discussion on, such subjects of interest or curiosity as Members may produce.
- 12. That the Committee may, on such occasions as they shall think necessary, call Special Meetings by advertisement.
- 13. That the Accounts shall be audited, and a statement of the affairs of the Society shall be given at the first General Meeting in the year.
- 14. That the Committee shall meet from time to time, to receive information and make such arrangements as may be necessary, preparatory to the General Meetings. That three shall be a quorum, and that the Chairman shall have the casting vote.
- 15. That a short Annual Report of the Proceedings of the Society shall be laid before the General Meeting, and that a list of Members shall be printed from time to time.
- 16. That all papers deposited in the archives of this Society shall be considered the property of the Society: but that it shall be optional with the Committee to receive communications from Members, who are writing with other objects in view, and to return the same, after perusal, to the author.
- 17. That the Committee shall have the power of making Bye Laws, which shall remain in force till the next General Meeting.
- 18. That the Committee shall have the power of publishing such papers and engravings, at the Society's expense, as may be deemed worthy of being printed; that each Subscriber shall be entitled to a copy of such publication, either gratis or at such price as the funds of the Society will admit, from the time of his admission; and to such further copies, and previous publications (if there be any in hand), at a price to be fixed by the Committee; that the author of such published papers shall be entitled to fifteen copies, gratis; and that the Committee shall have the power to make such arrangements for reprinting any of the parts of the Society's Papers, when out of print, as they may deem most conducive to the interest of the Society.
- 19. That the Society in its pursuits shall be confined to the County of Norfolk.

The Register of Crabhouse Hunnery.

COMMUNICATED BY

MISS MARY BATESON.

THROUGH the kindness of Dr. Jessopp I learned the existence of a MS. Register of Crabhouse Nunnery, which, though mentioned by the great monastic authorities, does not appear to have been read by them. very little has been known of this nunnery, but Samuel Woodward's description of the contents of the MS. makes it clear that there is further material for its history. He says, in the Norfolk Topographer's Manual (Appendix, p. 260) that it contains:—The legend of the foundation; charters, and history of early benefactors, up to folio At folio 36 follows the Terrarium. This extends to folio 49. At folio 50 b, and on to 53, is a "Mencyon of werkys made in the house of Crabhouse under Joan Wygenhale, 1420-44, Prioress." At folio 55 we have the "Survaye of the Late priory of Crabhouse and West Dereham, made the 22th daye of Marche, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary." 1 The first part, up to folio 35 b, is almost

¹ A survey of the same date, of which that bound in the Register is probably a copy, has been transcribed by the Rev. G. H. Dashwood in the *Norfolk Archaelogy*, vol. v., 1859, p. 257. It differs in a few points from that contained in the Register.

entirely in Old French, the terrarium is in Latin, the rest is in English.

The manuscript was presented to the British Museum by the Rev. Henry Robinson, June 29, 1765. It is possible that it was once in the possession of Sir Henry Spelman, as he quotes from it in his *Glossary*, and his quotations are marked in the manuscript. The French Register does not appear to have been all written by one hand; as it proceeds the writing becomes steadily worse, and matters of fact are frequently corrected, apparently to bring it up to date.

The early history of Crabhouse is most obscure, but by a comparison of the Crabhouse Register with that of Castleacre some fresh light is thrown on the subject. The Crabhouse Register's account runs in translation thus:-"Once upon a time there was a maiden whose heart the Holy Spirit moved to seek a desert place where she might serve God without disturbance of any earthly thing; so she found this place, which is now called Crabhouse, all wild, and far around on every side was no human habitation, and even in the present day there are some people no less than sixty years of age who say that their fathers told them that they might think that no house stood there, nor was there any good land or habitation on that part The aforesaid maiden found that place of Bustardsdole. to her liking, and there assembled along with her other maidens, and there they caused a chapel to be reared in honour of God and of His dear Mother, the Virgin Mary, and of St. John the Evangelist, in which place for many a day they served God."

To this we may add the name of the maiden and a few other facts from the Castleacre Register, from which extracts are given in Dugdale, vol. v., p. 69, among the charters of the priory of Normansburgh in South Reinham.

In folio 82 b of the Castleacre Register we are told that William de Lesewis 1 (Dugdale prints Lisewise) and his wife Matilda and his son Godfrey grant to Leva (Dugdale prints Lena), a nun, daughter of Godric of Lynn, "heremum in australi parte situm juxta Wigehale," "sicut Rogerus prior de Reinham et fratres sui canonici, cum carta sua se testantur eis dedisse," since William had originally granted the land to them. The date of the foundation of Reinham Priory is given by Tanner as about 1160 (and Dugdale, v. p. 68.)

Roger, prior of Reinham, and his canons confirm William de Lesewis' grant to Leva, calling it "heremum Johannis Evangelistæ," and they confirm it "cum omnibus pertinentiis infra circuitum fovearum, et extra, et cum turbaria quæ fuit Alurici filii Chidemanni, tenendum de ecclesia nostra et de nobis et de successoribus nostris omni subjectione remota, annuatim reddendo duodecim denarios de recognitione ecclesiæ nostræ, in die S. Johannis Evangelistæ infra natale."—Dugdale, v. 70.

But we are next told (Reg. Castelacre, fol. 54) that Godefrey de Lisewise (William's son), with the consent of his wife Matilda, and of his son William, and of his other children, after saluting John, bishop of Norwich, granted the cell in Normansburgh, founded by his father, to the prior and monks of Acre, and included among its lands "dimidiam acram turbariæ quæ jacet contra Meteles, et heremitorium de Wigehale quod Johanna³ heremita tenuit."

The hermit Joanna is mentioned in the Crabhouse Register, though not by name:—"But the devil, who never ceases from pulling down all good works, put it into the hearts of those who were his ministers to rob the aforesaid maidens who did thus, wherefore the place

¹ Pl. of Lesew., a pasture.

² Dugdale, v. 69, prints Johannes, which Blomefield follows, but this appears to be a mistake.

was removed, which still is called in English Gavelcroft. There they made their habitation near the river, which still exists, and to be the more sure of holding their place and their habitation in peace, they took to themselves a chief lord, from whom they could hold for an annual rent, and by whom they could be defended and guaranteed, which still endures.

"Many years after there came a flood of water, which overwhelmed their habitation, wherefore they went away and did not again return, and how and where they lived is not known, except only of the one who made herself a recluse in the cemetery of Mary Magdalene of Wigenhall, who had the documents of the aforesaid place of Crabhouse; the which, either during her life or after her death, were carried away to the house of Castleacre, where they still are."

As to the date of the foundation, we learn from Reg. Castelacre, fol. 151 b, that when an enquiry was made into the origin of the Podike (Pokedich), it was discovered that in 1181 "non sunt aliqua habitaciones hominum nostra lucra in Wigenhall & Bustardesdole usque ad australem finem ville nisi solum monasterium de Crabhus cum aliquibus terris & possessionibus suis; cimiterium¹ erat quasi mare mariscum et wasteyn,² & nulli omne pertinebat post illud versus tempus venerabilium hominum de Wigenhall de diversis parochiis."

Further, we have in the Castleacre Register a composition headed "De heremitorio Wigehale," beginning thus:—
"J(ohanni) primo dei gratia Norwicensi episcopo & Thoma archidiacono salutem in Christo." A controversy with the prior and monks of Acre has been aroused by the prior and canons of Reinham and the nuns of Wigenhale. It is settled that the canons give up their rights in the chapel and hermitage of Wigenhale, and the nuns are to have

¹ See p. 13, line 16. ² Se

² See pars. 158, 183, 214.

tithes from the lands which they cultivate, and a license to celebrate divine service in the chapel by their own chaplains, on payment of 6d to the prior and monks of Acre.

The Crabhouse Register thus describes what happened after the flood of water had driven the nuns away:—
"The lord whom they chose dealt with the tenement of the aforesaid place of Crabhouse, entered there as into his purchase, and held it a long time, and did so till the time when he gave it in marriage with his sister to one who was called Aylmer Kok, the chaplain of Crabhouse; the name of the lord was Alan the son of Richard, of the parish of Our Lady of Wigenhall."

Aylmer and Agnes Kok leave half the hermitage (? armitorie) of Crabhouse, with half the land near the chapel thereof, to a house of canons, possibly and probably at Wiggenhall, viz., Roger the Canon and others, to hold at a rent of 12d. yearly. Subsequently Roger and his canons acquired the other half, and some more land along the river of Wiggenhall, viz., a strip 27 perches by 12 perches. Aleyn Kok, son and heir of Aylmer, confirmed his father's gift, and added more. The reserved rent Sir Thomas Ingoldsthorp bought eventually from Thomas Atelaye. But no lord or anyone else was "patron" of the house or had any advowson rights over it (p. 14). For this and for the following I am indebted to Dr. Jessopp. The account of the early history of the house resolves itself into:-first, a semi-fabulous story of a damsel who set up a nunnery which came to nought, but inasmuch as the lands once given to such houses were inalienable, if a deed of gift could be made out, the land included in such deed might be called in at any time. The said damsel died a "recluse," and the lands fell into the hands of a, b, or c; the churches into the hands of a corporation of canons (which they often did about the middle of the twelfth century); part of the lands, too, fell into the hands of the

Castleacre monks. Next there rose up another maiden who claimed to revive the nunnery, and thereupon set herself to reclaim lands, which the Register proceeds to describe in detail.

With the exception of Taylor 1 (Index Monast. p. 19) all the authorities agree in saying that the nunnery belonged to the Austin order. From the Register it would be difficult to draw any certain conclusion; but all doubt is removed by the fact that in the Cal. Inquis. Post Mortem, 35 Henry VI., No. 20, mem. 18 (Edmund Ingaldesthorp), it is described as "prioratus monialium sancti Augustini de Crabhous."

There are a few grants of land to Crabhouse, not mentioned in the Register, given in the Castleacre Register and the Patent Rolls. Blomefield, ix. 173, gives the following grant as made by the command of Henry II., which approximately dates it:—"Pro tofta Aschetini et octo acris de Torpelondia, fol. 76 b, Reg. Cas. Sciant presentes et futuri, quod Reginaldus filius Hamonis de Torpelond, et uxor mea Theda, et hæredes nostri, dedimus et concessimus in perpetuam elemosinam, Deo et sanctæ Mariæ, et sancto Johanni, et sancto Thoma.² et monialibus Deo servientibus

¹ I cannot find the origin of Taylor's statement that it belonged to the order of Fontevrault, but it appears that Taylor considered the order of Fontevrault and the Austin order one and the same: for, while speaking of Crabhouse as of the order of Fontevrault, on p. 99, he gives under the heading "Austin Friars of the Order of Fontevrault," Campsey and Flixton, and in the Index calls them merely Austin. Dugdale calls these two Austin, and Weever (Fun. Mon., ed. 1631, p. 766), gives Flixton as Austin on the authority of a manuscript. Furthermore, great doubt seems to exist whether the order of Fontevrault was a Benedictine or an Austin order. The Abbé Edouard (1873, Paris, p. 84), in his history of the order, comes to the conclusion that it was Benedictine, as also does Honoratus Nicquetus (History of the Order, 1642), and Dugdale gives it among the Benedictine orders.

² The Register does not name S. Thomas in the dedication, and gives S. Mary Magdalene in his place.

et servituris in Heremo juxta Wigehale, cum filia nostra quam ibi educandam et Deo serviendam in religione commendavimus, toftam Aschetini, quæ unam acram terræ continet, et octo acras in campo Torpelondiæ," and other lands.

In the Hundred Rolls, i. 459, the prior of Westacre and the prioress of Crabhouse are described as holding the third part of a knight's fee in Thorpeland, which they hold from William Bardolf, a tenant-in-chief of the king.

There are other grants of lands in Pat. Rolls, 2 Edward III., part 1, mem. 25; 9 Edward III., part 1, mem. 1; 38 Edward III., part 2, mem. 48; 11 Richard II., part 2, mem. 24; 12 Henry IV., mem. 42.

The Pat. Roll, 25 Henry VI., part 1, mem. 25, is a license to the convent to acquire lands in mortmain, granted in the usual form, on account of the poverty and distress of the prioress and convent, whose possessions do not suffice for their sustenance, and whose houses are ruined for lack of repairs which they cannot afford to make. In consequence, a license is offered to any one who will make a grant up to the sum of £10.

The date of the French part of the Register is not given, but it appears to belong to the latter part of the fourteenth century. Agnes de Methelwolde is spoken of as a prioress of the past, and Tanner gives her date as 1315—44.

The account of Joan Wigenhall's works must have been written after 1470, as an event is given as happening in 1461, "nine years before the death of Margery Daubeney, Prioress," and her successor, Etheldreda Wulmere, is spoken of. The book opens with a dispute about a marriage fee dated 1476.

The Terrarium and Rental are dated 1420.

The passages in the Register which have an interest apart from the point of view of local topography and genealogy, are chiefly those which treat of the domestic economy of the house, and of the relations of the monastic church to the parish churches.

To what church particular lands paid tithes is carefully determined, and the statements made almost always coincide with those made in Castleacre Register, where, on folio 148 b, is an enquiry made about tithes, owing to the frequent discord arising "inter Rectores Ecclesiarum Germani, Sancti Petri, Sancte Marie Magdalene de Wigehale pro decimis terrarum jacentium in dicta villa apud Crabhous inter Bustardeslode & Stapelwere." Twelve faithful men from each parish are to be elected, who know the said lands and the place of Crabhouse, near the convent.

It is clear from the Register that few gifts were made to the nunnery without some return, and the word gift (doun) so frequently used, often appears to be a euphemism for sale or lease. The nunnery seems not only to have received but also to have paid a considerable rent. The nuns occupied the position of tenant almost as often as that of landlord. Grants are made in return for an annual rent, or for a fixed price, also for "livreysons," which seem to have been the mediæval form of annuities and life insurance, and for prayers to be said by a chaplain of the nunnery.

Numerous bad bargains are commented on by the writer (pp. 21, 42), and the payment of scutage is several times mentioned in the latter part of the Register (pp. 37, 42.)

We read of the building of the monastic church, dormitory, refectory, and infirmary. The monastic mill is frequently referred to. A hall, a grange, a stable, a bakehouse, and a noble room are built for 100 pounds of silver.

¹ See p. 15. ² See p. 19. ⁸ See pp. 31, 35, 40. ⁴ See p. 48.

That buildings on the Crabhouse lands were few and far between seems clear from the fact that where they exist they are mentioned, and such mentions are rare.

The Register never allows us to forget the marshy situation, and there is evidence that the numery contributed its share to the draining of the fens. Early in its history it had severely suffered from a flood, and as it was built on the bank of the tidal Ouse (the Rive de Wigehale) it must have stood in constant danger of such floods.

The lode of the house is described as running through "le clos de la curt," and the abuttals named are repeatedly dykes and ditches.

Lands are described as newly recovered from waste, and it is stated that those who recovered lands are lords of them for a certain rent paid to the king.

The Register gives the names of two prioresses not mentioned by Tanner,—Christian of Tilney, and a certain Catherine. The prioress Christian of Tilney has been discovered by the Rev. G. H. Dashwood as making a grant about 1271. The names of four nuns are given,—Philippa de Duntone, Juliana Fitz-michael, Joanna Brunger, and Beatrice Ingoldsthorpe.

The account of Robert Welle's benefaction is interesting. We are told he spent largely to gain for the nuns half the revenues of the church of St. Peter, Wiggenhall; he excused them a debt of £100, and received in return a field in Setchy, but he restored it to provide dress for the ten ladies of the house who had been nuns longest. Then follows some account of the domestic arrangements of the convent, the rents of what lands went to buy bread, beer, flesh, fish, herrings, iron, steel, nails; also dress and shoes, table-cloths, "dwiling," and linen. Another sum is set aside for strangers, and the prioress' household expenses; one for the repair of the house, the church, and

the dykes, both marsh and sea dykes, and one for the wages of the household. Then for feeding the cattle, for fuel, and for carts special amounts are fixed, and twenty-four cows and one bull go to the repair of the new houses and new ditches made for the common profit of the house.

The English part of the Register speaks for itself. Among the many interesting points in it may be noticed the Guild of the Trinity which neighbours held in the church (p. 59).

Nothing is left to mark the scene of all Joan of Wiggenhall's activity but the name of a neat new villa, Crabb's Abbey, standing on the left bank of the Ouse, a little north of Stow.

I have written out the abbreviations in full, putting my additions in italics when marks of abbreviation are given in the MS., and in brackets when not so given. I have used the Old French Dictionary of La Curne de Sainte-Palaye (1880.)

To Dr. Jessopp I am indebted not only for the know-ledge of the existence of this Register, but also for many notes and for much kind help and encouragement; and I am under great obligations to Professor Skeat for many corrections, philological notes, and the choice and translation of words in the glossary.

REGISTER OF CRABBHOUSE ABBEY,

No. 4733. Addit. MSS.

1. Memorandum that the yere of our lord MCCCCLXXVI. by the special licens of my lord of Norwich, Thomas

Hunston¹ and Margaret Kervyle were maried the ix day of Septembyr, in the monastery of Crabhous. By the which mariage had the viker of Magdaleynn non encres withinne the said monastery; ffor the dute that gru to the chirch by the seid mariage, ffor the mony that was leid on the book and offerid in the candelis and also the clerkis dute remaynyd pesybly in the seyd monastery to the profiht of the sextrice. But in as mech as the viker of Magdalene had befor pretended a tytil to have the mariagis of personis mariable within the seid monastery, and had obtevnyd in that behalve the good wil of my lordis scribe, the forseid Thomas Hunston coud not obteyne my lordys licens to mary in Crabhouse with out he promysid to compowne with the vyker forseid so that be lordis licens the forseid viker shuld not be put to his action, nir his pretens in now[i]se damagid by that, ffor the which forsayd promys, the seyd viker receyvid of the forseid Thomas, besyde the forseide dute, by the handis of the same scribe as be wey of composition so drevyn, xd., and by non odir mene, by Record of the vikere of Seynt Mary, Modyr of Crist, in Wygenale. The viker of Swafham and odir 2 where the seid viker of Magdelen seid opynly he wold never pretend titil within the seid monastery.

- 2. Assit principio sancta Maria meo. Jesu le Rey omnipotent Seyt a ceste commencement, Ke nasquyt de la virgine Marie, & suffrit Mort pur nus mener a vie, Par ki totes choces sunt & ja furunt & serunt.
- Seniurs & dames, veus & jones,
 Francs & serfs & totes en communes,

¹ 17 Edward IV. had an estate in Walpole.—Blomefield, ix. 111.
² Illegible.

Ke voliunt oyer & entendre, En cest escrit pount aprendre Coment la Mesun de Crabhus Et de totes les fez 1 et lus Comencerunt; ke uncore sunt. E de donurs ke donerunt, E de terres & tenemens. De rentes & de feffemens, Ke alavaunt dit Mesun parteynunt, Coment & de queus done esteyunt. Les uns done les uns achate. E mult diversement purchate. E pur ceo ke diversete est, E la gent ci todis a mal atrest Par coveyteyse ke lur destreyt De tollir seynt eglise sun dreyt. Bon est tel ensurte fere. Ke seint eglise deboneyre Ne perde sa fraunchice avant euue, Eyns le sustent & de plus seyt encrue Gref choce sereyt en Rym poser, Eynz serra pur moy mu[l]t aleger Es dira tut altrement. Pur entendre apertement.

§ oyez le commencement de Crabhus, 4. Jadis esteyt une pucele, le quer de ki li seynt espirit mova de quere lu de deserte, ou ele poeyt servir Deu saunz desturbaunce de terriene choce; si trova cest lu ke ore est apele Crabhus, tut savagine et de graunt partie envirun de totes pars nesteyt habitaciun de home, & uncore en les jours ki ore sunt si sunt acune gent ne mie de sessaunte anz, ke diunt ke lur peres lur desoyunt ke il poeyunt penser ke la ne fut nul mesun estaunt ne terre sayne ne habite de cest part Bustardesdole. Cele pucele avaunt dite trova cel lu a

¹ Fees, in the sense of possession. See par. 17.

sun pleyser, si assembla oweske li altres puceles & se firunt aparalier une chapele en le honouraunce de Deu & sa chere Mere & virgine Marie & seyn Johan li ewangelist: en quel lu meynt jour Deu servirunt. Mes li diable ki ne fine de abbesser touz bons overayns mist en le quers de ceus ke esteyunt ces ministres les avaunt dites puceles rober, ke issi feseyunt par quey le lu dekerpirunt ke ore est apele en engleys le gavelcroft, si firunt lur habitacion juste la Rive ke uncore est, & pur estre le plus certeyn de aver lur lu & lur habitacion en pays, si lur firunt un chef seniur de ki ille poeyunt tener pur annual Rente & de ki il poyeunt estre defendre & warente ke uncore dure. Meynt an apres si vint une crestine de ewe ke surmunta lur habitacion par quoy il se departirunt & nent plus repeyrerunt & coment ne ou enapres vesquirunt nay entendu, fors soulement del une ke se fit recluse en le cymeterie de la Marie Magdaleyne de Wigenhale la quele out les monumenz de le avaunt dite lu de Crabhus, les queus ou en sa vie ou enapres sun morir, furunt enporte a la mesun de Chastelacre ou uncore sunt. Apres ke le avaunt dite crestine de euwe esteyt chayue li seniur ke il visent fet del tenement del avaunt dit lu de Crabhus si entra cum en sun achete; & li tint ben lungtens, si ke ataunt ke il le dona cum en mariage owoc sa sorur a un ke esteyt apele Aylmer Kok le chapeleyn de Crabhus. Li noun de le seniur esteyt apele Aleyn le fiz Richard de le paroz nostre Dame de Wigenhale, en engleys Moder Cristes, sa sorur ke issi esteyt doue fut apele Agneys: & de cest doun illia une chartre; laquele pot testimonier cele choce par une certeyn Rente de deus souz ke uncore est done a deus termes par an. Cil avaunt dit Aylmer & Agneys donerunt demi le armitorie del avaunt dit lu de Crabhus owoc tote la demi terre plus pres la chapele a Roger le chanun & a touz ke servirunt Deu en meyme le lu en habit de chanoyne, pur duze deners par an de rendre a li & a ces heyrs, & de ceo illia une chartre.

Apres ceo il donerunt enterement a lavaunt dit Roger de Brisele, en la manere cum avaunt dit est, tote le armitorie & la terre entourgisaunt, ceo est a saver en lungure, de la Rive de Wigenhale tendaunt vers le Westh, vint & seht perchees, & en lee duze perchees, checun perchee de diz oyt pez de home,¹ en pur & en perpetuel amoyne & de ceo truverez une chartre lye ensemble ou lautre avaunt dite. Apres la Mort avaunt dit Aylmer Kok, Aleyn sun fiz & sun heyr dona tote lautre partie de terre ke fut a sun pere & a sa mere, a les freres & a les sorus del avaunt dit Mesun de Crabhus, laquele terre esteyt gisaunte entre la terre ke avaunt dit Aylmer Kok primes dona a lavaunt dite Mesun & la terre Aylmer chapeleyn del Byth,² & ensement il dona deus deners de annuel Rente, les queus il recut de Geffrey le fiz Leffi de Westacre, pur sun Mesuage lun dener, & pur un aker de turbarie gisaunte a le witherishok, lautre dener, rendaunt a lavaunt dit Aleyn & a § ici iparle de ces heyrs, pur le avaunt dite doun, duze deners de annuel Rente, & ceo fet en tote deus souz par an, a la pasche duze deners, & a la feste seyn Michel duze deners pur totes altres seculers demaundes; laquele Rente est uncore done a les heyrs sire Jon de Inglesthorp.3 Kar il le achata a un de le paroz nostre Dame ke est apele Moder Cristes, & cil a ki il le achata esteyt apele Thomas Atelaye 4 en fraunceys Thomas de la graunge. Altre patronage ne altre auoweysun nesteyt

les deuz souz ke sunt ore dones a sire Thomas de Inglesthorp.

> 6. Ore avez oy cumment lavaunt dite Mesun de Crabhus esteyt purchate & de queus & de ki il est ore tenu & quele Rente ceo dune par an, ceo est a saver cum avaunt dit est

> en akun tens fors solement & le service de deus souz

dargent a deus termes pur totes seculers services.

¹ Spelman in his Glossary, ed. 1664, p. 457, quotes all the passages in the Register which mention the size of the "pertica" (fol. 2, fol. 4 b, fol. 5, fol. 8, fol. 9), and the MS. is marked in pencil at those places, apparently by him. The standard perch is 161 feet, i.e., 51 yards. The Register generally gives it as 16 feet, and below [par. 31] explains that 12 perches of 18 feet = $13\frac{1}{4}$ of 16 feet.

² See below, par. 9. ³ See par. 48. 4 See par. 48.

deus souz, a pasche duze deners, a la feste de seyn Michel duze deners pur totes altres seculers demaundes. § 7. De le doun § 7. cumment del avaunt dit Aleyn illia une chartre, & de sire Johan de Inglesthorp Inglesthorp ke il & ces heyrs warentirunt li avaunt dit lu se lia & ces heyrs de wade Crabhus ou totes les edifices et partinaunces pur les renter tot le avaunts dites dames & a lur successeresses perpetuelement, Crabhus. si truverez deus chartres ensemble liez ou un biliet. avaunt dit lu de Crabhus ke esteyt apele Kokesdole, conteynt en lee duze percheez, & en lungure de la Rive de Wigenhale deske a la fosse ke est divisiun entre le Mareyz & le Gavelcroft; & devez entendre ke unkes ne parteyneyt a altre parose eglise fors a leglyse de meymes le lu de Crabhus, & totes les terres ke sunt de Bustardeslode deskes a le Mareys de Stowe ne furunt a tel hure a nule mere eglise parteynauntes; & pur ceo ke gent de diverses paroses & de totes les paroses de Wigenhale vindrunt & purchaterunt diversement iceles avaunt dites terres, & checun dona le dime a le mere eglyse dount il estevt si sunt uncore parmenauntes, forpris iceles terres ke sunt par consentement

de Recturs de eglyses entrechaungez pur lur esemens. § 8. Ore escutez ques furunt les fundurs de la Mesun de Crabhus. Si devez entendre ke Reynaud de Hanemere & Reynaud de Suthmere Marchaunz de Len, & Hervy le fiz Reynaud de Suthmere, iceus treys firunt fere le eglyse ke uncore est & le dortur ke uncore est & sire Jon de Creyk ke esteyt seniur & Rectur del une eglyse de Creyk, & sire Adam un chapeleyn & frere de la Mesun de Crabhus ou layde de la comunaute de la Mesun firunt fere la chapele de nostre Dame, & Sire Walter vicari jadis de leglise de Tirungtone fit fere le refreytur, & totes altres Mesuns ke sunt, furunt fetes de la comunaute de la Mesun. oy queus furunt fundurs de mesuns, ore oyez avaunt queus § queus furunt furunt ke donerunt Rentes & terres a la Mesun de Crabhus.

mesuage de

§ 9. Sachez ke Reynaud Crek 1 de Wigenhale dona en

¹ See par. 55.

perpetuel amoyne a la Mesun quatre acres de terre gisauntes sur Bustardesdole, contre la terre ke esteyt a Richard de Mildenale & la terre ke esteyt a Nicholas Fot en lee & en lung de le Real veye deskes a la fosse de Mareys, laquele terre Katerine, ke esteyt priuresse de la mesun, par la comun assentement de tuz les sorurs fit une chaunge owoc Rauf le Fiz Aylmer del Byth 1 pur tote la terre ke il out a Crabhus laquele terre esteyt gysaunte entre la terre William le Fizhethe & la terre Adam le clerc & si est en lungure de la Rive deskes a la fosse de mareys, laquele terre est gisaunte entre le eglise de Crabus & la curt ke est apele en engleys haysseyerd, plus pres le haysseyerd de aver & tenir lavaunt dite terre en perpetuel amoyne sant service ou seculere demaunde en vers la mesun, & le avaunt dite Rauf & ces heyrs donerunt de encresement, pur les avaunt dites quatre acres sur Bustardesdole, a lavaunt dite Mesun de Crabhus, quatre deners de annuel Rente,2 a la nativite seyn Johan le baptist deus deners & a la feste de Tus Seyns deus deners, & de ceste chaunge si troveres une chartre trenche en la manere de cyrograffe.

de quatre denera de Rente.

de une partie en Crabhus.

William le fiz Johan de Wigenhale ke devaunt est apele William le fiz Hethe dona en perpetuel amoyne a la mesun de Crabhus tote sa partie de terre gisaunte entre la de la messuage terre avaunt dite chaunge, ke fut a Rauf le fiz Aylmer del Byth, & la terre Clement Godewin, & ensement il dona tote sa partie de terre ki il out gisaunte de la partie de suth de le curt de Crabhus entre la terre avaunt dit Clement & la terre avant dit Rauf, & il forstent en lungure de lavaunt dite curt de Crabhus deskes a la mareys de Tylneye, de laquele terre avaunt dit Clement esteyt chef seniur, & enapres en amoyne saunz akun seculer demaunde ensement Wous troverez une chartre de William lie ou une bilie sur laquele sun noun est escrit.

> ¹ See par. 10. ² See par. 55.

- 11. Avaunt dit Clement dona a la Mesun tote la partie ke il out de terre gisaunte entre les terres avaunt dit William le Fizhethe & Adam le clerc en perpetuel amoyne saunz seculer service, ceo est asaver en longure de la rive en vers le west vint & treys perchez & ceo content en une chartre sule.
- 12. Apres ceo il dona tote la partie de terre ke il out juste la curt de la partie de north de la Mesun de Crabhus & la terre ke William le fiz Johan, cum avaunt est dit, dona a la Mesun laquele avaunt dit Clement ensement dona cum tesmonia sa chartre, & conteynt en lungure de la Rive envers le west ausi loynz cum la curt, & en lee conteynt oyt pes, & ensement avaunt dit Clement dona a la Mesun un altre partie de terre gisaunte de la partie de le suth de le curt de Crabhus & la terre ke William le fiz Jon dona a la Mesun & avaunt dit Clement dona ensement & il forstent en lungure de la curt de Crabhus vers occident quatre quarenteyns & demi, & cynk percheez, le perchee conteynt en lungure cesze pes, ou tote la fosse de le efdinge 1 rendaunt a lui & a ces heyrs de annuel Rente seth deners pur totes altres demaundes, a la purifacion nostre Dame treys deners, & a le pentecoste deus deners, & a la feste seyn Michel deus deners, de ceus douns Clement le fiz Godewine troverez treys chartres ensemble liez ou un biliet de sun noun.
- Pers le fiz Geffrey de Tylneye dona en perpetuel De un dener de amoyne a la mesun de Crabhus le liaunce de Reyner Pychok annual Rente. & de Letice sa femme ou tote lur suthe ke il donrunt a lui pur le tenement en Wigenhale juste Crabus ou Mesuns & totes altres partinaunces de la Rive deskes a la fosse de chaunceler ke est divisioun entre le Mareys de Wigenhale & le Mareys de Tylneye & de ceo truverez une chartre lye ou une byliet ou altre chartres ke parlunt de la curt ke est apele haysyerd; & en apres avaunt dit Pers dona a la Mesun le homage de Colice la filie a avaunt dit Reyner Pichok, &

de ceo truverez une chartre lie a lautre, laquele terre & tenement avaunt dit Reyner Pichok, saunz la consentement de la Mesun de Crabhus, vendit fraunchement a Geffrey le fiz William, & en apres Clement le fiz Geffrey le vendit a Hervy de Suthmere & sereyt par resun tenue de la vaunt dite Mesun de Crabhus rendaunt un dener de annuel Rente: & ceo troverez par une autre aunciene chartre.

de une partie de le Mesuage en Crabhus. 14. Hervy de Suthmere dona a la Mesun de Crabhus une pece de terre ke il purchasa a Thomas Burwen ke esteyt a Adam le clerc & gyt entre la terre ke Rauf le fiz Aylmer dona a la Mesun de Crabhus en chaung pur quatre acres sur bustardes dole 1 & la terre ke sire Pers Pelevile vendit a Rauf de Suthmere encuntre resun & il gyt en lungure de la Rive vers occident deske a la fosse de Mareyz. Icele terre rend par an a la nativite nostre Seniur treys deners, 2 & a pentecoste treys deners a sire Johan Howard 3 & a ces heyrs pur totes seculers demaundes.

de un aker & demi en le Mesuage juste lautre avaunt dit. 15. Henri le fiz Roger de Wigenhale dona a la Mesun de Crabhus un aker & demi de terre ke gyt entre lavaunt dite terre ke Hervy de Suthmere dona a la Mesun & la terre les heyrs de Rauf de Suthmere, ke est tenu de le abbe & de la Mesun de Derham renddaunt sys deners par an a lavaunt dite Mesun de Derham & ke par resun sereyt tenu de la Mesun de Crabhus en receyvaunt seht deners, & avaunt donaunt a la Mesun de Derham les sys deners, & conteynt en lee quatre percheez de la Rive vers occident ausi loynz cum la curt, ke est apele haysseyerd, forstent vers occident, checune perchee en lungure de zesse pes, & de le chef de le

¹ See par. 9. ² See par. 69.

³ Sir William Howard, knighted circ. 6 Ed. I.; died circ. 1308, married Alice, daughter of Edmund Fitton of Wiggenhall, Knight; and was succeeded by his son John in 1306. John's brother William obtained the market in Wiggenhall 1346.—Blomefield ix. 191.

⁴ Peter, son of Robert de Watlington and Alice his wife, daughter of Roger de Wigenhale, gave to West Dereham lands in Wigenhall S. Mary Magdalene.—*Blomefield* vii. 333. ⁵ West Dereham. See pars, 209, 98.

haysseverd vers occident deskes a la terre a les heyrs de lavaunt dit Rauf de Suthmere conteynt un aker & une Rode: & deves entendre ke tote la fosse de part le North parteynt a la Mesun de Crabhus de le chef de le haysseyerd deskes a la ou meyme la fosse & la fosse ke est apele Pichokeslode ensemblent. Ceste terre dont jo wous die est cele terre ke sire Pers le Pelevile malement vendit a avaunt dit Rauf de Suthmere, & pur ceo truverez une chartre lie ou une bilyet, entre autres chartres ke parlunt del haysseyerd ke avaunt dit Rauf dona tut sun dreyt a la Mesun de Crabhus.

16. Avaunt dit Henri le fiz Roger dona ensement a la De un aker en Mesun de Crabhus un aker de terre gisaunte de lautre part [la demi fosse la curt de Crabhus vers le suth entre le tenement sire Thomas croft parteynt de Ynglesthorp & la terre ke fut a Walter le fiz Jon ke ore a la Mesun de Crabhus.] est a Johan le fiz Thomas Philip & gyt en lungure de la terre ke Johan Brays dona a la Mesun de Crabhus vers orient deskes a la terre ke Reynaud le fiz Oky¹ & Ysabel sa femme donerunt ensement a la Mesun de Crabhus. Ceste terre tot entere est apele ore Sussannescroft.

Avaunt dit Henri le fiz Roger dona ensement a la de le Messuage Mesun de Crabhus tote la meyte de le dole ke fut a Aylmer de le demi dele chapeleyn ke gyt ore en meyme le Mesuage de Crabhus de $_{Aylmer}^{ke\ esteyt\ a}$ juste le fermerye de la partie de le suth de le dortur & de chapeleyn. fermerie & comence a la Rive & forstent en lungure deskes a la fosse de le chaunceler, ceo est a saver deskes a le Mareys de Tylneye & gyt en lee entre Kokesdole & la terre ke fut a Henri le Fizgodewyn, & ensement il dona tote la terre ke il achata ke fut de le fee a avaunt dit Henri le fiz Godewyn & gyt plus pres lautre de la partie de le suth & forstent en lungure de la Rive deskes a la fosse de le chaunceler, & ensement il dona tote sa partie de terre ke il out entre le tenement sire Thomas de Ynglesthorp & le

¹ See par. 35.

tenement ke fut a William le Fotestone 1 ke gyt en lungure de la fosse de le Mareys deskes a la fosse de le chaunceler, & entendez ke ceo est tote la terre sur le theyndole ke parteynt a la Mesun de Crabhus 'forspris quatre acres ke furunt achate a Beneyt le Bray,2 & ensement il dona tote la terre de Mareys ke parteynt a la Mesun de Crabhus ke gyt de la partie vers le north de Pichokeslode, & entendez ke ceo conteynt les treyz parties de tote la dole, & ensement il dona tote la partie de terre ke gyt de lautre part Pychokeslode, envers le suth, ceo est asaver duze plottes & demy un ploth, cheoun plot conteynt ausi ben en lung cum en lee quynze perchez, & le demi plot conteynt en lee seth percheez & demy un perchee.

Avaunt dit Henri dona ensement quatre acres de

de Pichokes

de annuele

rent.

croft.

De une partie

, de le theyndole.

terre juste Pichokeslode de le part vers le North & conteynt en lungure de la Rive vers occident deskes a la fosse de Mareys, & en lee de le comun ke est apele hemtyngstede de Pichokeslode deskes a le Mesuage ke fut a Richard Stangryn ke ore est a Walter Crogh & devez entendre ke celi Walter Crogh a lun aker pur la quele il donne par an de de trente deners annuel Rente trente deners 3 a la feste sein Michel, & ceo gyt ore dedens sun Mesuage & avaunt en lungure juste sa terre la fosse de part le suth de avaunt dit Walter Crogh parteynt a luy deskes a sun Mesuage: & de chef de sun Mesuage desques a la Rive tote la fosse parteynt a la Mesun de Crabhus, de ceste aker ke Walter Crogh tent de la Mesun troverez une chartre lie ou un biliet de sun noun & fete en

> 19. Avaunt dit Henri dona ensement un aker & demi de terre ou les partinaunces ke gysunt entre la terre ke fut a

> manere de covenaunt & trenge en la manere de Cyrographe.

¹ In 1255 William de Fotestone was presented to the Church of Heringby by the Prior of Castleacre. - Blomefield, xi. 224. The bishop of Norwich, in 1256, leaves a cup to William de Fotestone, clerk.—Id. iii. 491.

² See par. 27.

³ See par. 62.

Thomas Chapeleyn de part le North & la terre ke soleyt de la terre juste Jon le fiz Lisce. estre tenu de William de Fostoene¹ ke ore est a la Mesun de Crabhus, ceo est asaver treys perchez en lee, & la terre a avaunt dit Thomas Chapeleyn² est autre treys perchez de lee, & il [f]orstent en lungure de la Rive dekes a la fosse de Mareys ke est apele hevedinge.

& devez entendre solum ceo ke jo say ou pus acouter ke avaunt dit Henri dona en tote, fors cessaunte & dizoit acres de terre turbarie en Mareys gysauntes sur quatre diverses doles & unze acres de altre terre, tote cest terre le numbre de conteynt quey en sun chartre ke il dona quey s en le chartre akres de terre ke avaunt dit ke Clement le fiz Geffrey dona & conferma, tote ceste Henri dona. terre dona a la Mesun, ke la Mesun perpetuelement trovereyt un chapeleyn ke chauntereyt pur sa alme.

21. Wous troverez une chartre de son noun & un autre de Clement ensemble liez ou un byliet ke parlunt de lur doun.

& wous troverez ensement cynk chartres ensemble lyes ou un byliet de confermement & de aquitaunces de ceus ke chalangerunt les avaunt dites terres ke Henri dona.

Wous troverez ensement treys chartres ensemble lyez 22. ou un byliet ke parlunt de oyt deners de annuel Rente & de un quateraunt ke Heuwe le fiz Clement relesa & quiteclama a la Mesun ke furunt done pur les avaunt dites terres ke Henri dona. Wous troverez une chartre soule ou un bilvet ke parle de cynk deners & de une malie 4 de annuel Rente achate a Johan le fiz Laurence Chapeleyn ke la Mesun rendit a luy par an pur un aker de terre & demi ke gyt entre le Mesuage ke estevt a Thomas Chapeleyn & la terre a la Mesun de Crabhus ceo est a saver le Mesuage a Adam Lathecomen,⁵ de quele terre la Mesun de Crabhus to[r]terusement rent encore a Thomas de Reynham⁶ treys deners par an, kar celi

¹ See par. 17. ² See par. 122. ³ See par. 49, "what with what with " 4 Maille (Lat. Medalia)=2 denier. ⁵ See par. 43. 6 See par. 71.

avaunt dit Jon apres ki il out avendu a la Mesun le avaunt dit Rente, il sen ala cum traytur si avendit meyme le Rente a Jon de Reynham ke par force & pouwer lad malement recevue, icele terre gyt en lungure en tote de la Rive dekes a la Mareys, & si fut de le doun Henri le fiz Roger.

23. Wous troverez une chartre ke parle de un aker & demi ke gyt une partie en haysseyerd en lee de quatre perchez de la Rive deskes a lautre chef de lasseyerd de le doun de Henri le fiz Roger cum avaunt est dit, mes de le aker & de le rode ke forstent en lungure del avaunt dit haysseyerde deskes a la terre ke fut a Rauf de Suthmere si truveres en le chartre ke Clement le fiz Geffrey fessa avaunt dit Henri ke il serreyt cync perchez de lee. Wous troveres cele chartre lye ou altre chartres ke parlunt de la Mere Clement & de sa sorur.

de terre en Crabhus. 24. Johan le Brays de le paroche Seyn Germeyn dona en perpetuel amoyne a la Mesun de Crabhus deus acres & demi de terre ou totes les partinaunces les queus gysunt en le croft ke est apele horscroft entre la terre ke fut a Thomas Chapeleyn & le lode de la Mesun ke est en le clos de la curt & de la terre de la Mesun & gyt en lungure de la terre ke William le fiz Jon & Clement le fiz Godewyn¹ donerunt a la Mesun vers occident deskes a la terre ke la Mesun purchata a Henri le Fizthomas Burwen.

de terre en Susannes. 25. Avaunt dyt Jon Bray dona ensement a la mesun en perpetuel amoyne saunt akun seculer demaunde tote sa partie de terre ke il out en le croft ke est cre apele Sussannes croft & gyt en lungure de la terre ke Henri le fiz Roger dona a la Mesun tendaunt vers occident deskes a le efdinge & il gyt en lee en la manere cum lautre terre fet ke Henri dona. Wous troverez deus chartres de ceste choces ke avaunt dit Jon Bray dona lyes ensemble ou un byliet ouwoc treyz chartres ke parlunt de Beneyt Bray sun fiz.

- Henri le fiz Thomas Burwen de la paroce Seyn de terre en Germeyn dona a la Mesun de Crabhus treys acres de terre ouwoc totes les partinaunces les queus gysunt ensement en le croft ke est apele horscroft entre la terre ke fut a Thomas Chapeleyn & la propre lode a la Mesun & en lungure de la terre ke Jon Bray dona a la Mesun dekes a le hevedinge de Mareys, de ceste doun troverez deus chartres liez ou un biliet ouwoc une aquytaunce de quartre deners de annuel Rente ke avaunt dit Henri recut pur lavaunt dite terre pur totes seculers demaundes.
- 27. Beneyt Bray de la paroche Seyn Germeyn dona a la Mesun quatre pareties de terre de Mareys gysauntes plus pres la fosse del chaunceler sur le theyndole & apres ceo il de terre sur le vendit a la mesun deus deners de annuel Rente ke il recut theyndole. de la Mesun pur meyme cele terre, & forpris ceo il conferma le doun sun pere de warentir & defendre encuntre tote gent saunz akun seculer demaunde, de cestes choces troveres trevs chartres liez ou un biliet ensemble ou les chartres ke parlunt de le doun Jon Bray sun pere.
- 28. Le mesuage de Crabhus en longure ouwoc la terre de le longure de le Mesuage de la Rive tendaunt vers occident desque a la fosse de le de Crabhus & Mareys conteynt treys quarenteynes & trente & ovt encuntre perchez, checun quarenteyne 1 par sey conteynt quarante il conteynt en perchez, & checun perche conteynt zesse pes de home. avaunt dit Mesuage conteynt en lee a le chef juste de la ke gyt de la Mesuage ke soleyt estre a Thomas Chapeleyn Rive entre le partie veres le suth deskes a la Mesuage ke soleyt estre a Rauf de Suthmere ke gyt de la partie vers le north, trente & cynk percheez, & quatre pes larges, de home de graunt estature, la fosse de la partie vers le suth ke gyt entre le Mesuage ke soleyt estre a Thomas Chapeleyn & la curt de Crabhus & avaunt e(n)lungure juste le horscroft sulum le encensement de gent ke ore sunt, parteynt a la

¹ Quoted in Spelman's Glossary, p. 474, under "Quarentena."

Mesun de Crabhus, les terres ke gysunt encuntre le avaunt dit Mesuage de Crabhus conteynunt a la fosse de le Mareys, fors vint & oyt percheez en lee, entre la terre ke soleyt estre a Thomas Chapeleyn & Pychokeslode.

29. Le numbre de acres de le Mesuage de Crabhus & de les terres gysauntes encuntre le Mesuage deske a la fosse de Mareys entre le Mesuage ke esteyt a Thomas Chapeleyn cum avaunt dit est & le Mesuage ke esteyt a Rauf de Suthmere cum avaunt dit est, a le chef juste la Rive & le avant dite terre ke esteyt a Thomas Chapeleyn & Pichokeslode a le chef juste le Mareys cum avaunt dit est conteynt vynt & oyt acres.

ici poez entendre a queus paroces le Mesuage de Crabhus parteynt.

- 30. Hes oyt perchees & demi une perchee de le avaunt dit Mesuage de Crabhus ke gysunt plus pres le Mesuage ke esteyt a Thomas Chapeleyn & les terres avaunt gysauntes en lungure encuntre les avauntes dites oyt percheez & demi en lee, deskes a le Mareys de Tylneye parteynunt a la paroche de seyn Germeyn, mes il ny a homme ke put penser ke la mesun unkes le disma. Les treys perchees de lee plus pres les avaunt dites oyt perchees & demi, lenn [sic] dit ke eus sereyunt parteynauntes a la paroche Marie Magdeleyne, mes il ny a nul home ke unkes oyt dire ke eus renderunt dime a lavaunt dite paroche de la Marie Magdeleyne, mes soulement a taunt ke il furunt de le avaunt dite paroche Marie Magdeleyne ke les donerunt a la Mesun.
- 31. Dusze percheez checun perchee de dys & oyt pes, ceus sunt treze perchees & demi un perchee de cesze pes icestes gysunt plus pres les autres avaunt dites treys perchees en lee sur le queus le eglyse & le dortur & le refreytur sunt estauntes, ne furunt unkes dites partinauntes a autre mere eglyse ne les terres encuntre gysauntes dekes a la fosse de le Mareys fors soulement a la meyme egleyse de Crabhus, & les terres de Mareys avaunt gysauntes en lungure dekes a le Mesun de Tylneye encuntre les avaunt

dites tresze percheez & demi si eus sereyunt dimes eus sereyunt parteynauntes a la eglyse de la Marie Moder Cristes kar de Lucs 1 vindrunt ke prime furunt senyur de iceles terres.

- 32. Apres iceus avaunt dites tresze percheez & demi gysunt plus pres treys percheez & quatre pes en lee le queus sunt dites estre partinauntes a la paroche de la Marie Magdaleyne mes il ny a home ke put mentiner ne ke unkes oyt dire ke ren ne fist ne dima a la avaunte dite eglyse de la Marie Magdaleyne, mes pur ataunt ke eus furunt de la paroche de la Marie Magdaleyne ke les donerunt a la Mesun de Crabhus.
- 33. Apres iceus treys percheez & quatre pes avaunt dites gysunt plus pres en lee treys percheez les queus sunt partinauntes a la paroche eglyse de Seyn Germeyn & unc(ore) este dimes, ke ore est apele haysseyerd.
- 34. Apres iceus avaunt dites treys percheez gysunt plus pres en lee quatre percheez juste le Mesuage ke esteyt a Rauf de Suthmere le queus sunt partinauntes & unc(ore) est dime a la paroche eglyse de Seyn Pere owoc le Mesuage & les terres del avaunt dit Rauf de Suthmere. Le avaunt dit Mesuage ke esteyt a la avaunt dit Rauf de Suthmere ke gyt juste Pychokeslode & juste les avauntes dites quatre percheez en lee conteynt en lee fors treys perchees. Ore poez entendre en checune manere de la Mesuage de Crabhus & de les terres encuntre gysuntes cum avaunt ay pose & de ceo cessera.
- 35. Reynaud le fiz Oki & Ysabel sa femme donerunt en perpetuel amoyne a la Mesun de Crabhus un aker de terre owoc les partinaunces & une chace deskes a la Rive en lee le eroft he este de oyt pes, icele aker gyt en le croft ke ore est apele apele Susannescroft entre le Mesuage ke esteyt a Howe le Roter de part vers la Rive, & la terre de Henri le fiz Roger

dona a la Mesun de le part vers le Mareys, & le chace est entre le Mesuage avaunt dite ke esteyt a Huwe le Rother & le Mesuage ke est a Thomas Cressy & il gyt lavaunt dit aker en lee entre la croft a Jon Philip de le part vers le suth, & le croft ke fut a Robert Cok ke est de le tenement sire Thomas de Ynglesthorp de le part vers le north, rendaunt par an a lavaunt dit Reynaud & a ces heyrs a la feste seyn Michel treys malyes pur totes services & demaundes, en icele croft de lavaunt dit Mesuage ke esteyt a Hewe le Rother deskes a la fosse de le Mareys conteynunt quatre acres & demi un aker & les demi fosses de amedeus parties de la croft, & tote la fosse entere ke est entre le Mesuage avaunt dit ke esteyt a Huwe le Rother & lavaunt dite terre de la Mesun parteynt a lavaunt dite Mesun. Kar jo le vy la moyte de la fosse ou plus estre fuye de la dure terre de la Mesun. Wous troverez une chartre de icele terre ke avaunt dit Reynaud le fiz Oki dona lie ou une bilye ouwoc deus chartres de meyme icele terre & le Mesuage amount [sic] ke Jon Pychoc dona, icele avaunt dit Mesuage ke estevt a Huwe le Rother est tenu de la Mesun de Crabhus & rent par an a la feste Seyn Michel deus deners.

de les deus acres de suth pokedig.

- 36. Le deus acres ke gysunt juste pokedig esteyunt diversement purchate, a de primes Aliz la filie Aylmer chapeleyn en sa propre viduite dona a la Mesun de Crabhus le homage de Adam le fiz Richard de Mildenale ke il duth pur le tenement sur Stapelewere ouwoc le service de nn dener de annuel Rente, ke nus apellum ore pokedig.
- 37. Apres ceo Pers le fiz Symon dona a la Mesun lun aker gysaunte plus pres le croft ke fut a Jon le Bray ouwoc tote la demi fosse vers la crofte ke fut a Jon le Bray.
- 38. Apres ceo Sussanne la filie Symon Bonpayn dona lautre aker. De le doun de ceus deus acres troveres oyt chartres ensemble lies on une bilyet, sur laquele est escrit deus acres a val pokedig, tote la fosse de part vers le Suth

parteynt a la terre, & la demi fosse vers le North juste la terre ke fut a Jon le Bray ke ore est a les heyrs Huwe le Rother. Iceus deus acres rendunt par an quatre deners & une malye de Rente, a la pasche treys malyes a Henri le fiz Agneys,1 & treys ferthinges a Adam Fysc,2 a la feste de Seyn Michel treys malyes a lavaunt dit Henri, & treys ferthings a lavaunt dit Adam pur totes seculers demaundes.

- Anger de Rysinge chapeleyn & frere de la Mesun de Phelippesde Crabhus purchata a de primes a la Mesun de Matheu le fiz Henri Greylag de Wigenhale le homage & le service de Walter le fiz Stephene Kethe de Tylneye & de Amyz sa femme & de lur heyrs, ou tote le tenement ke eus tyndrunt juste Crabhus gysaunte entre la terre ke fut a Robert Koc ke est de le tenement a sire Thomas de Ynglesthorp de le part vers le Suth & la terre ke Henri le fiz Roger dona a la Mesun de Crabhus ke conteynt en lee treys perches de le part vers le north, ou une malye de annuel Rente pur meymes cele tenement a le feste de seynt Michel. terre conteynt en lungure de la Rive vers occident desque a la fosse de le Mareys treys quaranteyns & vint & oyt perchees, & en lee juste la Rive cync perchez, & a le chef juste le Mareys oyt percheez.
- 40. Apres ceo avaunt dit Walter le fiz Stephene Kethe [la domi fosse de Tylneye & Amyz sa femme venderunt a lavaunt dit eroft parteynt Anger meyme tote cele terre ceo est a saver seth acres ou de Crabhus, les partinaunces & le homage & le service de William But & de ces heyrs ou tut le tenement ke il tint de eus, & ou sys deners de annuel Rente ke meyme William rendit a eus par an. Ici ke avaunt dit Anger rendereyt par an a lavaunt dit Walter le fiz Stephene & a ces heyrs a la fest de Seyn Michel sis deners & a la feste de la pentecoste quatre deners & une malie pur totes seculers demaundes.
 - 41. Apres ceo avaunt dit Anger vendit tote cele terre &

homage & le service de William Buth a Phelyppe la filie mestre William de Duntone & cele se rendit owoc la terre & le homage & le service de William But & de ces heyrs en la Mesun de Crabhus & devint sorur de la Mesun, & le dona tretute a la Mesun, de cestes purchaces & dones cum avaunt dit est troveres quatre chartres ensemble lies ou un biliet sur laquele est escrit Phelyppescroft.

Oyt deners de annuele rente.

42. Les heyrs a Geffrey Buth tenunt un Mesuage de cele terre ke rend par an a la Mesun de Crabhus a la feste de seyn Michel oyt deners.1

Dysout deners de rente.

Adam Latecomen tent un Mesuage de meyme cele terre en lungure de lautre, ceo est a saver de la Rive vers occident nef perchees & rent par an a la Mesun de Crabhus a treys termes dis & oyt deners 2 a la pentecoste sis deners, a la feste Seyn Margarete sis deners, & la feste de Seyn Michel sis deners, & la feste Seyn Jon en Nowel une gelyne [gallina] le mye de dethe mes de grace, & une journe de un homme en hauth ensement de grace. Iceles deus Mesuages purpernunt tote lavaunt dite terre cum en lee ausi loynz cum eus forstendunt en lungure.

gyldengore [la vers le North parteynt a William de Reynham, la fosse de la partie vers le Suth a le chef vers occident. la moyte parteynt a la Mesun de Crabhus lespace de une quarenteyne & en apres tretote.]

William le fiz Pers de Wigenhale dona a la Mesun de Crabhus en perpetuel amoyne oyt acres de terre en fosse de le part Gyldenegore, le queus il purchata de William Crek & de Yvon Wyppe gysauntes entre la terre William de Reynham de le part vers le north & la terre ke fut a Aley(n) Corte de le part vers le suth & eus forstendunt en lungure de le holdfendig vers occident deskes a la terre sire Jon de Fytthone, rendaunt par an a lavaunt dit William Crek 8 & a ces heyrs a la feste de Seynte Margarete cynk deners & un quateraunt pur totes demaundes les queus cynk deners & quateraunt Nycholas le fiz William Crek pardona a la Mesun ou soun chartre le conferma. Wous troveres quatre chartres ensemble liez ou un biliet ke parlunt de le purchaz

¹ See par. 61. ² See par. 61. ³ See par. 145.

de lavaunt dit William le fiz Pers & de confermement de Nycholas le fiz a lavaunt dit William Crek¹ de meyme la terre a la Mesun de Crabhus & de Rente ensement pardone.

- 45. Avaunt dit William le fiz Pers ensement dona a la De le Cooscroft Mesun deus acres de terre ke furunt a Gylbert de la si fut creaturne. Graunge gysauntes a lavaunt dit champ de gyldenegore entre la terre ke fut a Symond Porteflur & la terre ke fut a Adam le fiz Thomas de Burwen & eus forstendunt en lungure del holdfendig vers occident deskes a la terre a lavaunt dit Adam. Avaunt dit William ensement dona un aker ke De un aker en le Newfeld de Wigenfut a Thomas Unewyne gysaunte en le Newfeld de Wigenhale entre la terre ke fut a Jon Gernayl & la terre Thomas Porteflur & forstent en lungure de le Gyldenesgoredig vers le occident deskes a la novele drove de Ylsingtone, rendaunt par an a lavaunt dit Thomas & a ces heyrs a la feste de Seyn Michel une malie.
- 46. Avaunt dit William ensement dona tote la dale ou les de la dale ke edifices ke furunt a Nycholas le fiz Rauf del Byth gysaunte Pers. si juste Crabhus entre Hale dale de le part vers le north & le dale ke fut a Jon Steg de le part vers le Suth, & il forstent [la domi fosse tot entur le en lungure de la Rive deskes a la fosse de le chaunceler ke oroft parteynt est division entre le Mareys de Wygenhale & le Mareys de Crabhus.] Tylneye.
- 47. Forpris la scyme partie de terre turbarie ke esteyt a Jon le fiz Henri Berthelot de Westlen, laquele scyme partie avaunt dit Jon en apres dona a la Mesun & rendaunt par an pur tote la dale entere a lavaunt dit Nicholas & a ces heyrs quatre deners & un ferthing, le queus avaunt dit Nicholas vendist enapres a la Mesun ou tut sun dreyt, de cele vente & de le doun a lavaunt dit Jon le fiz Henri Bertelot & de sun purchaz troveres quatre chartres ensemble lies ou un biliet sur laquele est escrit le Theyndole.
 - 48. Avaunt dit William dona ensement tote la meyte de

¹ See par. 212. ² See par. 110. ³ See par. 152.

sa terre ke fut a Robert Pallinge en Rungetonholm gysaunte de la partie vers le solayl, laquele terre Cristiene, le esteyt priuresse enapres de la Mesun de Crabhus par le concentemens de akuns de les dames de la Mesun donerunt a Thomas de la Graunge par tel covenaunt ke il vendereyt & resignereyt tot sun dreyt ke il out en le tenement de la Mesuage de Crabhus ouwoc les deus souz de annuel Rente ke il recut pur lavaunt dit Mesuage a sire Jon de Inglesthorp laquele fut & paremplie. Meyme cele Cristiene priuresse de Crabhus, par la concentement de la commun de la Mesun dona a Rauf de Tylneye sun frere & a ces heyrs de li engendres une Mesuage sur la dale ke avaunt dit William le fiz Pers dona a la Mesun ke est apele Swypelesdale & ensement estevt apele le theyndalee, ke forstent en lungure de la Ryve vers occident deskes a la plus procheyn fosse, & en lee tute la terre, forspris oyt pees ke fut reserve a une charete & un chace & si issi seyt ke avaun dit Rauf de Tylneye ou ces heyrs enapres departunt saunt liberal heyr engendre ke lavaunt dit Mesuage returne arere a la Mesun en lestat avaunt euwe; lavaunt dit Mesuage rent par an a la Mesun a la feste de seynt Jon baptist la nativite dusze deners.

Le nombre des akres ke William le fls Pers dona a Crabhus.

- 49. Avaunt dit William le fiz Pers dona totes cestes terres a la Mesun de Crabhus ke la Mesun perpetuelement troverez un chapeleyn en lur eglyse de celebrer pur sa alme; les terres de Mareys ke il dona conteynunt vynt acres, & de ceste terre, quey de pre quey² de terre arable conteynt quynze acres & demi un aker.
- 50. Richard le fiz William le fiz Pers ou sun chartre de le Coccroft. conferma le doun sun pere &, fors pris ceo, dona a la Mesun deus acres de terre gysauntes en le fendigeroft entre la terre

¹ Rev. G. H. Dashwood (*Norf. Archael.* v. 257) gives a deed made between Christian & John Page, tanner, of Lynn, leasing out to him a piece of ground between Damgate Street and the Common Fleet, at the rent of 5s., circ. 1271. Blomefield gives the date 1249 as that of Prioress Cecilie.

² Par. 20.

ke esteyt a Pers le fiz Nychole & la terre ke fut a Robert Tote la moyte Brunman ou tote le longure de la neuwefendig vers orient entur le croft deskes a lautre chef de le croft, rendaunt par an a les la Mesun de heyrs Nicholas Matheu 1 a le pentecoste deus deners & a Crabhus. la feste de seyn Michel deus deners pur totes seculeres demaundes. Wous troveres une chartre de William le fiz Pers & de Richard sun fiz ensemble lies ou un byliet sur laquele est escrit William le fyz Pers, and une chartre sule de Richard.

51. Roger Harald vendit a la Mesun de Crabhus un aker de terre gisaunte en Gyldenegore entre la terre ke William Un aker en le fiz Pers dona a la Mesun & la terre ke fut a Aleyn Corte & en lungure de le holdfendig vers occident deskes avaunt ke il plenerement eyt un aker rendaunt a lui & a ces heyrs par an a la feste de seyn Michel un dener pur totes demaundes, de ceo troveres une chartre sule sur laquele bylie est escrit Gyldenegore.2

52. Mauth de Morle dona a la Mesun de Crabhus le quarte partie de un aker de terre, sur laquele le Moleyn est estaunt, en perpetuel amoyne & si troveres de le purchaz a de le Moloyn lavaunt dit Mauth & de sun doun quartre chartres ensemble lies ou un byliet sur laquele est escrit le Moleyn.³

53. Laurence le fiz William chapeleyn dona en perpetuel amoyne a la Mesun de Crabhus tote la terre ke sun pere out avaunt graunte & done gysaunte sur le champ ke est apele Baldebeche par tel covenaunt ke la Mesun tenereyt la Baldebeche. [la demy fosse anyversarie del avaunt dit William sun pere checun an cum parteynt a la avendreyt & seth jours plus pres ensauns, rendaunt par an Crabhus tots a luy & a ces heyrs a la purificacioun nostre Dame deus entur.] deners & a la feste de seyn Michel deus deners pur tote demaundes les queus sunt ore done a la lumere de nostre Dame en leglise de la Marie Magdaleyne. Wous troveres une chartre sule ou un byliet sur laquele est escrit baldebeche.4

¹ See par. 73. ² See par. 146. 3 See pars. 106 and 77. 4 See par. 110.

de sys deners de annuele a Thomas le dekene.

Thomas le fiz Symon le fiz Godefrey de Tylneye dona a la Mesun de Crabhus en perpetuele amovne le homage de Jon le fiz Thurstan & de ces heyrs ou tut sun tenement ke il tynt de luy lequel gyt entre la terre ke fut a Symon Fleye & rent & homage, la terre Lambert le fiz Gefferey, & en lungure de la Rive deskes a la newelondgate & ou sys deners de annuel Rente, a la pasche treys deners & a la feste seyn Jon la baptist la nativite treys deners; de ces troveres un chartre ou un bylvet sur laquele est escrit, sis deners de Thomas Delsene,1 & poet destrevnde en sun Mesuage en tote sa terre encuntre gysaunte deskes a la Newlondgate.

de quatre deners de annuele rente.

Reynaud Krec dona a la Mesun de Crabhus quatre acres de terre gysauntes sur Bustardesdole entre la terre ke fut a Richard de Mildenhale & la terre ke fut a Nicholas Foth & en lungure de la Real veye vers occident deskes a la Iceus quatres acres furunt chaunges pur fosse de Mareys. autre terre, mes ne purquant eus rendunt par an a la Mesun de Crabhus a certeyns termes cum avaunt est escrit quartre deners.2 Wous troverez sys chartres ke parlunt de Robert de Sculham cumment il dona a la Mesun de Crabhus le homage de Reynaud Krec pur le tenement de les avaunt dit quatre acres & pur une partie de la terre sur Gyldenegore.

de sys deners & malye ke neste spon [sic] solevt doner & le homage.

&ensement de le homage Jon le fiz Reyner de Wigenhale³ ou tut sun tenement gysaunte de Wigenhale entre la terre ki fut a Hastyn le fiz William & la terre ke fut a Reyner le fiz Levesune, & en lungure de la veye ke est apele Newelondgate deskes a la terre ke fut a Godwyne, ou le service de sys deners & un malve de annuel Rente, & de Reyner le fiz Pers pur une partie de terre ke gyt en le pre entre la terre ke fut a Reyner le fiz William & la terre ke fut a Henri le fiz Eudon ou tote la largesse & la lungure de meyme la terre laquele Rauf le fiz

¹ See par. 64. ² See par. 9. 8 See par. 65.

Godefrey de Len eus dona & ou sun chartre conferma, sur le bilie de ceus sys chartres troverez escrit le doun Robert de Sculham.

57. Aleyn le fiz Jon de Tylneye dona la Mesun de Crab-dous doners hus le homage Gocelyn le fiz Hildebrond ou tut sun tenement Rente & le ke il tynt de lui en Wigenhale ceo est a saver deus acres homage de Thomas le fys de terre & demi une aker gysauntes en le gyldenegore entre Henri.1 le fee sire Thomas de Ynglesthorp & la terre ke fut a Richard le fiz William & en lungure de le gyldenegoredig vers orient deskes a la terre ke fut a Olyver Harneys ou tote sun service de deus deners [malie²] de annuel Rente a la nativite seyn Jon le baptist, ceste rente donne hore [sic] Thomas le fiz Henri de le paroche Seyn Pere. Wous troverez de ceste Rente quatre chartres liez ou un biliet sur laquele est escrit deus deners de Rente en le Gyldenegore.

- Robert le fiz Joh(an) Gery de Wigenhale dona en cynk deners de perpetuel amoyne a la Mesun de Crabhus cynk deners de annuel Rente de receyfre de une aker de terre gysaunte entre la terre ke Jon Mondi purchata de Pers de Welle & fotheslode, & en lungure de le pre a lavaunt dit Robert ke ore est a Richard Mayner deskes a la terre ke fut a Nycholas Gery avaunt dit Richard Mayner tent ore cele tenement, les deus deners & malye serunt pae a la paske & deus deners & malye a la feste de seyn Michel. Wous troverez une chartre sule ou un byliet ke parle de cynk deners de Rente done.3
- 59. Vus ke vole entendre brefment queus sunt les Rentes ke sunt endu a la Mesun de Crabhus de rendre par certeyns termes par an en la vile de Wigenhale, sauns iceus ke sunt rendues pur terres lesses a fee ferme, & cumben eus amountunt

¹ See par. 65.

² Corrections of this kind appear to be by a later hand, and generally alter the "deners" into "malies."

³ See pars. 202, 63.

de Rentes pose, ke sunt

& queus sunt les Rentes ke il rendunt par an pur terres en checune par sey Wigenhale & cumben ceus amountunt ore escutez.

- A cummencement de les heyrs Huwe le Rother pur lur mesuage treys deners.
- De les heyrs Geffrey Buth pur lur Mesuage oyt deners, de Adam Lathecomen pur sun Mesuage dys & oyt deners.
- De Walter Crogh pur une partie de sun Mesuage **62**. ou un aker de terre trente deners.
- De Richard Mayner pur un aker de terre de la partie vers le suth de foteslode cynk deners.
 - De quatre acres sur bustardes dole quatre deners.

De Thomas Dekene pur sun Mesuage & sun croft sys deners.

- 65. De Thomas le fiz Henri pur deus acres & demy sur gyldenegore deus deners [& malie,] de terres ke Robert de Sculham dona les homages & les services si cum avaunt est escryt, ke sunt ore mescunues, sys deners. en tote amount cynk souz & vint deners & un dener [& un dener & malve.]
- Ore entendez les Rentes ke la Mesun de Crabhus doune par an pur terres en Wigenhale.
- 67. A sire Thomas de Inglesthorp pur dusze percheez en lee de le Mesuage de Crabhus deus souz.
- 68. A sire Robert le Scales pur oyt percheez en lee de lavaunt dit Mesuage & la terre encuntre gysaunte juste la terre ke esteyt a Thomas chapeleyn dusze deners.
- 69. A sire Jon Howard pur treys perchez en lee de le haysseyerd & pur la terre encuntre gysaunte sys deners.1
- A Henri le fiz Agneys & a Adam Fysc pur les deus acres de suth pokedig quatre deners & une malie.
- 71. A Thomas de Reynham pur une partie vers le suth juste le mesuage & la terre ke esteyt a Thomas chapeleyn treys deners. A la eglise de Seyn Pere pur une partie de

¹ See par. 103.

Mareys sur Swypelesdole ke esteyt purchata a Jon le fiz Henri Berteloth de Westlen¹ ke ore est apele fiz Pers un dener.

- A Roger Haraud pur un aker sur Gyldenegore un dener.
- **73**. A les heyrs Nicholas Matheu pur deus acres sur le Fendigeroft quatre deners. A la eglyse de la Magdeleyne

[Slip inserted.]

- 74. & la terre a Thomas Clengh de la partie vers orient, laquele Rente avaunt dite Awys & ces antecessurs soleyunt receyvere en le Mesun de lavaunt dite Mesun cum lur lige hom.
- Thomas Cleng rent par an a la Mesun de Crabhus deus deners de rente pur une demi aker de terre ke gyt juste lavaunt dite terre a Gefrey de Esthone de la partie vers deus deners de occident & la terre ke soleyt estre a Adam Halleman de la (en thorpe?) partie vers orient.

- Fet arememebrer ke les heyrs Philip But de Wygenhal tenunt un Mesuage gisaunte en Wygenhale juste le mesuage Robert Brunger sur Reynerchildredale de la Mesun de Crabhus & rendunt par an a la feste seyn Michel a lavaunt dite Mesun treis deners.
- Nicholas Corte & les heyrs Johon Douni tenunt deus acres terre de la prioresse de Crabhus gisantes encuntre lur muleyne de Crabhus & rendunt par ann a le fest Sey[n]t Michil deus deneris.
- 78. Robert le fiz Thomas Brunger tent un Mesuage sur meymes cele dale rendaunt par an a meymes le terme, une malye.
- Katerine la femme ke fut a Nicholas Crek 1 tent un pastryn od une pece de terre sur meymes cele dole rendaunt par an a cele terme un dener.
- Richard le fiz Michel tent un aker de terre & une rode gisaunte sur meymes cele dole rendaunt par an a cele termes une malie.

- 81. Aleyn Brid tent cesze parties de terre turbarie sur meymes cele terme une malye.
- 82. Willelmus le Neve tenet de domo de Crabhus unam acram terre super le northedole & rent par an a cele dit terme deus deners.
- 83. Edmund le nevou a prescrie & Richard le fiz Robert tenunt un aker & demi aker & rendunt a meymes le termes treys deners & obol.
- 84. Cecilie Steg tent un demi aker ke est apele Meneaker & rent a meyme cele terme un dener.
- 85. Rogerus Chapeleyn 1 tent un Mesuage & deuz akeres de terre sur Sculhamdole & rent par an a la feste Seynt Thomas le martir en Nowel deus deners.

Et Henricus le Stene tent un costage de la prioresse

de Crabhus & rente par ann a la fest seint Michil unn maylie. Fest a remembrer ke la Mesun de Crabhus deyt receyvere Rente en Wynbotesham; ceo est a saver de treys Rodes de pre les queus Eadmund le Barkere & Jon le Carpenter tenunt par owel porcion pur sys deners par an a la pentecouste & a la feste Seynt Andreu de receyvere, les queus treys Rodes de pre furunt dones a la Mesun en perpetuele amoyne en le tens sire William Bardolf leyne & vindrunt hors de la Mesun Everard le clerk, & gysunt en le Suth Medwe par entre le pre ke fut a Johan le fiz Howe par le north ke les heyrs

de Rente en Wynbothesham.

de (sys) deners

Wynbotesham. le chef del west abutte sur le commun de Wynbotesham.

87. Deus acres en West Weynes ren ne rendunt par ann de service.

Symun de Scarleth tenunt ore, & le pre ke fut a Robert Sherwynd de part le suth, ke sa femme tent en dowarie dount

Setchise.

88. Treys acres de terre gysauntes en le champe de Scechyze & quatre acres & une rode de terre gysauntes pres de Luk² en mi le pre ke est apelle Petescroft de le doun Roger Alutare de Len rendunt par an a syre Thomas Bardolf syz deners par ann pur totes demaundes. Totes les autres

¹ See par. 170. ² De Lucs, par. 31.

terres gysantes en Setchyze in West Weneys partynantes a la Mesun de Crabhus rendunt par an a Johan de Reyham de Wygenhal vynt & oyt deners a quatre termes, a chacun terme seht deners & a escuage seyt il plus ou meyme fors deus deneres pur totes services.

89. Ici a nostre commencement
Seit li rey omnipotent,
Enus doyve ici overer
Ke nus facum son voler. Amen.

Ore cheres sorurs wous deves entendre ke devaunt tote gent ke unkes furunt fundours de ceo mesun principalment sumus mes tenus de prier pur Robert de Welle¹ kar la ke nos fundeours ren nus donerunt saunt charche. Il nent soulement pur nostre avauncement & la amendement de nostre sustenaunce sun cors dona a travayl mes ces bens pur nos dona & despendit largement pur approprier a nostre hus la demi eglise de Seyn Pere de Wygenhale, e ensurketut la ke nous fusum tenu a li en plus ke cessaunte liveres dargent par escrit de obligation il nus pardona purement pur lamur Deu & pur li prier e en tut sun tens sun poer myt de nus defendre sucurer & ayder encuntre tous nos mals-fesurs, & outre ceo la ke nous li usum graunte nostre pree en Sechithe de aver ou en sa vie, il le ne voleyt mye, eyns le nous regraunta demeyntenaunt, par icy ke tut lenpruement de meyme cele pree pardurablement sereyt graunte a la vesture de dys dames le plus aynes en religioun de tute la mesun, icy ke checun de les dys dames receyvunt par an de lavaunt dit pree quatre sous a la feste Seynt Margarete, & si icy seyt ke le pre ne pot tant valir par an ke il seyt leve de lautre terre gisaunte en Sechithe & en West Wenyz, a cest covenaunt pardurablement de tenir sumus tous jores par serment & de favre tenir par serment tous iceles ke apres nous sunt avenir demeyntenaunt cum il seyunt professes en religioun.

90. Sapience dit,

Ke voyt ensure lensenyment de sache

Il ceo rejoyara [sic] quunt vent a gref hage.1

Ceo est, tres chers sorurs, dunt jo wous di. Les saches homes de religioun ke unt possessiuns eus regardunt sulum la quantite de lur bens ke eus povunt despendre par an & sulum ceo ke lur bens ammountont si ordeynunt a diverses necessaries lur porcioun cum apent en mesure; isi ki il nesteyt falyer quant tens vent ke covent aver pur ceo sulum la quantite de nos bens, avum ordevne a diverses necessaries un porcion. § Ceo est a saver, a payn & a serveyse tote lenpruement de nos terres & tenemens en Tylneye, & tote lenpruement de nostre demi eglyse de Seyn Pere en Wygenhale & si necessite seyt, tote la enpruement de nostre terre en Gyldenegore en Wigenhale. A chars & a peysun & a harrang & a feri & asser & a clous est ordeyne tote la enpruement de nos Mesuns & de nos Rentes en Len & en Northlen & en Geywode. A vesture & a chaussure tote la enpruement de nostre pree en Sechithe cum avaunt dit est. & le remanaunt de la terre en Sechithe & en West Wenyz est ordevne a achatre sel, sal, salt [sic], a la chambre la priuresse a drabs de manger a tualyes & tabites en lynceus & a sees, autre necessaries ke aparteynunt pur estranges & pur mene est ordeyne tote la enpruement de nos terres & nos tenemens en Thorpelonde? & en Walyngtone. A reparacions de nos mesuns & de nostre Eglise en Crabhus & a fosses de Mer & de Mareys & a nostre mene en allowers & en autre choses menues est ordevne tote la enpruement de nos terres tenemens & rentes en Wyggenhale forspris le pasture a nos bestes & forspris nostre fualye.

91. Ensement la nutricement de bestes od tote la avauntage ke pot avenir de ceus en Tylneye en Wygenhale & en Thorpelonde 1 & en tutes altres luz forpris nostre estouier [?]

¹ Not the Book of Wisdom, but Ecclesiasticus vi. 18. "Fili, a iuuentute tua, excipe doctrinam, et usque ad canos inuenies sapientiam."

² Parish of Rungton.

a larder & a charues & a charetes & forspris vint & quatre vages od un tor est asigne & ordine a reparacions de noveles mesuns & noveles fosses a comun profit de la Mesun. Sachez cheres sorurs ke sire Johan de Mondeforthe veccur de la eglise de Berthone Tousyn¹ purchata de son cost a roy & a ces ministres & ceo od graunt travayl cesze deners ke nous donerunt par an a les escheturs de roy pur deuz acres de terre en Thorpelonde ke furunt purchates encuntre la defense le rey, & pur ceo nous sumus tenu pur luy prier perpetuelement.

- 92. In compoto Roberti Clere escaetoris in comitatu Norffolk & aliis comitatibus, de parte anni xiiij E exitu duarum acrarum terre in Thorplond in comitatu Norffolk, remanent in manus regis ratione appropriacionis quam Priorissa de Crabbehous inde fecit sine licentia Regis per purdonum tempus non respondatum per breve Regis data xxvio die Octobre dicto domo quo continetur quod Rex comperto per inquisitionem quod prefata priorissa dictas duas acras terre ad que sunt de licentia Regis per idem breve mandavit dicto escaetori quod de terra predicta manum Regis amovens se inde voluntatis nostre dicte priorisse restituens.
- 93. Fet a saver le queus terres partinauntes a la Mesun de Crabhus sunt tenues pur certeyn rente par an & le queus vent, primes en Wyggenhal.
- 94. Tote la dale sur laquele la eglyse de Crabhus est edifie rent par an a sire Thomas de Yngaldesthorp le servise de deus souz de argent pur totes demaundes & servises.³
- 95. Tote la terre gisaunte de la partie vers le suth juste ceo ke est apele Holedole en longure de la Ryve deskes a la Mareys de Tylneye est tenu fraunchement saunt akun demaunde.⁴
 - 96. Tote la terre gisaunte entre la lade & chapeleyns dale

¹ ? Barton All Saints, Barton-Bendish.

² Illegible.

³ See par. 5.

⁴ See par. 148.

en le & en lungure de la Rive deskes a la fosse de Mareys rent par an a les heyrs sire Robert De Schales 1 duze deners.

- 97. Tote la terre ke est apele Chapeleynesdole & Theyndole rent par an a Thomas de Reynham de suth Clenchewartoun, seht deners, quatre pur la partie ke fut a Ysabel Chapeleyn² & treys pur la partie ke Henri le fiz Roger dona a la mesun.
- 98. Tote la terre gisaunte entre ceo avaunt dite Chapeleynesdole & Kockesdole ne rent ren par an fors sulement a la mesun de West Derham treys malyes pur totes demandes.
- 99. Tote la terre ke est apele Kockesdole & Sleddesdole rent par an a sire Thomas de Yngaldesthorp dysoyt deners & treys quartains.³
- 100. Tote la terre gisaunte entre lavaunt dite Kokkesdole & la terre a Jon Phylyp est tenu fraunchement saunt demaunde.
- 101. Les duse acres ke furunt a Richard Mayner rendunt par an a Kenewyc une sute a Seyn Michel & duze deners par an & malie a deuz a nos pur totes servises.
- 102. Tote la terre entre la eglise & hasyerd est tenu saunt service.
- 103. Deus perchez & demi en le(e) de le hasyerd de la part vers le suth rent par an a sire Jon Howard siz deners pur totes demaundes, & deuz perchez & demi, juste meymes cele terre de la partie vers le north rent par an a la mesun de West Derham sys deners pur totes demaundes.
- 104. Tote lautre partie de Pichokesdole & de le Cutthededole ⁵ nule service ne rent.
- 105. Le fiz Pers dole nule service ne rent forspris un dener ke est done a la eglyse Seyn Pere pur une partye de terre mareys.
 - 106. La terre sur laquele le Moleyn est ren ne rent.
 - 107. Kenewycdole, ren ne rent.

¹ See par. 148. ² See par. 166. ⁸ See par. 164.

⁴ Prior of Lewes' manor, or Kenwick's, in Tilney, granted with consent of Lewes to Alan, son of Robert de Snetsham, alias de Inglesthorpe.—*Biomefield*, ix. 78.

⁵ See par. 149.

- 108. Deus acres ke sunt apele Cocecroft rendunt par an a les heyrs Nicholas Matheu, quatre deners pur totes demandes.
- 109. Les oyt acres en gyldenegore² & un aker en le newelond ren ne rendunt, ne le mesuage en le parose Seyn Pere.
- 110. Le cync acres od les fosses en le newefeld ke est apele baldebeche ne rend nule service fors soulement a la eglyse seynt Marie Magdaleyne quatre deners par an.
- 111. Les deus acres de juste pokedig. Lun aker ren ne rent & lautre ren ne rent, fors treyz malyes a Sire William [Chapeleyn.]
 - 112. Kenewycdol ren ne rent.
 - 113. Explicit Wygenhale, & incipit Tylneye.
- 114. Tute la terre ke fut a Walter Crogh ren ne rent fors a sire William Chapeleyn treyz (deners) malys [sic].⁴
- 115. Tylneye. Quatre akers & demi un aker de terre gisantes en Tylneye [f]orstendantes sur le mordig rendunt par an a Willyam de Fenne sys deners. Un demi aker en Belesdole, treys deners.
- 116. Deus akres de terre gisauntes en Burwenes newlond rendunt par an a la Mesun de West Derham deus deners & malye pur totes demaundes.
- 117. Cynk acres & demi un aker de terre gisauntes en Burwenesnewlond rendunt par an a les heyrs Jon Non oyt deners pur totes demaundes.
 - 118. Totes les autres terres en Tylneye ren ne rendunt.
- 119. Thorpelonde [in Rungton]. Treys acres & demi gisauntes sur grenegate & un demi aker sur bradegate rendunt par an a Robert le Styward de Watlingtone pur totes service seht deners.
- 120. Un demi aker de terre gisaunte sur chesewyc rent par an a sire Wylliam Alduz de Walyngton un dener. Totes les autres terres en Thorpelonde ke partinunt a la Mesun de Crabhus ne rendunt nule service fors soulement a

¹ See par. 50.

² See par. 44.

⁸ Par. 36.

⁴ See par. 123.

chastelwarde & a ward-penny (?) quatre deners & treys quatrauns, & a escuage la syme partie quant il est

121. Saver devez de les terres & rentes purchatez & recevez en le tens la priuresse Agnes de Methelwolde 1 par le grace de li rey Edward li terce apres le conquest Wylliam bastard.

§ Le mesuage de Sein Pere.

Robert le Welle purchata un Mesuage gysaunte en Wygenhale, conteynaunt un demi aker de terre od un chemyn deskes a la rive, juste le Mesuage & la terre ke esteyt a Johan de Tylneye, ke costa lavaunt dite priuresse & le covent dyz oyt mars.

Ceo Mesuage esteyt tenu de Wyllyam de Wygenhal pur un dener de annuel rente. Mes lavant dite priuresse la aschata, ke ren nest pae, ne ren demaunde. Aleyn Brid de Wygenhal dona a la Mesun de Crabhus un Mesuage en Wygenhale gysaunte juste le Mesuage Johan Slauth & conteynt un demy rode de terre & est tenu de Edmon Nohon de Tylneye & rent a lui par an a la feste sein Michel quatre deners pur totes services. Icel Aleyn dona a lavaunt dite Mesun de Crabhus une partie de terre gysaunte pres la curt de Crabhus de la partie vers le Suth ke estevt a Thomas Chapeleyn en longure de la fosse de le Mareys jeskes a la curt de Crabhus & seth plottes de terre turbarie gisantes sur meymes le dale checune plot de seth perchez & sunt tenues de Thomas de Reynham pur quatre deners par an a troys termes pur totes services. Meymes celi Aleyn dona a le Mesun avaunt dite seth plottes de terre turbarie gisantes de la partie vers le suth de Pychokeslode & conteynt checun plot seht perchez & demy. Iceles plottes furunt tenu de Nicholas en le Byth pur un dener de service, mes sire William Chapeleyn le aschata ici ke ren ne done, pur le don de cestes terres & pur poy de argent avaunt dit Aleyn & sa femme usunt lur sustenaunce de la Mesun en tote lur vie. & la

[Corrody.]

cutiefiement de deus acres de terre, & un quareynteyne de turbes de fuyr, & de regarder si cher terre de cy petit value unkes ne fut achate.

123. Walter Crogh¹ dona a la Mesun de Crabhus un Mesuage od le Mesun ke esteyt a Richard Stangrun & od tote la terre de la fosse de Mer jeskes a la fosse de Mareys, ke fut tenu de Howe Stangrun² pur le service de treys deners par an le queus sire Wylliam Chapelein achata icy ke ren ne donne ne ren nest demande. Avant dit Walter dona ensement la tierce partie de terre turbarie sur le Cuttededole, & seth plottes conteynunt seth perchez, & la secyme unze pergez, lavaunt dite terre turbarie sur Cuttedole fut tenu de Grigorie le fiz Nicholas de Wygenhal, si rendit un dener par an. Mes lavaunt dite priuresse le achata icy ke ren donne. Avaunt dit Walter feffa sire William de Wattlyngton³ chapeleyn de Crabhus en lavant dit Mesuage & terres & il feffa la priuresse & le convent. E la priuresse & la covent donerent a lavant [Corrody.] dit Walter & a Alyz sa femme lur sustenaunce en lur vie.

124. Pichokesdole. Robert le fiz Henri de Wygenhal dona a la Mesun de Crabhus quatre acres de terre kanyable [sic] gisauntes sur Pychokesdole de la ryve deskes le Mareys & la quarte partie de tote la dole. Icele terre nule service ne fet kar il fut tenu de la eglise de Crabhus. Avant dit Robert dona ensement la tierce partie de terre turbarie sur Cuttedole. Icele terre fut tenu de Nicholas en le Byth & rendit un dener par an. Mes avant dit William le achata icy ke nent ne rent. Avant dit Robert feffa Henri son pere John son frere & Robert Brid, en iceles avant dites terres, & avant dites Henri Jon & Robert feeferunt sire Wyllyam de Wattlygton, chapeleyn, sire Robert le fiz Michel de Wygenhal, chapeleyn, & Aleyn Brid, avant dites Robert & Aleyn relecerunt lur dreyt a lavant dit Wylliam, & lavaunt dit William feeffa la priuresse & le covent, la priuresse & le

See par. 18.
 See par. 139.
 9 Ed. III., Pat. Roll.
 See par. 184.

covent recurunt Juliane la filie avant dit Robert & le feseyunt dame de la Meson & troverunt ceo ke a lui apendit.

- 125. Richard Mayner de Wygenhal dona a la Mesun de Crabhus cynk plottes de terre herbage & turbarie gisaunte en Wygenhale sur le Cuttededole, & conteynt checun plot par sey dyz perchez. Icele terre fut tenu de Gregorie le fiz Nicholas pur un malye par an, mes ore ren ne donne; la priuresse & la convente recurunt avaunt dit Richard en lur fraternete pur icele terre. Il feofa sire Willyam de Watlyngton chapeleyn en icele terre en avaunt dit Wyllyam feofa la priuresse & la covente.
- 126. Avant dit Richard dona a la eglise de Crabhus dusze acres de terre gaynable gisauntes en Wygenhal en lo paroce de la Magdaleyne, le queus sunt tenu de sire Johan de Ingaldesthorp & rendunt par an, od altres treys acres ke Johan Corte & Howe Downy tenunt, vynt deners & treys malye, a deus termes, a le seynt Michel & le pentecoste, & une seute 1 a la curt de Kenewyc a la feste de seyn Michel pur totes services.

127. Avaunt dit Richard feofa sire Willyam de Watlyngton chapeleyn & Aleyn Brid en lavant dit terre, & sire Willyam & Aleyne feoferunt la priuresse & la convente pur icele terre la priuresse & la convente obligerunt eus & lur sucsuresses [sic] doner a lavaunt dit Richard en tote sa vie checun an quarante souz & apres sa mort trover un chapelyn de celebrer pur sa alme diz anz enters.

128. Roger Brunger dona a la eglyse de Crabhus deus acres & demi gisauntes en Tylneie Sybilie [sic] od une Mesun, de le queus lune aker est tenu de la eglyse de Ilsyngton & rent par an un dener a la feste seyn Michel pur totes services, & lautre partie de tote la terre fut tenu de Walter Somhirde de Tylneye pur un dener de service pur totes choces, laquele lavant dite priuresse achata. Ici ke ren ne est done. La

Dusze en le oldfeld. priuresse & la convente recurunt Johane la filie avant dit Roger & le feseyunte [sic] dame de la Mesun & Roger lur dona icele avant dite terre, mes il feofa sire William de Watlyngton chapeleyn & meymes cil Wylliam feofa la priuresse & les dames.

- 129. Sire Johan de Inguldesthorp chivaler dona a la eglyse de Crabhus une dale de terre ke est apele Kenewycdole Kenewicdole. ke conteynt trente & cynk acres de terre, & fut tenu en chef zzzv. acres. de le priur de Lewes. Mes ore ren ne done, sire Johan feofa sire William avant dit, & Aleyn Brid & Aleyn relesa son dreit a Willyam, & Willyam feofa la priuresse & la convente. Icele dale gist juste le Molyn la priuresse & la convente. La priuresse & la convent recurunt Beatrice la filie a le avaunt dit sire Jon & le feseyunt dame de la Meson, & sire Johan avant dite dona pur son habite & pur sa feste, cent souz.
- 130. Sire Wylliam de Watlyngton chapeleyn de Crabhus purchata de Thomas Koc de Wygenhal un Mesuage od tote sa terre ke esteyt bondage & ke esteyt a Henri Slede gisaunte sur Cokesdole la quele terre sire Thomas de Ingaldesthorp Cokkesdole. frauncha pur une certeyn rente par an de dyzoyt deners & treyz ferthinges dargent a deuz termes pur totes services, li avant dit William dona pur cele terre trente souz & treyz forspris ke la priuresse dona a bayliz & a fer sanz le senyur ke amounta la value de douz souz.
- 131. Avaunt dit Willyam purchata de Richard Lacy & de Robert le fiz Richard Michel de Wygenhal la quarte partie de tote la dole de terre mareyz gisante sur lavant dite Cokkesdole, laquele partie avant dit William dona a la eglise de Crabhus, & la avant dite priuresse li rendit ces costages. Icele partie nule rent ne donne.
- 132. Avant dit Wyllyam purchata un mesuage a Thomas Cressy² ke conteynt pres un demi aker de terre & gyt entre le Mesuage de Adam Kenstan & le Mesuage ke fut a Howe le Rother & costa un dener (?) pur sa alme & treyz

¹ See par. 193. ² See par. 35.

souz a sa femme & quaraunte & deuz deners. Icel Mesuage est tenu de sire Henri Donee senyur de Bekeswelle & rent par an a la feste de seyn Michel un malye pur totes services & a bord silver 1 (?) un malie.

- 133. Avant dit William purchata a Ysabel ke esteyt la femme a Johan Brid un Mesuage gisante entre le mesuage & la curt de Crabhus de une partie & la terre ke parteynt a la eglise de Crabhus de lautre partie & git en longure de la Rive vers occident jeskes a la terre ke Aleyn Brid dona a la Mesun pur sun livereyson. Icele Mesuage conteynt une rode & demy rode & est tenu de Thomas de Reynham owok tote la dole cum avaunt dit est pur seht deners par an pur totes services, & costa dyz souz dargent, avant dit sire William purchata le mesuage & apres le rente de tote la dole.
- 134. Avant dit Willyam od largent la priuresse ke ele recut de dame Peronele la necee mestre Matthu de Wygenhal purchata de Bertelune & Alduz de Tyrington un aker de terre gisaunte sur Reynerchildredole, juste Kenewycdole, & costa cynquante sous & feofa lavant dite eglise. Icele aker est tenu de Edmon Noon de Tylneye & rent par an a la feste seyn Michel treys malyes pur totes services.
- 135. Avant dit William purchata de Adam Fisc de Wygenhal seth plottes de terre turbarie gysaunte sur le dole de part le suth de Pychokeslode, checun plot de seth perchez & demy. Icele terre rendit par an a Nicholas en le Byth un dener 2 ke est achaste pur meymes celi William & la rente de tote le dole.
- 136. Avaunt dit William purchata de William Caraz quinze plottes de terre turbarie gisantes en Wygenhal sur Brayesdole le queus rendirunt a sire Robert le fiz Michel, chapeleyn, deus deners par an, la priuresse aquita lun & lautre.
 - 137. Adam Harald dona a la eglise de Crabhus sys

 1 T. Blount, Law Dictionary, Bordagium.

 2 Par. 122.

deners de annuel rente, le queus sunt recu a la feste seyn Michel de Johan le fiz Richar pur une partie de soun Mesuage, en my lu, treyz deners, de Stephene le Talyor pur sun Mesuage un malye, de les heyrs Robert Brunger pur sun Mesuage un malye, de Johane Ysilie, pur une pestryn & un pistel un dener & un ferthyng de Malth Michel pur un aker de terre gisaunte sur meymes le dale un malye, de Aleyn Brid pur cesse plottes de terres turbarie sur meymes le dale un malye, le ferthing est done a Johan Daundy & il le done a la eglise de la Magdeleyn. Adam feofa avaunt dit sire William & il feofa la eglise de Crabhus.

- 138. Avaunt dit William purchata de Richard le Bray de Wygenhal treyz deners de annuel Rente, de receyvere a la feste de seyn Michel le deus deners de les heyrs Johan Mundy, pur un demi aker de terre sur laquele est une graunge, & pur une veye deskes a la rive & un dener de Johan le fiz Thomas de Fordham pur la demi dole de terre turbarie sur Brayesdole, laquele fut ordine a la pitaunce de nostre Dame mes ore est chaunge.¹
- 139. Avant dit William purchata de Howe Stangryn syz deners de annuel rente de receyvere par an a la feste de seyn Michel de Walter Crog & de Aleyn le fiz Rauf pur Stangrunesdole. La terre ke Walter Crogh teneyt est recu en la Meson de Crabhus & avant dit Aleyn rent par an pur tote la terre Mareys treys deners. Avant dit William fez ordeyna a la pitaunce & lautre [?], mes toz est chaunge en akere Mareyes peur mene acre.
- 140. Avant dit purchata de Nicholas en le Byth quatre deners & malie de annuel rente de receivere par an a la feste seyn Michel pur terre turbarie gisante en Wigenhale de la partie vers le Suth de Pichokeslode, de laquele terre William Caraz & Robert Caraz tenunt la quarte partie de terre turbarie de la dole & rendunt par an deuz deners

¹ Par. 161. ² Par. 146.

- & malye, lautre partie de la terre est recu en la avant dite Meson. Avant dit William purchata rode [?] & deve sute deus deners tote annuele rente, a une pitaunce sur les samedyz pur la Messe de la Dame dona [?].
- 141. Roger Chapeleyn dona a la eglise de Crabhus deus deners de annuel rente de receivere de Pers Corte & de Johan Downy a la feste de seyn Michel de deus acres gisauntes en Wygenhale sur Gernaylesdole, avaunt dit Roger feofa sire William avaunt dit & il feofa la prioresse & la convente & eus recurunt Roger en lur fraternite.
- 142. Roger Brunger dona a la eglise un dener de annuel rente de receyvere par an a la feste seyn Michel de un demi aker de terre gisante de la partie de le suth de Harneyslode, avant dit William fut feofe de Roger & il feofa la priuresse & le convente. La priuresse & la convente donerunt pur une aker de terre gisante de suth pokesdic a Adam Fisc² par an treys malyes, avaunt dit William les achata &
- 143. La priuresse & la convente donerunt pur une altre aker de terre gisaunte de suth Pichodic treys deners a Henri le fiz Agneys, le queus Robert le fiz avant dit Henri relessa a la eglise par amoyne.
- 144. La priuresse & la convente donerunt a Nicholas Crek de Wygenhale pur syz akres de terre gisauntes en Gyldenegore, cynk deners & un ferthyng par an les que avant dit Henri relesa a la eglise par amoyne.
- 145. La priuresse & la convente donerunt a Nicholas Crek de Wygenhal pur syz akres de terre gisauntes en Gyldenegore, cynk deners & un ferthyng par an, le ques avant dit Nicholas relesa a lur eglise, & pur ceo fut recu en lur fraternite.
- 146. Roger Harald recut par an de la priuresse & la convente de une aker en Gyldenegore un dener lequel il relesa par avant dit William, pur ici ke la priuresse & la

¹ Par. 194. ² Pars. 38, 70.

convente donereyunt un chandelie la value de un dener par an devant lauter nostre Dame.

- 147. Lavant dite priuresse purchata de Rey de receyvere a lur egleyse, cent souz de terre ke costa une marz & festeyt fere une sale, une graunge, une estable, un pestryn, une chambre nobeles ke costerunt plus ke cent lyveres dargent....
- 148.¹ Quele une partie ke gyt plus pres la terre ke est apele Chapeleynnesdole de la partie vers le north est tenu de sire Robert Scales and il receyt de ceo par an dusze deners & il tent de Ray. Apres ceo est la terre ke est apele Holedole & ceo nest tenir de nuli & ren ne rent. § Apres ceo est la dole sur laquele le eglise es funde, & ceo est tenu de li seniur de Iggaldesthorp, & il de le priur de Lewes, & il de le counte de Warende & il de Ray, il rent par an a deus termes deus sols. Apres ceo est la terre ke est apele Pychokesdole ke aparteynt a la eglyse de Sein Pere & est tenu une partie de labbe de West Derham, & rent a luy par an dyz deners & une partie de sire Johan [H]oward, & rent par an syz deners,² & eus de le counte de Bretayne & il de Ray.
- 149. Apres ceo est la terre ke est appele Cuttededole ³ & ceo est tenu de le counte de Warende & il de Ray & parteynt a la Magdeleyne. Mes ren ne done.
- 150. Åpres ceo est Stangrynesdole & ceo est tenu de le Senyur de Bekeswelle & il de le eveske de Hely & il de Rey & parteynt a la Magdaleyne, & ren done.
- 151. Apres ceo est Stekesdole & ceo tenu est de Willyam de Wygenhal & il de Rauf Randolf, & il de le Rey.
- 152. Apres ceo est le fiz Pers dole & ceo esteyt tenu de Nicholas Nevou al chapeleyn & il de counte de Bretanye & il de Rey. Mes de ceo est done par an un dener a la eglise Seyn Pere 4 & ceste dale & lautre avaunt dite parteynunt a la Magdaleyne.

¹ At this point the writing changes. ² Par. 103.

³ Pars. 149-157 are repeated in Latin, 184-192. ⁴ Par. 105.

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- 153. Juste ceo si est Haledole & ceo est tenu de le senyur de Tytishale & il de Ray & il parteynt a la Magdaleyne.
- 154. Juste ceo si est Crekesdole ke parteynt a la Magdaleyne & est tenu de la Mestre de Kerebroc & il de Rey.
- 155. Juste ceo si est Haraldchildredole & parteynt a la Magdaleyne & si est tenu une partie de la priuresse de Crabhus & donne pur service par an quatre deners & quadrant, mes le quadrant si est done a la eglise de la Magdaleyne & une partie est tenu de Nycholas rey.

[t] reys. [d] eners.

- 156. Juste ceo si est Harneysdol & ceo est tenu de & parteint a sein Germayn.
- 157. Juste ceo si est Reynerchildredole & ceo parteynt une partie a la eglise de Seyn Pere & une partie a Seyn Germeyn & un cotage a la Magdaleyne, & si est tenu une partie de la priuresse de Crabhus pur la servise de quatre deners & malye & une partie de Edmon Nohon¹ & en chef de sire
- 158. Fet a saver de les terres gysauntes en Wygenhale de Stapelwere deskes a bustardesdole, a quels eglise diversement parteynunt & de queus seniurs eus sunt tenues, kar eus sunt novelement gaynes de Wastine.²
- 159. Primes. Stapel Weredole parteynt a la eglise de la Magdeleyne. Sezse acres ou les parteynauntes ke la Mesun de Westderham tent, ke Aylmer le fiz Roger Kok dona a Rychard de Mildenhale de tenyr de la Mesun de Crabhus & rendre par an a la Mesun avant dite deus deners a la seynt (Michel) de le counte de Warende & il de rey saunz serv(ice).
- 160. Lautre dole ke est'apele Bonepaynesdole & Pokedicdole parteynt a la Magdeleyne & esteit tenu de Robert de Sculham forpris menes, & il le tint de sire Willyam Bardholf & il de le counte de Warende & il de Ray saunz servise.
 - 161. La dole juste ke est apele Braiyesdole esteyt tenu

 1 See par. 134.
 2 See par. 214.

de sire Johan de Fitthon & il de & il de Ray & parteynt a la eglise de seyn Germayn.

- 162. Juste ceo est la terre ke esteyt apele Sleddeslond & parteynt a la Magdeleyne & est tenu de le seniur de Bekeswele & il de le eveske de Hely & il de Ray.
- 163. Juste ceo est la terre ke est apele Susanneslond & parteynt a la Magdeleyne & si esteyt de sire Phylip de Fenne & il de sire Ralf Nogown & il de Ray.
- 164. Apres ceo est la terre ke est apele Kokkesdole & parteynt a la eglyse de seyn Germeyn & est tenu de le senyur de Yngaldesthorp en fee firme pur dysoyt deners & treys ferynkes [sic] par an & il tent de le priur de Lewes & il de le counte de Warende & il de Ray.
- 165. Apres ceo est la terre ke est apele Phelyppeslond & parteynt une partie la leesse de une rode a la eglise de Seyn Pere & lautre partie a seyn Germayn, & si est tenu en chef de le counte de Bretayne & il de Ray, sanz servise.
- 166. Apres ceo est la terre ke est apele Chapeleyndole & parteynt a la Magdeleyne & si esteyt tenu de Johan de Reynham & il de le senyur de Bekeswelle & il de lesweske de Hely & il de Ray.
- 167. Apres ceo est la curt de la eglyse de seyn Jon de Crabhus, ke aparteynt a nule altre eglise deskes a la terre ke est apele Pychokesdole, fors soulement a la eglyse de Crabhus, de la de Radulf Randof de counte de Bretan & de rege. [French version continued later.]
- 168. Item le theyndol tenebatur de Roberto de Sculham & ipse de domino Bardolf & tenet de comite Warend & tenet de Rege.
- 169. Item Seynt Edmundesdol tenetur de abbate sancti Edmundi & ille de rege.
- 170. Item Sculhamdol tenetur aliqua pars videlicet unum mesuagium cum duabus acris terre tenetur de

priorissa de Crabhus pro servicio duorum denariorum per annum, & aliqua pars tenetur de Roberto le Styward de Watlyngton & una acra juxta foteslodam tenetur de domina priorissa pro servicio quinque denariorum per annum & de Roberto de Sculham sine servicio de comite Gloucestre & tenet de rege.

- 171. Item Churchillesdol, exceptis mediis, tenetur de domino Bardolf & ipse pro servicio de comite Warend' & ille de Rege.
- 172. Item (Lark)esdol, exceptis mediis, tenetur de comite (Arundel) ipse de Rege.
- 173. Dala propior ex parte aquelonari, exceptis mediis, tenetur de honore de Kenewyc, & tenet de Lewes & tenet de comite Warendie & tenet de Rege.
- 174. Item alia terra juxta dictam dalam ex parte aquelonari & Mincelyngdol, exceptis mediis, tenetur de comite Warend & ipse de Rege sine servicio.
- 175. Item Mayneresdol tenetur de Willelmo de Wygenhal & ipse de Radulpho Randof & ipse de Rege.
- 176. Item dala propior ex parte aquilonari dicte dale tenetur de priorissa de Crabhus & de aliis mediis.
- 177. Priorissa recipit per annum de duabus acris quatuor denarios tenentur sine servicio & tota tenetur de domino de Bekeswelle & ipse de episcopo Eliensi & ipse de rege.
- 178. Item Elfrigesdol, due acre & dimidia acra tenentur de priorissa de Crabhus pro servicio unius denarii & jacent intra Spirardesdole & bustardesdol, tota alia pars tenetur de Nichola filio Petri in le Byht, & ipse sine servicio de honore Kenewyc, & tenet de Lewes & tenet de comite Warend & tenet de Rege.
- 179. Item sunt alie due dale ex parte australi de Spirardesdol quarum una pars fecit servicium unius dale, tenetur de honore de Kenewy[c] & de Scales & alia dale quæ

¹ Pars. 171-182 are a Latin version of pars. 202-209.

vocatur haddokesdol tenetur de honore de Kenewyc & tenet de Lewes & de Warend & tenet de rege.

- 180. Item Spirardesdol quaedam pars tenetur de Kenewyc quaedam de Scales, quaedam de Bardolf. Sine servicio de rege.
- 181. Item Bustardesdol quatuor acre tenentur de priorissa de Crabhus pro servicio quatuor denariorum per annum & quaedam pars tenetur de Abbate de West Derham.
- 182. Ipse sine servicio de comite Brittannie & tenet de Rege.
- 183. Omnia ista tenementa prescripta nullum faciunt regi servicium, quae de Wastina fuerunt lucrata & qui lucrati fuerunt, elegerunt sibi dominos proprie voluntate ut de eis, per servicia inter eos concessa, tenerent de Crabhus & in capite de comite Brittannie & ipse de rege.
- 184. Item le Cuttededol tenetur de Gregorio filio Nicholai & ipse de comite Warend & ipse de Rege.
- 185. Item Stangrunesdol tenetur de priorissa de Crabhus & illa de domino de Bekeswelle sine servicio & ille de episcopo Elyensi & ille de rege.
- 186. Item Stegesdol tenetur de Willelmo de Wygenhal & ipse de Radulpho Randof & de comite Britanie ipse de rege.
- 187. Item le fiz Pers dol tenetur de Nicholo nepote sacerdotis & ipse de comite Britannie & ipse de rege. Inde datur ecclesie sancti Petri de Wygenhal pro omne servicio unus denarius per annum.
- 188. Item Haledol tenetur de domino de Titeshale & ipse de rege.
- 189. Item Crekesdol tenetur de magistro de Kerebroc & ipse de rege.
- 190. Item Haraldchildredol quaedam pars tenetur de priorissa de Crabhus, per servicia quatuor denariorum & quaedam annualis redditus sed quadrans datur Johanni

- Daundy, & quaedam pars tenetur de abbate de Derham & ipse de comite Britannie sine servicio & de rege.
- 191. Deinde Harneysdol tenetur de heredibus Andree Harneys pro servicio quattuor denariorum per annum & ipse de rege.
- 192. Item Reynerchildredol, quaedam pars tenetur de priorissa de Crabhus pro servicio quattuor denariorum & oboli per annum & quaedam pars de Willelmo de Fenne & ipse de Radulpho Nochon sine servicio & ipse de rege.
- 193. Deinde Kenewycdol tenetur de Lewes & tenet de Warende & de rege.
- 194. Item de Gernayllesdol tenetur de priorissa de Crabhus pro servicio quattuor denariorum per annum & illa istam dalam & Kenewycdol de Lewes sine servicio & tenet de comite Warend & tenet de rege.
- 195. Item Philyppesdol tenetur de priorissa de Crabhus pro servicio quinque denariorum per annum & oboli & illa de Bekeswelle sine servicio & ipse de episcopo Hely & ille de rege.
- 196. Item Prestedol, quaedam pars tenetur de priorissa de Crabhus per servicium duorum solidorum & per annum, & illa sine servicio de honore de Kenwyc & quaedam pars alia tenetur de heredibus Thome la Talye, & ipse de honore de Kenewyc (scratched out) per servicium totius dale & tenet de Lewes & tenet de rege.
- 197. Item quaedam terra quæ vocatur Calpesthong & tenetur de heredibus Stephani Calpe & ipse de comite Warend & ipse de rege.
- 198. Item Kannesdol quaedam pars tenetur de priorissa de Crabhus per servicium unius denarii & oboli & quaedam pars de heredibus Johannis Germond & quaedam pars de domino Johanne Oward & tenet de Radulpho Nochon, sine servicio & tenet de rege.
- 199. Item Burgeresdol tenetur de priore & canonicis de Fethforth & ipse de comite Warendie & ipse de rege.

- 200. Item Chombedol tenetur de domino de Bekeswelle & ipse de Episcopo Elyensi & ipse de rege.
- 201. Item Kybelerdik tenetur de Willelmo de Wiggenhal & ipse
- deners & une partie de Robert le senescal de Watlyngton.
- 202. Aker ke Jon Mayner tent juste foteslode est tenu de la priuresse de Crabhus & rent a luy par an cynk deners.
- 203. Apres ceo si Cherchilesdole, forspris les menes, est tenu de le senyur Bardolf, & parteynt a la eglise de le senyur Bardolf, & parteynt a la eglise Seyn Pere, scutager [sic.]
- 204. Apres ceo si est Larkesdole & parteynunt les treys parteyes a la Magdaleyne & la quarte partie a Seyn Germayn & si est tenu de plusurs de le counte de Harundel & il de Rey. La dale juste ceo si est tenu de le senyur de Ingaldesthorp & il de le priur de Lewes & desus de le cunthe de Warende & il de Roy, & parteynt a la eglyse Seyn Pere.
- 205. La terre plus pres ke parteynt a Seyn Pere & la dole ke est apele Minchynggedole ke parteynt a la Magdaleyne, forspris altres menes, sunt tenu de Lewes & de le cunte de Warende & de Ray. Les menes sunt Stephene le fiz Agneys, les heyrs Thomas Attelaye (?) & le senyur de Kenewyc. La dole plus pres ke est apele Mayneresdole parteynt a la eglise Seyn Pere, & est tenu de Willyam de Wygenhale & il de sire Rauf Negoun (Randof), scutager.
- 206. Apres ceo la dole procheyn parteynt a la Magdeleyne & est tenu de plusurs, de la priuresse de Crabhus quatres akeres dem(i) & rendunt par an quatre deners & une partie de Robert Maryenn
- 207. Apres ceo la terre procheyn parteynt a seyn Germeyn une quarte partye, laquele done un dener a la

eglise de la Magdaleyne, les altres parties sunt tenues de la honour de Kenewyc, & une partie de Eschales ke est apele Addokesdol parteynt a la Magdeleyne & est tenu de Kenewyc, & de Lewes & de Warende & de Rey.

- 208. Apres ceo si est Spirardesdol & parteynt a la Magdaleyne & est tenu de plusurs, une partie de la priuresse de Crabhus & rent par an un dener & conteynt deus acres & demy & esteyt apele Elfrisdole, & esteyt de la rive deskes a la fosse une partie de Kenewyc, & une partie de Eschalles, & une partie de senyur Bardouf.
- 209. Apres ceo si est Bustardesdol & parteynt a le Magdel(ene) & si est tenu de plusurs, les quatres acres de terre sunt tenu de la priuresse de Crabhus & rendunt par an quatre deners & une partie de labbe de Westderham. Mes en chef de le cunte de Bretayne sauns servise, & il de Rey.
- 210. La priuresse tent dusze acres de terre en le champ de la Magdaleyne en fee firme de le senyur Kenewyc & rent par an quinze deners a deus termes.
- 211. La priuresse tent deus acres de terre a le chef de lautre terre vers occident & rent par an a Johan Matheu pur totes services quatre deners & il tent de Kenewyc & il de Lewes & il de Warende & il de Rey.
- 212. La priuresse tent cynk acres en le lu ke est apele Baldebeche & donne pur eus par an a la eglise de la Magdaleyne quatre deners pur totes services, & est de le fee ? la priuresse tent un Mesuage en le paroce de Seyn Pere & esteyt tenu de Willyam de Wyggenhale, & il le teynt de Sire Rauf Negon & il de Ray, ceo rendi par an a le avaunt dit William un dener. Mes el relesa par escrit isi ke rent nest done, la priuresse tent en gyldenegore oyt acres de terre de les queus les seht furunt tenues de Nicholas Crek de Wygenhale pur le servise de cynk deners & ferthing de annuel rente. 1 Mes il le relesa

¹ Pars. 144-5, 44.

par escrit, ceo est de le fee de Gloucestre saunz servise & il de Rey.

- 213. La otyme aker esteyt tenu de Roger Harald pur le servise de un dener par an & il le done a le lumere de nostre Dame en le eglise de Crabhus, & il le tint de le fee Robert de Sculham saunz servise.
- 214. Senyurs wous devez entendre ke totes les terre bustardesdole & stapelwere soleyunt estre gastyne² & eus ke les gaynerunt les furunt senyurs de les terres a lur volunte de tener de eus, pur certeyn rente par an, mes a Rey de ren(t)

Folio 51.

- 215. This maketh mencyon of werkys made in the house of Crabhouse, be the grace of oure Lord God an be the helpe of Edmund Perys,³ Person of Watlington. In tyme of Jone Wygenale, Prioresse of the same place, and Cosyn of the same Person, whiche was electe upon Symondis day and Jude, and confermyd an stallid on Seynt Katerine day ffolowynge, aftir the Resygnacyon of Dame Mawte Talbot, Prioresse beforne hire.
- 216. Anno domini M.C.C.C.C.XX°. In the same yere sche 1420. drewe downe the berne whiche was at the gate downe and maid it newe be herveste to the eende, which cost xlvli. ixs. vid., withowten alle tymbur that was fellid in the same place, and the tyle that was of the elde beerne. To the same Beerne makynge, Syr Jon Igylsthorpe, Knyghte, Patrone of the same place gave us xxli. at his dyinge. And the Archedeken of Lincolne¹ x mark. Also in the secunde yere

¹ Par. 146. ² Pars. 158, 183.

³ Received a license to grant lands—Pat. Rolls, 1388. Blomefield, vii. 488, says Edward Perys or Pery of Wigenhale, presented by Thomas Hawdekyn of Watlington to the Rectory of Watlington 1425. By will, 1427, Perys desired to be buried at the Nunnery of Crabhouse.—Reg. Surfleet, p. 15.

of hir ocupacyon, the same Prioresse made the northe eende of hir Chaumbur the whiche koste x mark. And in the same yeere sche payed for the halfe chaunsel makynge at Seynt Petres, xx mark. And the priore of Schuldam x xl mark for his parte. § And ye schal fynde amonge youre evydenses an Indenture bytwene the pariche and us that neythir thei ne we schal nevyr remowve awaye the leede but whanne nede is to repare it ageyne to the profyte of the same chaunsel.

Also in the iij yere followynge of hir ocupacyon, the same 1422. prioresse wallid the place abowte the whiche coste wallinge and euesynge, xx mark. Also in the same yere sche made the Sowthe eende of her chawmbur, fro the cloyster doore to the freytoure eende, there nevyr noon was beforne. And the tresense³ fro the chawmbur door to the halle dore, the whiche chawmbur and tresense cost xl marc. Also in the iiij yere of the same Jone Prioresse, ffor myschefe that was on the chyrche whiche myght not be reparid but if it were newe maid, with the counseyle of here frendys dide it take downe. trostynge to the helpe of oure Lorde & to the grete charite of goode cristen men and so with helpe of the persone before seyde and other goode frendes as schal be schewyd aftyrward, be the steringe of oure Lorde and procuringe of the person forseyde sche wrowght there upon iii yere and more contynuali and made it, blessyd be God, whiche chirche cost cccc mark, whereof William Harald that lithe in the

chapel of Our Lady payde for the ledynge of the chirche vij skore mark. And xli. payede we for the roofe the whiche xli. we hadde of Richard Steynour, Cytesen of Norwiche, and more hadde we nought of the good whiche he bequeathe us on his ded-bedde in the same Cyte, a worthly place clepyd Tomlonde whiche was with holde fro

¹ Henry Welles.—Le Neve. Fasti, ii. 45.

³ Nicholas Feriby.—Dugdale, vi. 974.

³ Entrance [?] described in the Survey.

⁴ Richard Steynolf was in 1427 a Sheriff of Norwich. - Blomefield, iii. 163.

us be untrewe man his sekatoures. God for his mekyl mercy of the wronge make the ryght, and the stallis with the reredose, the person beforeseyde payde fore xx pownde, of his owne goode. And xxvi mark for ij antiphoneres 1 whiche liggen in the queer. And xxli. Jon Lawson gaf to the chirche. And xx mark we hadde for the soule of Jon Watson. And xx mark for the soule of Stvyn Yorke to the werkys of the chirche and to other werkys doon before. And xxi mark of the gylde of the Trinite whiche Neybores helde in this same chirche. The glasynge of the chirche, the scripture maketh mencyon; onli God be worschipid and rewarde to all cristen soules.2 Also withinne these iij yere that the chirche was in making the same Prioresse made the longe chaumbur on the este syde of the halle whiche coste xxiiij mark, that the person gafe to the soule of Edmunde Eyton whiche that he was sekatoure of. Alle these werkys were made and endid in vij yere.

Soli deo honor & gloria.

- 217. In the eende of this werke, in the begynnynge 1427. of the viij yere of the ocupacion of the same Jone, Prioresse, the forseyde Personne passyd to God on the Wednesday next after the concepcyon of Oure Lady, of whiche soule Jhesu of hise gret pyte he wil have mercy, and the holy prayeris that here be prayed plesinge to oure Lorde mote comforte his soule with-outen eende. This eende was Anno Domini Moc.c.c.c.xxvijo.
- 218. Whanne this good man beforeseyde was passid to God, owre Lord that is ful graciouse to alle his servauntis that have nede and that troste on hym, sente hem anothir goode frende hem to helpe and comforte in

¹ Spelman quotes in his *Glossary*, p. 33, "hoc est juxta valorem hodiernæ nostræ pecuniæ circa 52 lib."

² Professor Skeat says this is "idiomatic and intelligible. The reference is probably to a passage in *Piers Plowman*, in which the author explains the text, 'Nesciat sinistra quid faciat dextra,' to mean that people who glaze windows ought not to put their names on the glass."

her nede, clepid Mayster Jon Wygenale, 1 Doctoure of Canon, and person of Oxborow, and Cosyn to the same prioresse. And his fadyr and modir bought a lyverey in the same house & ligge togedir in the body of the chirche. So with the helpe of God and of the good man before seyde the Prioresse in the ix yere of hyr ocupacion sche arayed up the chirche and the quere, that is for to seve set up the ymagis and pathed the chirche and the quere, and stolid [sic] it, and made doris, which cost x pownde, the veyl of the chirche with the auter-clothis in sute cost xls. Also in the x yere, the same prioresse, sche made and reparide the houses ovyr the Ee clepid Kydellys housys which cost x pounde. Also in the xi yere, sche reparid the Beerne at seynt Petres whiche cost v pounde. The same yere sche made a newe malt-house which cost x mark. Also in the xij yere the same Prioresse thorow the helpe and the grace of God for mischeef that was on the halle toke it downe and made it agen. wiche cost vi skore mark and x. In the laste eende of the makynge of this halle, thorow the suffraunce of oure Lord

¹ John Saresson alias Wiggenhall, Doctor of Decrees, was presented, 1425, by the convent of Wendlyng to Yaxham rectory, and exchanged that with Whytemete for Oxborough, to which the convent of West Dereham presented him. 1429, he was Abbot of West Dereham. 1433, he was made prebend of St. Mary's Mass in the collegiate church of St. Mary in the Fields at Norwich, by the Bishop of Norwich. 1436, he was Vicar General and Principal Official of Thomas Brown, Bishop of Norwich. 1444. he was Rector of Massingham Magna. 1446, April 3, he was present at the installation of Bishop Walter Lyhart at Norwich, as Commissary of Thomas Chychele, Archdeacon of Canterbury. 1452, May, he became Archdeacon of Sudbury, and was Dean of St. Mary or Chapel in the Field College, at Norwich. 1460, he founded a chantry to S. Mary in the Fields. and was in 1468 buried in the collegiate church, to the repair of which he gave £10. His father and mother were named John and Margaret, his brother William. John de Wethamstede, Abbot of St. Alban's, calls him "vir alte discretionis et morum gravitate pollens."-Blomefield, iii. 632; iv. 177, 179; vi. 191; vii. 336; ix. 11. Le Neve, Fasti, ii. 492, 494.

that wil chastise his servauntis as he vouchesaif, thorow the negligens of woman, with fyre brent up a good malt-house with a soler and alle her malt there, upon whiche house the same Prioresse repared the same yere which cost v pounde. Also with the same fyre ther brent a newe malt-house, whych cost x mark, that the same Prioresse made as is seyde before. This befel on the Tewseday next aftir Halowmesse, Anno Domini M1 c.c.c.c. xxx. ij., thanne the 1432. same prioresse in here xiij yere with the grace of oure Lord God and with the helpe of mayster Johnne Wygenale beforseyd, and with helpe of good cristen men whiche us relevid made a malt-house with a Doffcote, that now ovyr the Kylne, whiche house is more than eyther of thoo that brent. And was in the werkynge fulli ij yere tyl her xiiij yere were passyd out, which cost I pounde. Also the same prioresse in her xv yere, sche repared the bakhous an inhevned [heightened] it and new lyngthde it, whiche cost x marc. And in the same yere she heyned the stepul and new rofyd it and leyde therupon a fodyr of led whiche led, freston, tymbur and werkmanshipe cost x pounde. Also in the same yere sche made the cloystir on the Northe syde and slattyd it, and the wal be the stepul, which cost viijli. Also in the xvi yere of the ocupacion of the same prioresse, Anno Domini M1 c c.c.c. xxxº v. 1435. the dortoure that than was, as fer forthe as we knowe, the furste that was set up on the place, was at so grete mischeef and, at the gate-downe [fallen down] the Prioresse dr[e]dyinge perisschyng of her sistres whiche lay thereinne took it downe for drede of more harmys and no more was doon thereto that yere. But a mason he wande [sic] with hise prentise, and in that same yere the same prioresse made the litil soler on the sowthe ende of here chaumber stondyng in to the paradise, and the wal stondinge on the weste syde of the halle, with the lityl chaumber stondynge on the southe syde, and the Myllehouse with alle

the small houses dependynge there upon, the Carthouse, and the Torfehouse and ij of stabulys & a Beerne stondynge at a tenauntry of oure on the Southe syde of Nycolas Martyn. Alle these werkys of this yere with the repare drewe iiij skore mark. In the xvij yere of the same Prioresse, be the help of God and of goode cristen men sche began the grounde of the same dortoure that now stondith, and wrought thereupon fulli vij yere betymes as God wolde sende hir good. In the xix vere of the same Prioresse, ffel a grete derth of corne wherefore sche muste nedis have lefte werke with oute relevynge and helpe of sum goode creature, so, be the steringe of oure Lord, Mayster Jon Wygenale befor sayde sente us of his charite an 100 cowmbe malte and an 100 coumbe Barly and besyde this procurid us xx mark. And for the soule of my lord of Exetyr, of whos soule God of hys pyte he wil have mercy, we had of him xl pounte and v mark to the same werke whiche drewe ccc mark, without mete and drinke. And within these vij yere that the dortoure was in makynge the place at Lynne cleppyd Corner Bothe was at the gate downe and no profite cam to the place many veris beforne. So that maystir Jon before sevde of hys gret charite lente the same prioresse good to make it up ageyne and procured hir xx mark of the sekatouris of Roger Chapeleyn. And xx mark We hadde of the gifte of Edmunde Peris persoun of Watlington before seyde sekatoure to the same Roger wiche was nought payed tyl xvi yere aftyr his day, wiche house clepid Corner Boothe cost v score mark & x.

219. This dortoure and this house clepid Corner bothe and alle other workys writen beforne were made and endid fulli be the grace of oure Lorde and helpe of goode Crysten men in the xxiiij wyntir of the same Jone Prioresse ocupacion, wiche was the yere of oure Lorde Mo c.c.c.c. xliiij.

Soli deo honor et gloria.

220. The Somme of all costys beforn Wrytyn drawith

ix ... & lviij li. xvijs. ijd. The quech forsayd costys endyd and doon be the seyd Pryoresse the queche regnyd xxiiij yere & more.

It is to be remembrid that about the yere aftyr the incarnacion of oure blissid Lord Jhesu Cryst Mo c.c.c.c. LXL, which was ix yere before the decees of dam Margery Daubeney, than prioresse of Crabhous, a worchipful man, clepid Maystir Stevyn Boole 1 person of Ecclys movyd be the grace of God with devocion to the seid hous of Crabhous in the wurchip of God and Seynt John the evangelist, sett up-on to byle, and withinne few yeris aftir completly biled a good hous at the west eend of the chirche of the said place. which hous cost xlv pownd. Also in the tyme of the same prioresse, the forseid Maystyr Stevyn in vi leddris [ladders] to the seyd place, and in helpyng to the wal of the porche and in shepe govyn to the place and in odir chargis bewarid ls. The summe xlvij pownd xs. Also in the tyme of Dam Awdre Wulmere the next prioresse of the seyd place, the same Maystyr Stevyn, of his charite contynuyd to the seid place, bewarid in makyng of a new welle to the office, and

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¹ Blomefield, iii. 163, gives Stephen Bole as Coroner of Norwich, 1427; and i. 410, says—1446, 5 Sep., Mr. Stephen Bole, Chaplain, was collated by the Bishop himself, in his manor at Gaywood, to Eccles. He was succeeded in 1473.

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THE FOLLOWING WORDS ARE EITHER A LITTLE DIFFICULT OR IN SOME WAY INTERESTING.

I.—Anglo-French.

Par.	Par.
Allowers, allowances, wages:	Estouier, a larder, provision for
inf. allower, used as sub 90	the larder 91
Amedeus, Lat. ambo duo, Amesas	Euwe, water 4
= both aces, double aces in	Eyns, but 3
dice-play, occurs in Chaucer:	Feeferunt, enfeoffed 124
here both 35	Feri, ? iron 90
Armitorie, hermitage. See "he-	Fermerie, infirmary 17
remitoire" in Godefroy's	Feseyunte, read feseyunt, made 128
O. F. Dict 4	Fez, fees 3, 139
Asser, steel 90	Fors, except 41
Atrest. pp. of atrere = atraire:	Forspris, except 17
"est" understood, "is enticed	Forstendunt, extend 44
to evil" 3	Forstent, pr. s. extends (Lat.
Auoweysun, advowson 5	foristendit) 10
Avendreyt, might happen 58	Fualye, stuff for fuel 90
Chars, flesh 90	Fuye, p. p. dug out (fowyer
Chayue, pp. fallen 4	Godefroy and Cotgrave) . 35
Covent, it is fit, Lat. convenit . 90	Fuyr, to dig, de fuyr = for
Crestine, flood 4	digging (fodire) 122
Cutiefiement, cultivation, O. F.	Gaynes de wastine, regained from
cutiver = culti-ficare = culti-	waste, regained 158
vate 122	Harrang, herring 90
Cyrographe, cirographum, the	Hes, behold, here are, voici: =
word written large through	es (Godefroy), Lat. ecce . 130
which the indenture was	Hus, use (for ##) 89
made 9, 18	Illia, il ya 4
Defense, prohibition 91	Juste, near, close by 34
Dekerpirunt, pt. pl. destroyed,	Kanyable = caniable = cange-
ruined; O. F. descharpir	able, changeable (land some-
(Godefroy); Lat. discerpers 4	times arable and sometimes
Destreynde, distrained 54	pasture) 124
Disma, pt. t. received tithe	Larder, Anglo-French, larder . 91
(Cotgrave) 30	Lautre = ? the altar 139 Leesse, breadth 165
Donrunt, gave (see donerunt, 16) 13	Leesse, breadth 165
Dortur, dormitory 17	Leyne = l'eyne, the eldest . 86
Drabs = $draps$, cloths (E. $drab$) 90	Lumere, light 53
Encensement, judgment, opinion 28	Lynceus, sheets (Cotgrave, lin-
Enpruement, improvement, reve-	ceus) 90
nue, income, profit 89	Mene = meine, household . 90
[Godefroy, s. v. emprovement,	Menes, forpris les (= exceptis
says it means "approbation";	mediis) except the intermedi-
his own examples shew that it	aries. Here mene = moyen; 160
also means "profit" from land.]	Lat. medianus, au Les menes 205
Escheturs, escheators 91	Mentiner = mentanir, maintain 32

	Par.	Par.
Menues, small	90	Suthe, sute, Low Lat. secuta,
Mes, more (Lat. magis, chiefly		or secta. (See suit, Skeat's
answers to devaunt	89	Dict.)
Meyte, moiety, half	17	Syme, sixth 120
Moleyn, mill	52	Tubites = tapites, tapestries,
Mye, one bit; ne mye, not a bit	89	here cloths 90
	137	Tabites a sees, cloths for seats . 90
Od, with	134	Todis, always 12
Ore, now	17	Trenge, trenche, cut; trenche
Ou, with	12	en la manere decyrographe;
Owel, equal	86	endentured 18
Owoc, prep. with	4	Tretote, tretute [Roquefort has
Oyt, eight	30	trestuit, tout, sans exception]
	213	every bit of it 41, 44
Paremplie, p. p. fom. accom-	l	Tualyes, towels 90
plished (Bartsch)	48	Tualyes, towels 90 Val, a, below 38
Par sey, by itself	125	Visent, ? pr. pl. of viser, some-
Part, de, on the side of, towards		times "to regard" 4
Pestryn, pastryn, bakehouse,		Wasteyn, wastine, gastyne, waste, 158,
Lat. pistrina . 79, 187,	147	188, 214
Peysun, fish	90	Phonology.
Pistel, ? Lat. pastellus, sometimes	- 1	
"a little pasture." ? Eng.		Observe che = ge, ge = che, trenge =
pightle, "a small enclosure."	}	trenche, charche = charge, vage =
Eng. "ght" is sometimes	1	vache, sache = sage.
denoted by "st" in Old		a = 0, dale = dole, lade = lode.
French	137	lie = lle (pronounced as in Spanish',
Ploth, plot, plat	17	chandelie = chandelle, biliet =
Purpernunt, pr. pl. indic. include		billet, filie = fille. g = c, dig = dic.
Real veye, royal road, King's	1	h prefixed, hes = es, hus = us, hore
highway	9	= ore, Hely = Ely.
Refreytur, refectory	8	Illia = il y a.
Ren, a thing; ne ren, nothing.		Th = t, Malth = Malt = Maud.
Rode, a rood	15	suth $=$ sute, sith $=$ set $=$ 7.
Scyme, sixth	47	Lathe = Late(comen.)
Serveyse, beer	امما	Ploth = plot.
	122	Even $ht = t$, seht = set, 7
Sulum, according to	90	Sc = s , scyme = syme = sime = 6th.
Sumus, we are	89	b = p, tabite = tapite, drab = drap.
, " v v	••	- p, wante = tapite, uran = drap.
	II.—Enc	LISH.
	age.	Page.
Antiphoners	59	Downe, fallen, cf. p. 62, "make
Bequeathe = bequath, pt. s. did	.	it up" = build it up . 61, 62

Page. Antiphoners	Page. Downe, fallen, cf. p. 62, "make
Bequeathe = bequath, pt. s. did	it up" = build it up 61, 62
bequeath 59	Ee, stream 60
Bewarid, spent (ware = spend) 63	Evesynge, prov. E., easing,
Biled, v. built 63	making the eaves of 58
Ded-bedde, death-bed, dead, not	Freston, free-stone 61
adj. but subs., regular Norfolk 59	Goven, given 63

Page.	Page
Inheyned = mod. Norf. hain, to	Paradise, porch, same as parvis 61
heighten. Heyn is short for	Queer, choir 59
hey-en, to make high; where	Slattyd, slated 61
hey (pronounced as hay) is	Soler, upper room 61
the Mid. Eng. for "high" . 61	Stolid, ? stalid = stalled 60
Leddris, ladders 63	Tomlande = Toomlande, vacant
Liggen, lie	space, void ground 59
Lyverey 60	Torfehouse, turf-house 62
Mischeef, damage 60	Tresense?
More greater 61	Wande? 61

NOTES ON NAMES OF PERSONS AND PLACES.

Lesewis, p. 3, is the plural of *lesewo*, a pasture. "The Leasowes" is a common name for a house or mansion in Shropshire.

Attelaye, meaning "at the lea," is translated by the writer, who makes lea = grange.

Efdinge = Hefdinge = Hevedinge. Heved = efd = mod. E., head. Heved-inge = head of the field.

Theyndole = thane-dole. A.-S., thegn = thane.

Foestone = Foot stone, Fothes lode = Foot's-lode.

Lathecomen, a nickname, the man who came late.

Haraldchildredole, childre = of children, gen. pl., A. S. cildra: Harold's-children's-dole.

NOTE ON LODE AND DOLE.—A lode is a straight dike, full of water; a dole is always a piece of land. It is a "share" of land, either (1) a slip of unploughed land off which only one person may cut fuel; or (2) a slip of unploughed ground; or (3) a mound of earth, bank, or even a post, as a boundary mark. See Halliwell's Dict.

Monumental Brass Inscriptions, &c.,

IN NORFOLK,

Omitted in Plomefield's History of the County.

(Continued from vol. x. p. 224.)

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. C. R. MANNING, M.A., F.S.A.,

Hon. Sec.

Hundred of Clackclose.

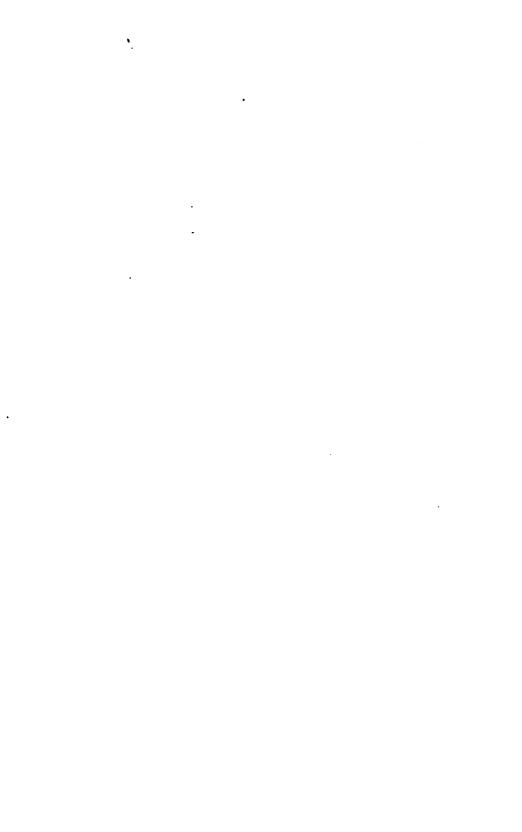
OUTWELL. (vii. 470.)

A figure of a man in armour; now on the wall of the north chapel.

Here lieth Kichard Gwadryng Esquier whiche decessid y' xxix day of Septemb' the yer of our lord M ccccc xi on whos soule ihu have marcy. Amen.

WEREHAM. (vii. 506.)

Grate ,p alaby Johis Spycer nup' de Wera & agnetis ux' ei' q' q've Johes obijt xvijo die maij Ao dni M ccccc vjo qor alaby ,ppiciet' be'.



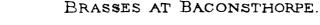


ANNE HEYDON, 1561.



HERE LYES Y BODY OF DAME ANN ONE OF Y DAVIGHT & HEIRS OF IOHN DODG ESQ. SHE WAS FIRST MARIED TO IOHN POTS OF MANINGTO IN Y COUNT OF NORTH ESQ. & AFTERWARDS WIFE TO Y RENOWNED GENT. S. CHR. HEYDON K. WHO (DIENG BEFORE HIR) DESIRED THAT SHE WOULD BE BURIED NEERE UNTO HIM IN MEMORIAL OF WHOSE CONTUGAL AFFECTION & HIR OWNE APPOINTM IN HIR LAST WILL THIS STONE WAS LAD UPON HIR GRAVE BY S. IOHN POTS K. & BARON. ELDEST SONN OF Y SD. DAME ANN WHO DIED IANUAR. Y 28. AN 1642. AGED 75

CJWW. Tech





Hundred of South Erpingham.

AYLSHAM. (vi. 277.)

The brass to Robert and Katharine Farman, c. 1470, has two figures.

BACONSTHORPE. (vi. 507.)

- 1. The brass inscription to Alice, daughter of Henry Heydon, is dated 1479, not 1490.
- 2. The Lady Anne Heydon, daughter of Sir William Drury, and first wife of Sir Christopher Heydon, 1561, has a good small kneeling figure, 1 ft. high, in cap and ruff, with a heraldic mantle fastened by cords reaching to the feet. The arms on the dexter side are *Heydon* quartering *Oulton*, and those on the sinister are *Drury* quartering *Felton*. (See illustration.)
- The curious coat of arms borne by the family of Dodge of Mannington is represented in a lozenge, on the brass of Anne, second wife of Sir Christopher Heydon, daughter of John Dodge, Esq., and widow of John Potts, Esq., of Mannington, who died in 1642. (See illustration.) Blomefield, under Mannington, (vi. 464) blazons the arms of Dodge as, "barry of six, Or and sable, over all a pile, with a plate and gutté de larme"; but they should be, Sable, three bars or; over all a pale gules, charged with a woman's breast (or dug, for Dodge) distilling drops of milk, proper. Such "canting" arms were much in favour with the Elizabethan heralds. It is pretended that this coat was granted by William Headingly, Guyen King of Arms, 8th April, 34th Edward I., to Peter Dodge of Stopworth, co. Cheshire, Gentleman, for loyal and valiant service done to that king in divers battles and sieges,

together with the lordship of that place; and Guillim (sect. iii. chap. xxiv.) recites the words of the patent, "Il portera son escu d'or et sables, barre de six pieces et ung Pale de Gules, avec une mamelle de femme degoullant." The copy of the patent is still in the College of Arms, but there can be no doubt that the supposed recital of an earlier document is an invention.

4. UNDER LIETH THE BODY OF THE REV⁴
JOSEPH CLARK, OPPOSITE OF SARAH HIS WIFE,
THEY LEFT SIX CHILDREN, EDW⁴
SARAH, EDM⁴, DOROTHY, MARTHA, JOSEPH,
HE WAS RECTOR HERE NEAR 40 YEARS.
HE DIED FEB¹⁷ 15th, 1700, AGED 76,
SHE APRIL 10th, 1693, AGED 56.

BELAUGH. (vi. 312.)

Grate ,p ala Willi pawe Clici Aup Rooris de belaw qui Bbitt ,pmo die Septebris a' dni M. ccccc. lij'.

BLICKLING. (vi. 386.)

A bust of a civilian with beard, c. 1360. (Engraved in Haines' Manual.)

BOOTON. (vi. 357.)

The date of the brass to Mary, daughter of Christopher Layer of Norwich, is 1592, not 1602.

HEYDON. (vi. 250.)

Prey for the Soule of Herry bynne, the which died the axbij day of Ma'che in the yer of our lorde M. b. xbij on ys thu haue with shield of arms of *Dynne*.

SCOTTOW. (vi. 348.)

Mic jacet das Bicholaus Mythyrley Capellani cui' aie ,ppiciet' de'.

(Christian name omitted by Blomefield) with a chalice and wafer, 5 in. high.

SWANTON ABBOTS. (vi. 315.)

Grate ,p aia Margarite nup' ux'is Simonis Skottowe.

Hundred of Eynsford.

BINTRY. (Parish omitted by Blomefield.)

- 1. Grate p. aia dni Chome Poont capli quoda rectoris Esti' ecclie cui' aie ,ppiciet' deus Amen A° x' m° b° x° A chalice and host above the inscription.
- 2. Pray for the soule of Edmond Kuste on whose soule God have mcy. a do' xb' xxb.
- 3. Of your charite pray for the soule (defaced and broken.)
- 4. Pray for the soule of **W**illem Ruste on whose soule God have mcy. a do' rb' rxrj'.
- 5. (Modern brass.) Hic jacet corpus S. F. W. C. Pomfray hujus ecclesiæ Rectoris qui obit Wec. xxvii mdccclxx ætatis suæ li.

BYLAUGH. (viii. 188.)

The fine well-known brass to Sir John Curson and Joan his wife, 1471, (engraved by Cotman) has three shields remaining, which are difficult of interpretation. The first appears as Felton quartering Curson, and impaling Swynford quartering Drury without the tau cross.1 Blomefield, followed by Cotman and the Visitation of Norfolk, ii. 19, states that Sir John Curson married Joan Bacon; but for this there appears to be no authority beyond this shield, where the arms of Drury seem to have been mistaken for those of Bacon, the bearings of the two families being alike, except as to the tinctures. The whole coat appears to be reversed throughout, and it should be Curson quartering Felton, impaling Drury quartering Swynford. other shields are Swynford alone; and Swynford impaling Drury, which similarly should be Drury impaling Swynford. (See Farrer's Church Heraldry of Norfolk, ii. 65.)

FOULSHAM. (viii. 207.)

- 1. The brass inscription, given briefly by Blomefield, to Thomas Thymylthorp and Joan his wife, 1526, and lost since his time, has been restored to the church by the liberality of the late Stephen Tucker, Esq., Somerset Herald, and is now mounted in wood, and placed on the wall of the north aisle.
 - 2. OF ALL I HAD, THIS ONLY NOW I HAVE NYNE AKERS, W VNTO Y POORE I GAVE.
 RICHARD: FENN: WHO DIED MARCH 6, 1565.
- ¹ The tau cross in the chief in the arms of Drury appears to belong only to the descendants of Nicholas Drury, of the *Hawstead* line, and not to the descendants of his brothers Roger of Rougham, or John of Wetherden. Nicholas and his son Roger accompanied John of Gaunt into Spain in 1386, on which account, it is supposed, the augmentation was made. (See Cullum's *Hawstead*, pp. 128, 131.)





BRASS AT GUESTWICK.

3. At the base of the altar rails, in addition to the monument of Sir Thomas Hunt, a brass inscription:—

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF SE THOMAS HVNT, KT LORD & PATRON OF THIS CHVRCH & MANNOR WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE Y 5TH DAY OF IANVARIE 1616.

GUESTWICK. (viii. 221.)

1. The inscription to Richard at Hyll (p. 221) is not quite correct. The figure is 1 ft. high.

Orate ,p ala Ricardi at Pyll qui obist xbis Septebris A. dni m° b° b° cui ale ,ppiciet de'.

Of this person, Mr. C. H. Athill, Bluemantle Pursuivant of Arms, contributes the following note. "Richard Athill married Agnes, daughter of Simon Dalling, alias Bulwer, of Wood Dalling, by whom he had several children. He was ancestor of the Athills of Guestwick, Wood Dalling, and Foulsham, now represented by the Rev. G. J. Athill, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. Richard Athill's arms are duly recorded in the books of the Heralds' College, Register 5 D 14, folio 42." (See illustration.) 1

2. Grate ,p ala Jacobi at hylle cui' ale ,ppiciet' be'. Amen.

Figure with long hair, 13 in. high.

Mr. C. H. Athill says, "James Athill built at his own cost the north aisle of Guestwick church, which was the burial place of the Athill family for many generations. Blomefield (p. 219) gives a description of a curious window

¹ These illustrations are presented by Mr. C. H. Athill (Bluemantle.) Both these brasses were repaired and reset by him a few years ago.

to his memory, of which no trace now remains, representing "the martyrdom of St. Edmund the King, by the Danes shooting him, &c., and their own king or leader falling down dead before him; also a representation of the circumcision; a boat by the sea shore; a man lying dead on the shore, a king and several persons viewing the body, with a woman in a red habit; and underneath *Hic jacet corpus Jacobi Sup. Collem.*" (See illustration.)

3. The brass to John Robertson and Robert his father, 1504 (not 1508), has a chalice and host. Height 5 in.

GUIST. (viii. 217.)

- 1. Dic Jacet Johis (sio) brese cui' aie "ppiciet de
- 2. (Not fully given by Blomefield.)

Here lyeth p° Body of Bobart Wick gent who Deceased y° last of awgust a° Dní 1569. He willed by his last will & Testament yearcly for eu' owt of his landes in p' Towne of gest to y° Repacons of y° Thurch & to y° Poore of y° Towne xx° & willed y' if it be bupayed y' y° Thurch wardens for y° tyme being shall distraine for y° sume Requiring also y° Towneship of gest in cocideracio y' of to ,puid him a gravestone w' his name & Time of his Death grave vpo it.

HINDOLVESTON. (viii. 240.)

- 1. Orate ,p ala Iohis WHoodcrofte q' obijt bltimo die marcij a° do' PA ccccº lxxxxj°.
- 2. Grate "p ala Thome Warde quoda bicarij huj' Ecclie
 q' obijt sexto die octobr' A do M ccccc xxxj° cuj' ale "ppiciet
 A chalice (?) gone.

¹ See note, p. 77.



BRASS AT GUEST WICK.

3. On the wall by the chancel arch: figures of man in furred gown and ruff, kneeling, with ten sons behind him; and woman with veil and ruff, four daughters behind her. Over them, an achievement of arms, viz., Per pale a saltire counterchanged ; on a canton a lion passant Crest: A lion's head erased, chained and collared

Enterd a couple heare dothe ly, that hatefull deathe did kill EUhich lybinge loved as man and wife and bent to God there will UUHose names to tell thus weare they called, that death hath reft of life Edmon Punt the Gentilman, and Margaret hight his wife Children these had fourtene in all, Daughters four and Sonnes tene Two Infantes dyed, thre marchants ware, Lawiers four and one devine These Puntes Puntinge abrode the chase one Punt oute hunted the rest, UUHo made this Stone in memory, how God his huntinge blest.

EUHo hopes by fayth Peaven for his haven, in Christ that he shall finde UUHere welcom once no farewell is, suche welcome God us sinde.

Dbiit ille, anno domini 1558, Octobris ii Obiit illa, anno domini 1568, Decembris b.

4. (Not fully given by Blomefield.)

Here lyeth the deade corps of Iohn Bully, whilest he lyded in this Towne of Hyndolbeston to the poore a frende: And as he lyded even so he died, for still the poore he had in mynde: And for ther contynuall releife he devised by his last will that xb pound shold be payde after his deathe, unto the Churchwardens and others of this sayd Towne to the intent that they sholde buye therwith either lande or mylche kyne, to be leatten to fearme from yeare to yeare for ever, and the yearely profit therof comyng to be distributed everye yeare amongest the poore people inhabitings within yo same towne so longe as yo world shall endure: wherefore you poore (to god) be thankfull, and dayly see you praye that the lorde god may phide for you heare in this towne carefull maynetayners, and faithfull distributers of this liberall rewarde of your sayd lovinge frynd, who dep'ted this lyfe the xix of August, Ano Bni 1586.

5. (Not fully given by Blomefield.)

HYNDOLVESTON

HERE LYETH BVRIED Y BODY OF BEATRICE BVLLYE DAVGHTER & HEYRE OF DIONYSE SHERINGHAM & LATE WIFE OF IOHN BVLLYE, WHO DYED THE 24 DAY OF NOVEMBER ÃO DNI 1621 AND GAVE BY HER LAST WILL XX TOWARDES THE REPAYRINGE OF THE CHVRCH THERE, AND ALSO XX TOWARDES Y RELEIVINGE OF THE POORE PEOPLE THERE, TO REMAYNE AS A TOWNE STOCKE FOR EVER.

MORTON. (viii. 238.)

With the inscription on stone as in Blomefield, there is a figure of Katharine Audley, 1 ft. high, in brass, in a ruff and "fardingale."

REEPHAM. (viii. 246.)

Mic iacet Corpus Iohanis Jeckes quondam de ker deston qui obiit xviiij die Octobris, Anno Domini 1577, Annoqy Elizabethe Regine decim Nono.

SALL. (viii. 374.)

1. The brass to Thomas Roose and Katharine his wife, 1440, has two good small figures, with eight sons and four daughters, supported on a fine bracket, with labels inscribed "Jhesu." The canopies over their heads are gone. (A similar brass is at Blickling to Roger Felthorp, 1454. Cotman.)

2. (Loose in chest.)

Grate ,p aia Moberti Aldrych notar' public qi obiit x die . . . a' dni m cccc' lxxiiij' cui' aie ,ppiciet de'. Amen.

- 3. The brass to Simon Boleyn, chaplain, 1482, had a chalice.
 - 4. Grate ,p aia dni Thome Haghm Capellani qui obiit bicesimo quarto die mens' Februarii anno dni millimo cccc Ixxxiijo cuius anime ,ppicietur deus. Amen.

Figure gone. Four evangelistic symbols remain.

- 5. Margaret, daughter of John Walpole, Esq., 1486, was the wife of Edward Calwe, not Talke.
 - 6. Grate ,p ala Edwardi Calme qui obijt xbjo die Junij Ao dni MR cccc lxxxxbjo cuj' ale ,ppiciet de'.
- 7. The date of the inscription to Margaret, wife of Thomas Ryghtwys, is 1500.
 - 8. Grate ,p ala Johis Kughtwys gen'osi qui obiit ano dni M ccccc iiifo cuj' ale ,ppiciet de'.
 - 9. Fragment in chest, partly illegible.

Grate ,p alaby S . . . di . . . chman & . . suptiby ta i meremio (?) qua car . . t . .

On reverse, the head of a lady with braided hair on a cushion: Flemish.

SPARHAM. (viii. 261.)

The brass to William Mustarder, rector, has a figure in the chasuble. Blomefield mentions a figure, but not in connection with the same person. There is also an inscription to Clement Wulvysby, 1497: not Wulugby.

THEMELTHORPE. (viii. 278.)

1. Grate ,p aia Willi pescod qui obijt bo die decebris A bui m b' bo cui' aie ,ppiciet' de'.

With a figure 1 ft. high.

- 2. Grate ,p ala Bat'ine Pescob.
- 3. ip aia Mici Pescod.
- 4. Grate p aia Bob'ti fork cui' aie ,ppiciet' de'. ame.

WESTON. (viii. 290.)

- 1. Grate ,p ala Magistri Iohis Fermer sacre Theologie scolaris ac qu'da isti' ecclie rector. (1477.)
- 2. Orate ,p alabz Iohis at mere et Elizabeth ux'is sue q' quide Iohes, obiit iij die novembris a' dni m' v' bj' quor alabz ,ppiciet' de. amen.
 - 3. Mic jacet Johes at mere caplus.
- 4. The brass of Elizabeth, wife of Fyrmyn Rokewoode, 1533, has a good figure of a lady in the middle, her hands laid on the breast, on which is a pectoral cross pendent from a necklace. At each end of the inscription is a figure of a child 7 in. high, kneeling on a cushion. (See illustration.)

WHITWELL. (viii. 295.)

HERE RESTETH THE BODY OF GEORGE COKE GENT. WHO DECEA-SED THE 17 OF FEBRVARY ANNO DOMINI 1609.



Signor elevited previous for the resease of form springled kinds in a first considering the first and selected by the first of the springled kinds in the considering the first of the springled from the spri

BRASS AT WESTON.

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WITCHINGHAM, GREAT. (viii. 306.)

- 1. Pic jacet corpus Phyllippe An breues uxor Iohannis Andreues quæ obiit becimo quinto die Maie 1605 Etatis suæ 43.
- · 2. Not fully given by Blomefield.

HERE VNDER LYETH INTERRED THE BODYES OF FRANCIS LE NEVE AND MARGRAT HIS WIFE WHO LIVED IN THIS TOWNE IN A WEADED ESTATE 53 YEARES & HAD ISSVE 6 SONNES AND 4 DAVGTERS VIZ. IOHN RICHARD FRANCIS THOMAS ROBERT & HENERY ELIZABETH IVDETH MARY & SEWSAN HE DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON ST PETERS DAY AO DÑI 1616 SHE IN THE YEARE OF OVR LORD 1618.

VIRTVS POST FVNERA VIVET.

3.
HERE VNDER RESTETH INTERRED THE BODY OF MARYE
ALEYN THE WIFE OF THOMAS ALEYN OF THIS PARISHE
WHO LIVED A MATRON THE NUMBER OF 72 YERES FRVTE
FVLL IN CHILDREN AND DEPARTED THIS WORLD TRVE
MEMBER OF CHRIST THE 27TH DAYE OF NOVEMBER, 1617.

4. Heare lyeth y° body of Georg Meares Efquier Who deceas ed y° 10th daie of May Anno 1626.

Arms of *Meares* impaling *Jenyson*: the latter not a fess, as in Blomefield, but a bend wavy, between two swans.

WOOD DALLING. (viii. 323.)

- 1. The brass to Robert Dockyng, chaplain, 1465, has a figure in chasuble, 1 ft. high.
 - 2. The brass of Simon Bolwar has a figure 16 in. high.

- 3. Grate "p aia Johis Syrchm qui obiit 1° die Januarie a° bni m. ccccc. iiijo.
- 4. The brass to John Crane? (not Drave) 1507 (not 1517) has a figure 161 in. high.
- 5. The brass to Edward Warcop, chaplain (not captin) 1510, has a chalice 4½ in. high.
 - 6. Grate "p aia leticie bulwer cui' aie "ppiciet de'. amen.
 - 7. Grate ,p ala Thome flegge cui' ale ,ppiciet' be'. amen.
 - 8. Pray for the soule of Milliam Messanger the wiche dep'ted in the yere of ow' lorde God m. ccccco xlvo on whose soule Jesu have mcy.
 - 9. HERE LIETH THE BODY
 OF IOHN SCOTTOWE WHO
 DIED THE 25TH OF APRILL
 ANNO DOM 1647.

Hundred of East Flegg.

CAISTOB ST. EDMUND. (xi. 212.)

- 1. THOMASIN RANDALL WAS BAPTIZED THE 25 DAY OF IANVARIE 1589, AND WAS BYRIED THE 25 DAY OF APRIL 1613. THIS WAS THE DAVGHTER OF HENRY RANDALL AND ANNE HIS WIFE.
- 2. HERE LYETH BVRIED THE BODY
 OF MARIE GOOCHE THE WIFE OF
 THOMAS GOOCHE. SHE WAS BORNE
 THE 26TH OF DECEMBER ANO 161A
 AND DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 20TH
 OF MAY ANO 1635, & WAS BVRIED
 THE 22TH OF THE SAME MONTH.

STOKESBY. (xi. 251.)

1. Hie facet Edmud Clere Armiger & Elizabeth uxor eius filia & heres Thome Charles armigeri qi quivem Edms obifi bo die nobebr' ao doi Mo cecco lxxxbiij qr7 alab3 ,ppiciet deo.

In raised letters. Two interesting figures, with remains of shields. (Engraved by Cotman.)

- 2. Grate ,p als magri Thome Gerard in decretis bacallaris quoda rectoris istius ecclie qui obist xixo die mentis Becembris Anno dni millesso do dio cuso ale ,ppicieto de ame.

 With half-figure (now on the wall) in academicals.
 - 3. Pic iacet Dorothea Berney filia Johis berney de Redhm cui' ale ,ppiciet de'.
- 4. Lower part of the figure, Anna Clere 1570. (Engraved by Cotman.) One shield, out of four, remains; they had the arms of her own family (Gygges), and those of her three husbands (Blakeney, Clere, and Paston.) Cotman has engraved the heraldry inaccurately, and the proper bearings are given in the Vis. of Norf. ii. 301. Beneath are ten Latin lines:—

Respice quisquis eris tumulum qui preteris istum
et levis in gemulas perfluat unda genas.

Occidit Anna: iacet duro Subiecta lupillo
Elcera: gerens Charítum Sacra relata trium.

Casta thori fuerat uigalis amica marita
cum tribus uxoreo more morata biris.

Libera, iusta, piis, miseris, apotheca carenti
Saucia díbino munere biba fuit
inter parrhasides lustrebit sua nomina luces
dum trahet elapsum cærula biga diem.

Obiit dina Anna Eleere mense Robembris. Ao dm 1570.

5. HERE LYETH THE BODY OF MRIS ANN CLERE THE WIFE OF THOMAS CLERE OF STOEKSBY IN Y COVNTY OF NORFF ESQR DAVGTER AND HEIRE OF THOMAS HEIGHAM OF DENHAM IN THE COVNTY OF SVFF ESQR WHO DYED Y XXIITH OF MARCH ANNO DNI. 1614.

With figure 2 ft. 1 in. high, and two plates having small figures of five sons and six daughters.

- 6. IOHANNES HOLTE SACRÆ THEOLOGLÆ BACCALAVREVS
 QVONDÃ RECTOR HVIVS ECCLESLÆ HIC SEPVLT IACET
 QVI DIEM OBIJT FEBR. 5 A° SALVTIS
 1616 ÆTATIS SVÆ 65.
- 7. HERE LYETH INTERRED $\overset{E}{Y}$ BODYES OF CHARLES CLERE OF STOKESBY ESQ. WHO DYED $\overset{E}{Y}$ SECOND DAY OF NOVEMBE A. DÑI 1636 AND ELIZABETH HIS WIFE $\overset{E}{Y}$ DAY OF A. DOMINI 16

Hundred of West Flegg.

BURGH ST. MARGARET. (xi. 156.)

The brass to John Burton (not Burnon), rector 1608, has a kneeling figure by a desk, in ruff and gown, 1 ft. high. The last words of the inscription are omitted by Blomefield, "VIR EQVIDE PROBVS & VERE PIVS." (Engraved by Cotman.)

CLIPPESBY. (xi. 162.)

Two small	fragments of inscriptions:—
1.	quí op
	cít hístorí
	,ppicietur
2.	grí Yohis I .
	an obiit xxij
	Ao diní 1991 c

REPPS. (xi. 182.)

- For John Grevye, chaplain, 1451, read "Greyve."
- 2. For John Symonis, read "Symons."
- 3. HERE LYETH BURIED THE BODYE OF ROBERT AMIES THE ELDER WHICH DIED THE XXV OF FEBRUARIE 1591. ROBERT HIS SONNE INTENDE HERE TO BE BURIED.

WINTERTON. (xi. 198.)

Orate ,p ala dni Willi Reyman Cui' Ale ,ppici et' de' ao dni mo bo rxbiiio.

Hundred of Freebridge Lynn.

ANMER. (viii. 335.)

HEERE · VNDER · LYETH · RICHARD · PARRY · WHO · BEING · A · CAMBROBRITAN · AND · PERSON · HERE · BETWENE · 56 · AND · 57 YEARES · DIED · IVLY · 2 · 1624 · IN · THE . 80 YEARE · OF · HIS · AGE · OR · THERE · ABOVT ·

CONGHAM. (viii. 387.)

IOHN NORRIS DIED THE XII DAY OF FEBRVARY ADDITION 1571 & EDMOND HIS SECOND SONNE DIED THE XXVI DAY OF OCTOBER AD DNI 1607.

BOTH LIVED IN GODS FEARE & DIED IN HIS FAVORE.

PENTNEY. (ix. 37.)

Here lyeth interred the bodie of Mr Sulan Myndham the late wyfe of Tho. Myndham elq. one of the Daugh ters of Tho. Clere of Stokelby in Megg elq. whole course of lyfe was holly ledd in the exertife of vertu and prac tife of pietie, being frequent in prayer, vpright in conversation carefull over his family charitable to the poore and friendly to all and as the was religious in hir lyfe, so was the blessed in hir end and hath no dought obtagned the crowne of imortalitie. She died the 13 day of June Anno Oni 1620 being the 44 yeare of hir adae.

With two shields, Wyndham and Clere.

EAST WALTON. (ix. 147.)

Orate ,p alaby Willi Bacar & Margarete unis eig quor' alaby ,ppiciet' beus. Ame.

Hundred of Freebridge Marshland.

WEST LYNN. (viii. 536.)

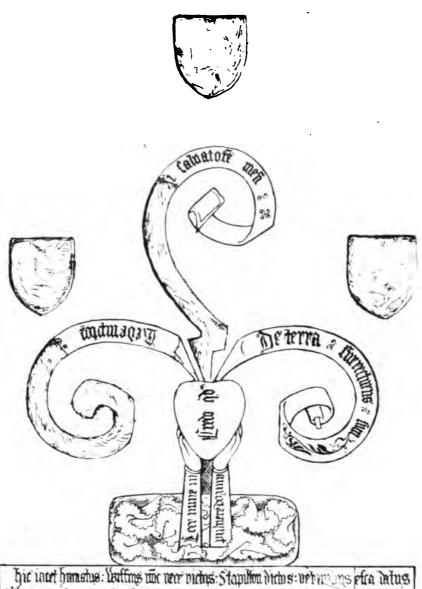
Orate ,p aia dni Ade Omtlawe Capellani qui obijt Secundo die mensis Augusti anno dni millesimo eccee tercio cui' aie ,ppiciet' de'. Amē. With figure of priest in chasuble. (Engraved by Cotman.)

Hundred of Gallow.

FAKENHAM. (vii. 94.)

1. A male figure (headless) and two female figures, c. 1460, loose in vestry.

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hic incet hunsins: Leating win ver victus: Stapillon dictus: ver come effe datus Eli morgareta fina confius doct quicle decubilità i i am ver imbas aptado esta o Illis dignetur: deus omnipotens indereri: Affini doctur: ioca l'empiterna tueri

BRASS IN HELHOUGHTON CHURCH.



- 2. Four double hearts inscribed each with a word—Ihu merci labi help. c. 1470.
- 3. The inscription, as in Blomefield, to Richard Betteson, chaplain, has the date 1495 in Arabic numerals.
 - 4. A female figure, c. 1510, loose in the vestry.

HELHOUGHTON. (vii. 104.)

A heart with three scrolls issuing from it, held by upright arms out of clouds. The arms are inscribed, Ecce nunc in pulvere bormio. On the heart is, Crebo qb, and on the scrolls—

Three shields are lost from between the scrolls, and below is the inscription in three lines, partly illegible:—Hic iacet humatus: Willms nuc nece (?) bictus: Stapilton dictus: berm [ibus] eca datus | Et Margareta: fua confors...quieta (?) Decub.. iam bermibus apta dieta: | Klis dignetur: deus omnipotens misereri: Et übi donetur: ioca sempiterna tueri.

The date of this interesting brass, which does not appear to have been hitherto described, is about 1440. There was a manor in Helhoughton called "Staples alias Stapletons," but this William and Margaret Stapleton are not mentioned anywhere in Blomefield's History, and I cannot find them in any pedigree of the family. In the List of Norfolk Gentry given by Mr. Walter Rye from Fuller's Worthies, (Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany, ii. 397) it appears that there was a William Stapleton living in 1433, who was probably the same person. (See illustration.)

RAINHAM EAST. (vii. 148.)

- 1. The brass to George, son of Roger Townsend, Esq., has a figure, 9 in. high, and a shield of arms below. The date is about 1480.
- 2. The brass to Robert Godfrey, LL.B., rector 1522, has a figure in academical dress, 14 in. high.

SCULTHORPE. (vii. 176.)

- 1. The brass to Sir Henry Unton, 1470, has a kneeling figure in armour, with a label from the mouth, inscribed Size Trinitas missiere mei. Above was a representation of the Holy Trinity, and two shields. (Engraved by Cotman.)
 - 2. Grate ,p alaby Johis Stebprd & Margarete ux'is ei' quor' alabs ,ppiciet' deus. amen.

Below is a shield with a hammer crowned, and on either side of the crown the letters 3.5.

3. Pray for the foules of John Humpton and Elizabeth his wyfe whiche John decessed the xxviij day of August the yere of our lord m' b' xxj on whose coules ihu have mercy.

With two figures, 18 in. high, and groups of seven sons and one daughter below.

WEST BARSHAM. (vii. 46.)

HIC IACET CORPUS BARBARÆ PRIMOGENITÆ ROGERI GODSALVI AŘ QVOND VXORIS IOHIS POTSEI AŘ CVI PROLEM PEPERIT ANNAM WILL OVGHBEIAM & BARBARAM MORITVRA VITAM FILLÆ DEDIT & NOMEN DOLOREM MARITO SED TAMEN PIETATIS EX EMPLŸ, OBIJT DIE MARTIJ ETATIS SVÆ ANNO VICEŠS QVINTO, 1616.

Hundred of Grimeshoe.

FELTWELL ST. MARY. (ii. 196.)

The brass to Francis Hethe, Esq., is spelt "Hetht," and the date is 1479, not 1470. It has a figure of a man in armour, height 13 in.

Hundred of Happing.

CATFIELD. (ix. 291.)

Grate ,p alabs Bicardi newys et kater' ux'is fue quor' alaby ,ppiciet' de'. amen.

HEMPSTEAD. (ix. 311.)

Grate ,p ala Rob'ti beram cui' aie ,ppiciet' be'. ame.

LESSINGHAM. (ix. 328.)

- 1. Grate "p aiaby Edmudi Umng & Criftiane ux'is fuac paretu eorz que quive criftiana obijt xijo die Ia nuarij Ao dni Mo do bo quorz aiaby "ppiciet de'. ame.
- 2. Hic Jacet Edmud Myng.
- 3. Grate ,p aia Alicie Heylet vidue q° obijt iij' die mells Julij A' do' Me v' axvij' cui' aie ,ppiciet de'.
- 4. Grate ,p afa thome haelot cui' Afe ,ppiciet' de'. ame.

LUDHAM. (ix. 232.)

1.

Mic iacet dus Thomas de Monygg quoda rector ecclie de Meyhm cui' aie ,ppicietur ds.

In thick fourteenth-century type. Thomas de Honyng was Rector of Potter Heigham, 1345 to 1351.

2. Mic ego sub lapive colin . . . an requiesco Johes: Te precor orare qui upis hic legere:

Part in the chest and part in the south aisle. John Colyn was Vicar of Potter Heigham, 1351 to 1359, but (if the same) he may have lived longer, as the brass does not appear to be earlier than about 1370.

- 3. Grate ,p ala Johis philippe bicarii ecclie de lud am qui obiit xviijo die Novembr' Anno dni mo cccco lxvi cui' ale ,ppiciet de'. ame.
- 4. Orate ,p ala Johis Salman qui obijt urbiij' die Junij A' dni m' cccc' luurbi' cuj ale ,ppiciet de'.
- 5. Grate p aia Cicilie Salman q' obijt xix die Maii ao do' mo cccc lxxxbifo cuj' aie ppicietur beus ame.
- 6. . . . e ,p alabz Simonis Bakton & Emme . . . x' eius quor' alabz ,ppiciet' de'. amen.
- 7. Grate ,p ala Bob'ti Bycles cui' ale ,ppiciet de' a° x m° be xxxiiii.
 - 8. Thomas Goodlad optima spei Adolescens multis facultatibus feliciter instructus omnibus pro morum suavitate gratissmus Patus in Agro Comitatus Butlandii Baron-bonensi Pic morti occubuit 13 Calend' septeb' A° falutis 1593. In cuius memoriam Jacobus Scamler (?) Franciscus fuller genri Poc (broken) . . . um eo honestat

9. RICVS BARKER.

WEST BILNEY IN MY YOVTH, MY PLACE OF BVRTH AND STAYE §BVT LVDHAM IN MINE AGE, REMOVED ME THENCE AWAYE §AND DEATH FROM LVDHAM TOOKE MYE BODYE TO Ys GRAVE §THE FATALL ENDE OF MORTALL FLESSHE NO OTHER ENDE IT HAVE
HERE LIES MY CORPS INTERRD, AS DVSTE Wom, SHALL REMAINE
TILL IVDGEMENT DAYE WHEN AT Ys LAST, ALL FLESHE SHALL RISE AGAINE
THEN SHALL MY SOVLE WTM BODYE IOYND, TOGETHER LIVE FOR EVER
WTM CHRIST MY HOPE IN LIFE AND DEATH, WHO HIS TO FAILE DOTH NEVER.

OBIJT 18 DIE IVNIJ AÑO DÑI MILLESIMO SEXCENTESIMO QVINTO.

10. On a heart-shaped plate:—

HERE LIETH
THE BODIE OF GRACE
YE WIFE OF CHRISTOFER
WHITE YE DAVGHTER
OF YE SAIDE RICHARD
BARKER WHO
DECEASED YE 23
OF APRILL
1633.



A shield above. Arms:—Per pale, a saltire engrailed.

 Here vnder refteth the body of Criftopher White Gentleman, who departed this Life the 7 of Aprill Anno Domini 1659.

(Cross, pick, Hodie and sceptre.) CRAS (skull) Mihi (Cross Tibi. bones.)

12. Coffin plate "in memory of William Roll, died Nov. 6, 1824, aged 80 years. Elizth Batt Roll, died 22 July, 1817, aged 69 years. This Plate laid by order of their Daughter Mary Smith in memory to her Parents, 1830."

POTTER HEIGHAM. (ix. 313.)

Here under Relieth the bodge of Richard Bailpoole late of Potter Beigham, Gentleman, whose decealed the x day of June in the yer of our Lord God 1613.

Crest above, and shields at the angles of the stone.

RUSTON, EAST. (ix. 340.)

Pray for The soule of Roger Skynnar wyche dep'tid the ixday of May on whohis soul Jetu haue m'ey ao x' mo vo xxxiiijo and for Margaret his wyfe.

STALHAM. (ix. 344.)

- 1. Grate ,p aia Edmuidi (sio) Cokke q' obijt rxiijo die nouebr' ao dni mo cccc lxxxxixo cui' ale ,ppiciet' de'. ame.
- 2. Partly given by Blomefield:-

HERE LIETH INTERRED IOHN RICH
ES CLARKE VICAR ON STVLHAM
AND RECTOR OF BRUMSTEAD AGED
FOWER SCORE AND TWO YEARES
WHO DIED A BATCHELOR THE 4
DAY OF IANVARYE ANNO DOMINI
1624.

3. The brass plate to Wm. Riches, 1624, has a floral border.

Hundred of Launditch.

ELMHAM, NORTH. (ix. 494.)

- 1. The inscription to John Fyttcher should be Fysscher.
- 2. The inscription to Thomas Smith, pastor, 1631, has two dates, apparently to show the length of time he was vicar.

SWANTON MORLEY. (x. 57.)

1. The following inscription is given by Blomefield, but imperfectly. "And with the date" is an unusual expression. There is a contraction after the words "sowl" and "wyf" which makes them plural.

Pray for the cowlle of Chomas Angethman & Annes Kattryn the wyfe of hym & wyt the dat of ower lord God me cccce xxxiije.

2. The inscription to John Neve should be Bone.

WELLINGHAM. (x. 71.)

Pic jacet Enim Chomas Leeke Peremita :

WENDLING. (x. 91.)

Hic facet Henr' ferrour quovem be Wendling gen' qui annos natus 70 obdormibit in bno 10 martif 1620.

Hundred of Tunstead.

BARTON TURF. (xi. 5.)

- I. The inscription to John Idewyn, vicar, 1497, had a chalice and host. For istius eccle, &c., read istig ecclie qui dedit usui eisdem, &c. For rubro belbet read Kubes belbett. The inscription ends, xxb° die Marcii A° dni m° cccc lxxxx vii° cui' ale ppiciet' deus. amen.
 - 2. Grate ,p ala Johes kocke q' ob' it a' x' m b' xij cuig ale ,ppiciet' de'.
- 3. The rhyming inscriptions to Thomas and Margery Amys, and to Thomas Amys, are separate ones, the first of four double lines, and the other of eight lines. There is hardly a line correctly printed, and some serious omissions are made.

Here are beryd under this stoon in the cley Thomas Amys and his wiff (sic) Margerey' Sumtyme we were as ye nowe be, and as we be after this shall ye.

of such godes as god had the seid thoms lent, dede make this chapel of seint thoms to a good etent. Wherfore they desire of your charitie,

To pray for them to the holy Trinite.

This inscription and the next are in raised letters.

4. The other inscription to Thomas Amys is more correct, but the spelling is modernized in such words as "fer and ner," "prey," "hertely," "gaf," "sewte," "seid," "beried her." The spaces at the ends of the shorter lines are filled up with pretty floral ornament.

BEESTON ST. LAURENCE. (xi. 16.)

HIC REQVIESCIT CORPVS IACOBI PRESTON GENR. QVI VITAM HANC EXPIRAVIT IN FIDE X⁴ LXVI ETATIS 8VÆ AÑO DOM 1630.

Arms and crest of *Preston*, with a mullet for difference, in an oval above.

BRADFIELD. (xi. 6.)

- 1. Grate ,p alaby Johls Tebald et agnet' ux' ei' et elizabet' quiquide Johes obist xxbso die mes' april' Ao dni do ux' ei' m.cccco lxxxxo quor' alaby ,ppiciet' de'. amé.
- 2. Grate p ala Johis Tebolo nup' filis Johis Tebolo qui obist xxbjo die vecembris Ao dni mo be bjo cui' cul' (sie) Ale ppiciet' de'. Ame.
- 3. Grate ,p ala M'garete Aup' uxis Thomas (sic) heins qo obijt No voi mo bo xxxiiijo Et ,p quiby Tenet'.

CROSTWIGHT. (xi. 18.)

- 1. The brass to Henry Lesyngham, Rector of Banningham, who died 2° April (not 1st), 1497, had a chalice and host.
 - 2. Hic facet Thomas Cressengr Armig' fili & heres appares Johis cressen' milit' cui' ale "ppiciet' de'.

EDINGTHORPE. (xi. 29.)

- 1. Orate ,p ala Baffe Spor Cui' Ale ppiciet' de'. ame.
- 2. Grate ,p afa Aicolai lensted cui' afe ,ppiciet' de'.

FELMINGHAM. (xi. 36.)

1. Grate ,p acabz EMilli Verginus (?) gen'osi & Alianor' ux'is ei' q'r acabz ,ppiciet de'. ame. VOL. XI.]

- 2. Prate ,p ain Willi fullar Cui' anime ,ppiciet' deus.
- 3. Grate pro ala ursule Wegehyng gam cui' ale propicietur bs. amen.
- 4. Grate ,p aia Edwardi london cui' aie ,ppiciet be'.
- 5. Orate ,p afa UMilli belys qui obijt xiio die Jan Ao bni mi cccco lxxxxijo cui' afa ,ppiciet be'.
- 6. Margareta Belys obijt vicesimo die mensis marcij anno dni m' ccceo lxxxxbo.
 - 7. Grate ,p ala kat'ine Powys que obift xxv° die Aprillis a° dni m° cccc° lxxxxix°.
 - 8. Grate ,p ala Elizabeth nup' ux' Johis
 . . . obijt bj° die Januar' A' do' m b' xxxiiij'.
 - 9. HEARE · LYETH · THE
 BODYE · OF · ROBERT
 MOONE · WHO · DISSE
 ASED · THE · 24 · DAYE · OF
 MAY · ANNO · DÕNI · 1591.
- (A palimpsest.) On the back the middle portion of a priest in the chasuble, c. 1450. Length 10\frac{1}{2} in.
 - 10. GVLIELMVS WYTTWOOD GENEROSVS VIR
 PIETATE PROBITATE ET HOSPITALITATE IN
 SIGNIS SEXAGESIMVM NONVM ÆTATIS AÑVM
 AGENS FÆLICITER OBDORMIVIT IN
 DOMINO DECEMB. 80, 1628.
- 11. A shield (1628?) Quarterly, per fesse indented. (Whytwood of Felmingham.—Rye's Norf. Armories.)

PASTON. (xi. 59.)

1. Here Erasimus Paston and Marye his wifte enclosed are in Claye Schich is the Restinge place of Meache untill the latter daye Off sonnes thre and Daughters Lyne the lorde them parents made Ere cruell death vid worke his cruell spite or fykell lyff did fade.

Erasimus Paston deceased yo xiiith of November, Ao 1538 and Marye his wyfe deceased yo of

Male figure in furred gown, height 2 ft. 1 in., and two shields of quartered arms. (Palimpsests.) See Haines' Manual, p. 146. (Engraved by Cotman.)

SLOLEY. (xi. 61.)

See Norf. Archy. iii. 93, where the inscriptions are given.

1. Mic iacet Millelmus Mard capellanus Cuius anime propicietur deus. amen. Quisquis eris qui trasieris sta "plege plora, Su quod eris, fuera q3 quod es, "p me "pcor ora.

A chalice and host lost, 8 in. high.

- 2. Grate ,p aia Bobti Glaveyn clici nup' Bectoris isti' ecclie de Sloley qui obijt xxjo die junij anno dni millio ccccc bjo cuj' anime ,ppiciet deus. Amen.
- 3. Orate ,p ala Ade Sphawke q' obijt vicesimo secudo die mes Augustij a° do' m° ccccc° xx cui ale ,ppiciet ds. amen.
- 4. Grate ,p ala Johis Pepnys cui' ale ,ppiciet be'.
- 5. Hic incet Chirkyld Willm' Cuius anime ,ppiciet beu'
- 6. **H**ic iacet Adam Ryall cui' aie ,ppiciet deus. amen.

- 7. Grate ,p aia Thome Pardynggm cui' aie ,ppiciet' deus. amen.
- 8. Grate op ala Johanne hardyngham cui' ale oppiciet de'. amen.
- 9. Grate ,p alaby Willi Bechyn & Alicie uxoris eius q'r alaby ,ppiciet de. ame.

SWAFIELD. (xi. 69.)

Grate ,p ala margarete bwrgh qo obijt xxix die Aug'ti Ao dni Mo ccc lxxxvbjo.

TUNSTEAD. (xi. 72.)

Grate ,p aia Reginaldi Crab q' obijt A' oni M' or xxb' cui' aie ,ppiciet'

NORTH WALSHAM. (xi. 77.)

- 1. For Robert Wyllis, chaplain, with a chalice, read Robert Eligible.
- 2. The brass to Edmund Ward, vicar (1519), has also a chalice and host.
 - 3.
 HERE LYETH BVRIED THE BODIE OF ROBERT RAVNT
 CHEIFE CONSTABLE OF THE HVNDRED OF TVNSTEAD
 WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 6TH OF MAY 1625 HEE
 WAS 60 YEARES OF AGE & HAD ISSVE BY HIS WIFE ELI
 ZABETH 2 SONNES & 6 DAVGHTERS, BEING CHARITABLE
 TO THE POORE IN HIS LIFE TYME A LOVING HVSBAND
 TO HIS WIFE & CAREFVLL TO PROVIDE FOR HER
 & HERS WHICH NOW RESTETH WITH GOD FOR EVER.

A shield above, with the arms of the Grocers' Company.

4. HIC IACET JOHANNES PAGE VIR INSIGNI
PIETATE, QVI QVINQVAGESIMVM NONVM
AGENS ÆTATIS SVÆ ANNVM OBITT DUODEČI
DIE APRILIS ANNO DNI, 1627 ~~

WITTON. (xi. 84.)

- 1. Orate ,p aia Thomas (sic) Calke q' obiit A. dni m' b' xix' cui' aie ,ppiciet de'. ame.
- 2. Pic Jacet dni (sio) Henrocoici (sio?) Hemsley bicarij isti' Ecclesie cui' ale ,ppiciet' de'.

Blomefield mentions Henry Helmesley as vicar, 1502-1522.

3. HEARE LIETH BERRIED THE BODDYES OF THOMAS PARMENTER AND FRANCIS HIS WIFE WHO WEARE MARIED 47 YEARS TOGETHER & THOMAS PARMENTER DIED 2 DAYS BEFORE HOLLIMVS 1631. HIS WIFE DIED ONE 8* STEVENS DAY: 1627.

WORSTEAD. (xi. 88.)

- 1. The brass to John Yop, Rector of Boton, c. 1420, has a half-length figure in chasuble, 8½ in. high.
- 2. Figure of a civilian, with beads and purse, height 2 ft. (Engraved by Cotman.)
 - 3. Orate ,p Aiaby Iohis Glaven et Klabelle uxoris fue obiit xxio die mells decemb' Anno dni muo vo b quor' aiaby ppiciet de'.
 - 4. Orate ,p aia Thome Whatt Murstedweu' q' obijt xwo die augusti ao dni mo cccccbjo cui' aie ,ppiciet de'. ame.

- 5. Orate paia Johis Carman q' obijt iiijo die Julij Ao dni mo do biijo cui' aie 'ppiciet de'. ame.

 Below is a shield, with a merchant's mark between the letters J. C., impaling the Mercers' arms.
- 6. Grate pain Johis Alb'astgr q' obiit xxiiijo die Septebgr ao dni mo bo xxo cui' aie ppiciet de'.

 With this is a three-quarter figure of a civilian, 7 in. high. He and his wife erected the chancel screen.
 - 7. Grate ,p ala Augnetis Alblacter q' obiit Ao bni mo be xxiiij cui' Ale ,ppiciet beus.

Hundred of Wayland.

SAHAM TONEY. (ii. 323.)

The name of the founder of the Free School and Almshouses, who died in 1612, is Edward Goffe, not Goaffe.

TOTTINGTON. (ii. 357.)

Margaret Porey should be Pory, 1598.

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Some Morfolk Guild' Certificates.

COMMUNICATED BY

WALTER RYE.

When the late J. L'Estrange and I printed a paper in these transactions (vol. vii., pp. 104-121) some seventeen years ago, we confined ourselves exclusively to the guilds of Norwich, intending to further illustrate the subject in another paper, by printing some of the guild certificates relating to the county.

Circumstances prevented our doing so, and what I now propose to do is to print, with translations, but almost

- ¹ The published literature, as far as I know it, on Norfolk Guilds is as follows:—
- "An account of the Swaffham Gilds previous to the Reformation," by W. H. Kemble, 10 pp. 8vo., Swaffham, 1833.
- "On certain Guilds formerly existing in the town of Little Walsingham," by Joseph Burtt.—Proceed. Arch. Inst., 1847, p. 142.
- "The Pageantries of the Guild of St. George of Norwich," by W. C. Ewing.—Id.
 - "The Guildhall at Diss," by S. W. Rix.—Norf. Arch. ii. p. 11.
- "The Company of St. George's Guild of Norwich" [from Mackarell's MS. History of Norwich].—Norf. Arch. iii. p. 315.
- "Norfolk Guilds" [Norwich only], by J. L'Estrange and W. Rye.—Id. vi. p. 103.
- Several Yarmouth Guild Certificates, printed by A. W. Morant.—Norf. Arch. vii. p. 227.
 - "Wymondham Gilds," by G. A. Carthew.—Norf. Arch. ix. p. 240.
- "The Guilds of Lynn Regis," by Walter Rye.—Norf. Ant. Misc. i. p. 152.
 The late Toulmin Smith also printed many English Guild Certificates relating to Norfolk in his English Gilds.—Early English Text Society.

without comment, the certificates (dated 12th Richard II.) of seventeen of the most interesting county guilds, including a very interesting one in Norman-French from Stoke Ferry, and two in English from Oxburgh and Wiggenhall.

A complete list of all the Norfolk guilds would be a most useful work, but it can only be compiled by diligent search in wills, where the name of one at least occurs almost invariably. They must number some thousands. Taylor estimated 909 for Norfolk, but a careful analysis of the certificates of the Lynn guilds showed me there must have been seventy-four for that town alone, in which he gave thirty-one only; so this is probably a very low estimate.

Until all the Norfolk guild certificates are collected and printed it will be idle to speculate as to the reasons which caused the guilds to increase in numbers so suddenly and rapidly between about 1350 and 1400, which we gather to have been the case from a collation of such of the certificates as give the dates of their foundation.

One thing is sure, that during this half-century nearly all the guilds that were started were religious guilds, and not trading or even mixed guilds.

Whether the black death of 1350, the local dearth and pestilence of 1361, the spread of the scourge of small pox in 1365, and yet another famine and pestilence in 1369, gradually combined to scare the people into a more devout state of mind, may or may not be the case. It is not improbable, but it is dangerous to guess until we have much more material than we have at present, which can easily be obtained if each member will transcribe and print any of the certificates still extant which deal with his own locality. Unluckily, there are not very many, not many more than a hundred for Norfolk, though more may turn up in time.

BANHAM: St. JOHN BAPTIST.

No. 23 b.

Certificatio aldermanni & custodum cujusdam frainitatis gilde in honorem Sci Johis Bapte in villa de Banham in Com Norf ordinat Ptextu bris dñi Regis in Com paco inde pelamati p ipos Aldermannum t custodes in cancellar⁹ ipius dni Regis missa sequit^r in hec verba: Ordinatum fuit in incepcoe pdce gilde circa annu regni Regis Edwardi ?cij post conquestū Ang! tricesimū quartū 1 qd omes fratres t sorores ejusdem gilde convenirent in ecctia pdča ad vespas in vigilia nativitatis Sči Johis Bapte & quilf eoz dicet ibidem unu psaltium te marie p bono t salubri statu Regis & Regine & p pace & Inquillitate totius regni ac p aïaby fratrū t soroz dče gilde t aïaby oïm fideliū defunctorum. Et qd in dco festo in ppinquiore dmca pcedente aut subsequente dem festum herent int se conviviu ad duos repastus in utroq die de bursis suis ppriis. Et qd in Pdco festo Aldermanno dce gilde offeret unu denariu p missa celebranda et quitt fratrū t soroz dče gilde offeret unū quadrantem t daret aliū p elemosina t dicet unu psaltium be marie put supra. Et qn contigit aliquem frm vel soroz dce gilde obire tunc omes fratres t sorores dce gilde convenirent ad ejus exequias et quitt eoz dicet ibidem unu psaltium be marie put supra et in die sepulture ejusdem defunctiomes fratres t sorores gilde pdce intessent ad ecctiam. Et Aldermanno ejusdem gilde 't quitt fratrū 't soroz illius gilde deberent offerre dare 't dice ut in pdco festo. Aldermanno Pfate gilde inveniret t sustentaret unam candelam ad ardendum in ecctia pdca coram ymagine sci Johis Bapte ad matutinas missam t vespas in quott die festo. Item Reginaldus Bynetheton capellang, Thomas Pyk, Alicia Lytulman, Walkus Colby, Wifts Waleys, Wifts Tailor, Robtus Richer, & Johes Brythwyne, dederunt & concesserunt p 1 1361.

cartam suam Willo Bernad & Willo Smyth unu mesuagiu undecim acras tre t dimid in feodo simplici in villa pdca absq aliqua condicoe. Et postea dei feoffatores declaraverunt I ante mortem eog expsse in mera I sana voluntate eog ordinaverunt qd pficuu dcoz mesuagij t traz recipet p manus aldermanni ejusdem gilde ad sustentacoem luminis Pdči t ad invenient ornamenta altaris Sči Johis Bapte in eadm ecctia et ullius de residuo ad distribuent paupib; fratrib3 t sororib3 dce gilde scdm eo3 necessitatem pviso tamen që si pdĉi feoffati non possint here licenciam de dño Rege t aliis dñis immediatis paca mesuagiu t tras dĉis gilde I ecclie mortificari ad extunc illa mesuagiu I fre venderent I dispohent ad emendaccem ornamentos ecciie pdce I ad distribuend paupib; frib; I sororib; dce gilde que quidem mesuagiu t tre valent p annu ulte reprisam iiijs. vjd. Alia bona seu catalla non hent in manib, nec aliquod juramentu 22 de ordinaccib; pdcis observant int cos nec de confederatione ungm fcm fuit nec aliqua secta pannoz int eos het.

The certificate of the alderman and wardens of a certain guild fraternity founded in honour of St. John the Baptist, in the town of Banham, in the county of Norfolk, sent by the said alderman and guardians, by the authority of letters of our lord the king, proclaimed for that purpose, into the chancery of the said lord king, follows in these It was ordained, at the beginning of the said guild, about the 34th year of the reign of King Edward III. after the conquest of England [A.D. 1361], that all the brethren and sisters of the said guild should meet in the aforesaid church at vespers on the vigil of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and each of them should say there one psalter of the Blessed Mary, for the good and healthful state of the king and queen, and for the peace and tranquillity of the whole kingdom, and for souls of the brethren and sisters of the said guild, and the souls of all the faithful departed.

And that on the said feast, and on the Sunday next before or next after the said feast, they should have a banquet among themselves, consisting of two repasts on each day at their own expenses, and that on the said festival the alderman of the said guild should offer a penny for the celebration of a mass, and each brother and sister of the said guild should offer one farthing and give another for alms, and say one psalter of the Blessed Mary as above. And when it shall happen that any brother or sister of the said guild shall die, all the brothers and sisters of the said guild shall meet at his exequies, and each of them to say there a psalter of the Blessed Mary as above; and at the burial of the said deceased all the brethren and sisters of the said guild should be present at the church. And the alderman of the said guild, and each brother and sister thereof, should offer, give, and say as on the aforesaid festival. And that the alderman of the said guild should find and sustain a candle to burn in ' the aforesaid church before the image of St. John the Baptist, at matins, mass, and vespers on each festival day. Also Reginald Bynetheton, chaplain; Thomas Pyk, Richard Lytulman, Walter Colby, William Waleys, William Tailor, Robert Richer, and John Brythwyne, by their charter, gave and granted to William Bernad and William Smyth a messuage and eleven and a half acres of land in fee simple in the aforesaid town, without any condition. And, afterwards, the said feoffors declared, and before their deaths and in single and sound will, expressly ordained that the profits of the said messuage and lands should be received by the hands of the alderman of the said guild towards the maintenance of the aforesaid light, and for finding ornaments for the altar of St. John the Baptist in the same church, and furthermore from the residue a distribution to be made among the poor brethren and sisters of the said guild, according to their necessity; with a proviso, however, that if

the said feoffees were unable to obtain license from our lord the king and other mesne lords, for the said messuage and lands to be mortmained to the said guild and church; then the said messuage and land should be sold and (the proceeds) disposed of towards the emendation of the ornaments of the aforesaid church, and for distributions to the poor brothers and sisters of the said guild: which said messuage and land are worth yearly, after all reprisals, 4s. 6d. They have no other goods and chattels in their hands, nor any oath, except as to the observance among themselves of the aforesaid rules; nor was there ever (any) confederation, nor any livery clothes among them.

BARTON BENDISH: St. JOHN BAPTIST.

Miscellaneous Chancery Records, No. 49.

Certificatio continuaçõis I regiminis gilde Sci Johis Bapte in ecctia Sci Andree de Bertonbindych fca coram dño Rege in cancellar sua p Johēm Wynneman aldermanū gilde pdce que sequit^r sub hac forma. In honorem dei fundat fuit gild Sci Johis Bapte in ecctia Sci Andree de Bertonbindych in Com Norff primo ocs fres t sorores ejusdem gilde ordinaver ad inveniend unam candelam cere ardente annuatim in honore Sči Johis dieba festivis. Itm faciūt distribuccem paupibz de duobz busselis frumenti t de uno quartºio ordei p pane i s'visia in festo nat? Sci Joh. Itm faciut semel in anno unu colloquiu in loco honesto ad festu Sci Johis p citacoem bedelli t ibm de se ipis eligent [sic] unu aldermannu p gubñacoë ejusde gilde et nullas hent alias consuetudines nec statut prom promat. Et hent in catalt p deis reby t elemosinis sustentand I manutenend quing quart ia ordei pc quartij xxd. set ten seu possessiones non hent.

Smª cataff viijs. iiijd.

The certificate of the continuation and rule of the guild of St. John Baptist, in the church of St. Andrew of Bertonbindych, made before our lord the king in his chancery, by John Wynneman, alderman of the aforesaid guild, which follows in this form:—

The guild of St. John Baptist, in the church of St. Andrew of Bertonbindych, in the county of Norfolk, was founded for the honour of God. First, all the brethren and sistren of the same guild have taken order for the finding of a wax candle annually, burning in honour of St. John on festival days; also they make a distribution to the poor of two bushels of wheat and one quarter of barley, for bread and beer on the feast of the Nativity of St. John; also they hold a conference once a year on the feast of St. John, by summons of the beadle, in a proper place, and there choose, from among themselves, an alderman for the governing of thes ame guild; and they have no other customs nor statutes than those before mentioned; and they have in chattels to sustain and maintain the aforesaid things and alms, five quarters of barley, the worth of each quarter 20d., but tenements or possessions they have none. Total of chattels, 8s. 4d.

BOUGHTON: ALL SAINTS.

No. 25 c.

Hundr de Claklose in com Norff Forma t intentio cujusdam gilde t fratnitatis oïm scoş in villa de Bukton infra dem hundr anno r r Riei sedi post conquestum Angt octavo in honore oipotentis dei beate marie virginis ac sup dictoş oïm scoş incepte edite constitute t ordinate inferius in hac sedula patent. Primo t pincipalit omes fres t sorores de gilde simil congregati in una domo fecerunt istuc sacr m subseque videlicet qd dum deo placulit fres t sorores de gilda pdca in psenti seculo for supstites de bonis suis

sibi a deo collatis, ceas 1 candelas in honor orpotentis dei L oîm scoz in ecctia sua poch inveient t sustentabunt et qandocumq, fuerit oportunu ecctiam suam poch in aliquo emendari dabunt porconatr put eis placuerit de bonis dce gilde concnentib; ad emendacoem dee ecctie. Et ad disponend p pficuo dce ecctie qando fuerit oportunu. Et eciam p instaur gilde bis vel ter in anno fiet congregaco oim frm t soroz dce gilde t non alia de causa. Statuta nec ordinacões dce gilde nulla hent in sciptis set omia supadca p sacrm suu pimplebunt. Magr & custos dce gilde vocat Johnes Whyte lator Psentis scipti qui quidem Johnes occupat oma bona dcam gildam concnent videlicet quatuor qertia ordei pcij vis. viijd. plura tamen ante hec tempora huerunt bona i catalla ad dčam gildam spetant set illa oma pr supadča iiij qar ordei sup fabricam ecctie sue pdce expenderunt. Et semt in anno vidlt die fest om sco, annuatim siml manducar solebant scitt qd ea de causa int omes fres t sorores dce gilde maior ditco nutriri polit; omaq t singla que ronabilit juxta vim pclamac in hundr pdco ex pte supadci dni nri Regis celebrate pfatam gildam contingunt in psenti scipto plenarie apte t distincte sunt content q ad pdcam gildam nulla terr teñ reddito sive possessiones qavis modo ptinent. Script apud Bukton pdčam iijto die mense Januar ao rr supadči duodecimo.

Hundred of Clackclose in the county of Norfolk. The form and intent of a certain guild and brotherhood of All Saints in the town of Bukton, within the aforesaid hundred, begun, published, constituted, and ordained in the 8th year of King Richard II. (of that name) after the Conquest of England [A.D. 13842], in honour of Almighty God, the B. V. M., and of the above-named All Saints, appear below in this schedule. First and principally, all the brethren

¹ This may be "cereas"—wax.
² I presume this was founded on All Saints' Day.

and sisters of the said guild met together in a house, made there the following oath, viz., that while it shall please God that the brethren and sisters of the aforesaid guild shall live, of the goods given them by God they shall find and sustain certain candles to the honour of Almighty God and of All Saints in their parish church. And whenever it shall be fitting for their parish church to be repaired in any way they shall give proportionately, as it shall please them, of the common goods of the said guild, towards the emendation of the said church, and to spend for the profit of the said church when it shall be seasonable. And also twice or thrice in the year there shall be a meeting of all the brethren and sisters of the said guild for the renewal of the guild, and for no other They have no written statutes or rules of the guild, but will perfectly fulfil all the aforesaid things by reason of their oath. The master and warden of the said guild is named John Whyte, the bearer of this present writing, which said John holds all the goods belonging to the said guild, viz., four quarters of barley, worth 6s. 8d. Also they had more goods and chattels formerly belonging to the said guild, but they expended them (except the said four quarters of barley) on the fabric of their said church. And once in the year, viz., on the Feast of All Saints, they are accustomed to eat together, that is, because by that means greater affection can be nourished between all the brethren and sistren of the said guild. And all and singular which reasonably affect the said guild, by virtue of the proclamation published in the said hundred on behalf of our said lord king, are fully, openly, and distinctly contained in the present writing: that no lands, tenements, rents, or possessions in any way belong to the said guild. at Bukton aforesaid the 4th day of January, in the 12th year of the king aforesaid [A.D. 1389.]

CLENCHWARTON ST. MARGARET.

Clenchwardton de com Norff.

No. 14 b.

In honore dñi nři Ihū Xpi t Spus sči ac Sancte Margarete virginis fraternitas inchoata est in anno dñi millio coco septuagesimo viijo in villa de Clenchwardton, et de cõi assensu ordinatū est (ut) fres ejusdem semel singulis annis unū hoïem pbū t ydoneū in gubñatorē gilde memorate [elegerint] et q fres ejusdem quott anno quater ad pvidend de honesta gubnacoe dicte gilde covenerint pmo in festo Sce Margar virginis in quo festo omes fres t sorores ejusdem honeste simil venient cu quatuor torchiis magnis accensis sumptib; eos cõiba sotentat ad ecctiam pochiat de Clenchewardton pdicta missam ibm devote auditur? I singuli unu ob ad honorem dei t ecctie oblatur9; scdo ijdem fres convenient in die concepcois ble Marie vginis; tertio fo annunciacois ejusdem; quarto vo in festo Sancte Trinitatis. si aliquis ad aliquem diem Pfixū no venerit si ad hoc citatus fuerit justa causa cessante solvet ad opus ejusdem gilde đi ti cere. Insup si quis in officiū alderm sive gubernatoris electus fuit t illud sine causa raconabili recusavit solvet ad opus dicte gilde xijd. Itm cū aliquis frat9 aut soror gilde supadicte ab hac vita decessit tunc alderm dicte gilde faciet dict? torchios ad locu ubi corpus est deportari in exequiis dicti defunct? I missa arsur et quilibet frater ac soror psonalit accedet ad ecctiam pdicta die sepulture ejus t unu ot p aïa illius defuncti offeret t unu aliu ot ad elemosinā errogand p aïa illius defuncti unde custos dicte gilde faciet panes emi 't paupiba ac egenis ministrari preterea incontinent post obitu illius defuncti dictus custos faciet missas in ecctia Pdicta p aïa dci defunctioim ... gilde bnfactoz. Insup si quis in dictam fraternitatem receptus erit solvet ad opus dicte gilde vs. Ac etiam ordinatū est q de cõiba expense dictor fratrū L soroz unus cereus singulis diebz feste ardens tempe officij divini sustentiet coram ymagine Sce Margar vginis in ecctia pdicta.

Johnes Smyth I) custodes dicte gilde hent in maniby suis Johnes Mons de bonis dicte gilde equis porc⁹ vijs. iiijd

Clenchwardton, in the county of Norfolk. In honour of our Lord Jesus Christ, and of the Holy Ghost, and of St. Margaret the Virgin, a brotherhood was begun in the year of our Lord 1378, in the town of Clenchwardton, and by common assent it was ordained that the brethren of the same, once in every year, should elect an honest and fit man as governor of the said guild, and that the brethren of the same should meet four times in each year, to provide for the honest governing of the said guild. First, on the Feast of St. Margaret the Virgin, in which feast all the brothers and sisters of the same shall come together in a becoming manner, with four great torches burning, at their common charges, to the parish church of Clenchwardton aforesaid, to devoutly hear mass there, and each of them to offer to the honour of God and of the church one halfpenny. Secondly, the same brethren shall meet on the day of the Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Thirdly, on the Feast of the Annunciation of the same; and fourthly, on the Feast of the Holy Trinity. And if any one summoned for any appointed day shall, without just cause, omit to come, he shall pay to the use of the said guild half a pound of wax. Furthermore, if any one shall have been elected to the office of alderman or governor, and shall have declined it without reasonable cause, he shall pay 12d. to the use of the said guild. Also when any brother or sister of the guild aforesaid shall depart this life, then the alderman of the said guild shall cause the said torches to be carried to the place where the corpse is, for burning at the exequies and mass; and each brother and sister shall go in person to the church on the burial day, and for the soul of the deceased shall offer one halfpenny, and another halfpenny in alms for the soul of the said deceased, whereof the warden of the said guild shall cause loaves to be bought, to be given Furthermore, immediately after to the poor and needy. the death of the said deceased, the said warden shall cause masses to be celebrated in the aforesaid church, for the soul of the said deceased, and the souls of all benefactors to the Furthermore, if any one shall have been received into the said fraternity he shall pay to the use of the said guild five shillings. And also it was ordained that one wax candle shall be maintained, at the common expense of the said brothers and sisters, every festival day, burning in the time of divine service before the image of St. Margaret the Virgin, in the church aforesaid.

John Smyth and John Mons, Wardens of the said guild, have in their hands of the goods of the said guild in equal parts, 7s. 4d.

Guild of St. Antony in St. Michael's Church, Fyncham.

Edward III., No. 8 b.

Certifica funda fois t continua fois Gilde Sci Antonii Martiris in ecctia Sci Michis de Fincham in com Norff. fca in cancellaria dni Regis, p Johem Talyour, Aldermanu Gilde pdce, die Jovis px post festu purifica fois be Marie, Anno regni Rege Ricii scdi duodecimo, ut patet in forma sbsequenti. Est aute quedam Gilda Sci Antonii Martiris in ecctia Sci Michis de Fyncham, ex devo pochiano ecctie pdce in honore Sci Antonii Martiris de Fyncham,

fundat? I continuat? p quatuor decem annos elapsos I amplius, videlt qd omes I singli fres I sorores Gilde pdce ad festu Sci Antonij ad ecctiam pdcam covenient, I ibidm ad altare Sci Antonij habnt una missam de festo, I quitt frem I soroz pdcoz unu obolu ad missam pdcam offeret. It? inveniet tres candelas ardent? coram imagine Sci Antonij in eadm ecctia p totu annu. Ac etiam cu contigit alique pdcoz confrem vel soroz ab hac luce deceder? omes cofres I sorores sui oblatut p eo scitt quitt qa I aliu qa conferret pdco custodi p aña sua paupibz distribuend. Et pdci fres et sorores hent in manibz suis bona I catalla ad valentiam viginti solid dce Gilde concnent sed no hent aliqa alia Iras, seu ten redditus vel possessiones dce gilde cocnent mortificat? nec non mortificat, etc.

The certificate of the foundation and continuation of the guild of St. Antony the martyr, in the church of St. Michael of Fincham, in the county of Norfolk, made to the chancery of our lord the king, by John Talyour, alderman of the said guild, on the Monday next after the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary, in the 12th year of King Richard II., as appears in the following form: -There is, moreover, a certain guild of St. Antony the martyr, in the church of St. Michael of Fyncham, founded and continued through the devotion of the parishioners of the said church, in honour of St. Antony the martyr, of Fyncham, for fourteen years and more past, viz., that all and singular the brethren and sisters of the said guild should meet at the Feast of St. Antony, at the said church, and have a festival mass, and each of the said brothers and sisters shall offer a halfpenny at the said mass. Also they shall find three candles burning before the image of St. Antony in the said church all the year. And also when it shall happen that any of the said brothers or sisters depart from

this light all the brothers and sisters shall offer for him, viz., each a farthing, and give another farthing to the said warden to distribute to the poor for [the good of] his soul. And the brothers and sisters have in their hands goods and chattels to the value of 20s. belonging to the said guild, but they have no other things, lands or tenements, rents or possessions, belonging to the said guild, in mortmain or otherwise.

GUILD OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST IN CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN,
FYNCHAM.

Chancery Guild Certificates, No. 24 b.

Certificaco fundacois & continuacois Gilde de Sco Johe Baptista in ecctia Sci Martini de Fyncham in com Norff., fca in Cancellar9 dñi Regis p Johem Lavender, Aldermanū Gilde Pdee, die Jovis px post festu Purificacois be Marie Anno regni Regis Riči sčdi duodecimo, ut patet in forma subsequenti. Est autem quedam Gilda Sči Johis Baptiste in ecctia Sči Martini de Fyncham ex devocõe parochianoz ecctie Pdce in honore Sci Johis Baptiste de Fyncham, fundat⁹ I continuat p decem annos elaps I amplius, vidett gd omes t singuli fres t sorores Gilde Pdce ad festu Sci Johis Baptist ad ecctiam pdcam coveniet i bidm ad altare Sci Johis Baptiste hebunt unam missam in festo ? quitt frm ? soros pdcoz unu obolu ad missam pdcam offeret. It invenient unam candelam ardent coram imagine Sci Johis Baptiste in eadm ecctia p totum annu. Ac etiam cum cotigit aliquem pdcoz confrm vel soroz ab hac luce deceder omes confres t sorores sui . . . oblabunt p eo scitt quitt q t aliū g conferret pldco custodi p asa sua paupibs distribuend. Il cu contigit aliquem pldcos confrm vel soros ab hac luce deceder pldcus custos p aïa sua de bonis place Gilde duos solid t quinq denar ad missas celebrand ordinav. Il pdči fres t sorores

hent in manib; suis bona t catalla ad valentiam quinq, solid dee Gilde cocnenc, sed no hent aliqualia tras seu ten redditus vel possessiones dee Gilde cocnenc mortificat nec no mortificat te.

The certificate of the foundation and continuation of the guild of St. John Baptist in the church of St. Martin of Fincham in the county of Norfolk, made to the chancery of our lord the king by John Lavender, alderman of the said guild, the Monday next after the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary, in the 12th year of King Richard II., as appears in form following. There is moreover a certain guild of St. John the Baptist in the church of St. Martin of Fincham, founded and continued through the devotion of the parishioners of the said church in honour of St. John Baptist of Fincham for ten years and more past, viz., that all and singular the brethren and sisters of the said guild shall meet on the feast of St. John Baptist at the said church, and have a festival mass, and each of the said brothers and sisters shall offer a halfpenny at the said mass. Also they shall find a candle burning before the image of St. John Baptist in the said church all the year. And also when it shall happen that any of the said brothers or sisters depart from this light all the brothers and sisters shall offer for him, viz., each a farthing, and shall give another to the said custodian to distribute to the poor for [the good of] his soul. And when it shall happen that any of the said brothers and sisters shall depart from this light the said custodian shall spend 2s. 5d. of the goods of the guild to celebrate masses. And the brothers and sisters have in their hands goods and chattels to the value of 5s. belonging to the said guild, but they have no other things, lands or tenements, rents or possessions, belonging to the said guild, in mortmain or otherwise.

FINCHAM.

No. 24.

Hundr⁹ de Clakelos in com Norff, Quia pelamaco in villis mcator dee hundr virtute cujusdam bris dni nri Regis facta uit Qđ omës t singti magri t custodes oim t singlas gildas t fratnitatu pači comitatus ctificarent consiliu dni nri Regis in cancellar sua apud London vel ubicung, fuit alibi de modo I forma incepcois fundacois I continuacois hujusmodi gildas I fraînitatu ac de sacris suis I de suis statutis ordinacoib; cons ac eciam de causa assembla; sua; t de suis pvilegijs i libertatib; si que heant. Vigor cuj' pclamac quidam Thom Rykkes ser de ffyncham, aldermanno, cujusdam gilde Assumpõis bře Marie virginis in dča villa in pdco festo Aº rr Rici nuc xº incepte t usq. psens continuate in honor dei dce marie virginis t oim scos et dum deo t dño nro Regi placuerit continuabit in honor dce Marie virginis t oim scor t ad salute aïar oim fratru t soroz dce fratnit t oim fideliu defunctoz. Et ad incrm fabrice sacre ecctie quido fuerit oportunu. Et ad nullam aliam intencem fuit de gilda incept? nec continuata statuta no hent tro ten reddito nec possess non hent I bona I catalla sua que ptinent dce gilde valent in pecunia vis. videlt iij qr iiij b; ordei pc qr. xxd. Et dca bona sunt in manib; Johis Reve I Johis Tallyour de ffyncham Pdca.

Hundred of Clakclose in the county of Norfolk. Whereas proclamation was made in the market towns of the said hundred, by virtue of a certain writ of our lord the king. That all and singular the masters and wardens of all and singular guilds and brotherhoods of the aforesaid county should certify to the council of our lord the king in his Chancery at London, or wherever else it may be, concerning the manner and form of the inception, foundation, and continuation of guilds and brotherhoods, and as to their oaths

and their statutes, ordinances, and customs, and also concerning the cause of their assemblies and as to their privileges and liberties, if they have any. By virtue of which proclamation one Thomas Rykkes the elder of Fyncham, alderman of a certain guild of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the said town, begun on the aforesaid feast, in the 10th year of the reign of the present King Richard [Aug. 15th, 1386], and continued to the present time, in honour of God, of the said Virgin Mary, and of All Saints, and while it shall please God and our lord the king will continue in honour of the said Virgin Mary and of All Saints, and for the health of the souls of all the brethren and sisters of the said fraternity, and of all the faithful departed, and to the increase of the fabric of holy church, as occasion shall arise. And to no other end was the said guild begun nor continued. They have no statutes: they have no lands, tenements, rents, nor possessions. The goods and chattels which belong to the said guild are worth in money 6s., viz., three quarters four bushels of barley at 20d. the quarter, and the said goods are in the hands of John Reve and John Tayllour of Fyncham aforesaid.

HOLCHAM.

No. 62.

Certificacio fundacionis regiminis i continuationis fraternitatis beate Marie virginis i sancte Trinitatis in ecclesia de Holcham facta in Cancellar domini Regis per Willm Scrayfield et Willm West, Magistros fraternitatum predictarum die lune in vigilia Purificationis be Marie anno regni regis Rici scdi duodecimo secundum forma cujusda proclamationis per breve regium inde fce patet in forma subsequ.

· Sunt enim quedam fraternitates in ecclesia de Holcham que a tempore quo non extat memoria ad honore be Marie L sce Trinitatis ex devocoe pochianos ville pdce incepte fuerunt I fundate I adhue continuant sub hac forma vidett: qd fres t sorores fratnitatu pdcas in fis scos pdcos ad ecctiam Pdcam conveniunt t offerunt ad altam missam et inveniunt in cancello ejusdem ecclesie in honore sanctorum predictorum quendam cereum omnibus diebus festivis per annum ardentem et eisdem diebus vesperis finitis convenient ad certum locum in villa predicta et ibidem potabunt et tunc eligent duos magistros de confratribus predictis qui cura et superuisioem fraternitatum predictarum, pro anno proximo optinebunt. Et solvñt aliqñ dimid marcam t aliqñ decem solidos in partem sustentationis unius capellani pro fratribus et sororibus predictis et aliis probis hominibus ville predicte Et sunt in manibus dictorum magistrorum celebrantis. quadraginta solid de denariis fraternitatum predictarum. Et non sunt ibi aliqua sacramenta vel libaccies vesture vel capuciorum nec sunt ibi plura bona vel catalla aut terre tenementa redditus vel possessiones mortificat vel non mortificat ad dictam fraternitatem pertinentia aliter quam superius est expressum.

The certificate of the foundation, rule, and continuation of the fraternity of B. Mary and the Holy Trinity, in the church of Holcham, made to the chancery of our lord the king, by William Scrayfield and William West, masters of the fraternities (sic) aforesaid, on Monday the Vigil of the Purification of Blessed Mary, 12th Richard II. (according to the form of a certain proclamation made for that purpose by the king's writ) appears in the following form. There are verily certain fraternities in the church of Holcham, which from a time to which memory does not go back, in honour of B. Mary and the Holy Trinity, by the devotion of the parishioners of the said town were begun and founded

and are continued to this day in this form, that is, that the brothers and sisters of the said fraternities, on the festivals of the said saints, meet at the said church and offer at high mass, and find in the chancel of the same church, in honour of the aforesaid saints, a certain candle burning on all festival days throughout the year, and on the same days, vespers being ended, they shall meet at a certain place in the town aforesaid, and there drink, and then choose two masters from among the aforesaid brethren, who shall retain the oversight and supervision of the aforesaid fraternities for the next year; and they pay sometimes half-a-mark and sometimes 10s. in part support of a chaplain celebrating for the brethren and sisters aforesaid, and other honest people of the town aforesaid. And there are in the hands of the said masters 40s. money of the said fraternities. And they have no oaths or livery of garments, or hoods, nor are there any more goods or chattels, or lands, tenements, rents, or possessions, either in mortmain or not in mortmain, belonging to the said fraternities otherwise than as above expressed.

LYNN: St. James.

Lenn.

No. 121 a.

De Gild Sči Jacobi in Lenñ, Aldirm t fres ctificant qd dca gilda inchoata fuit p longū tps an magn pestilentia set dat inde no hnt in qua pestilent maior ps frm t sorog obirt et postmod pauci intraverūt. In honore di t Sci Jacobi dci ffres t soror inveniunt... unam pelm pendent in choro capelle Sci Jac lenn cor ymagie sua in qua magng cereus ardet in öibz festis diebz t dmcis p a dce sviciū divinū. In festo Sci Jac oēs fres t sorores dce gilde

conveniunt tempe magne misse in dca capella eand missam devote audiunt 't offerunt singti ob. Conveniunt etia in sepult frm suoz t soroz t offerunt quisq ot. Et faciut p aïa defuncti xxx missas celebr⁹. In bois aut cat nichil habent pt je cere empt ad usum cerei pdči in dča pelve pendent. Fres ne sorores p long tpe no receperunt q3 nullus affectat frnitate illa q3 pauci sunt 4 paz hntes Ideo convocações no faciut nisi tempore festi principalis anni in exequijs mortuoz. Alijs obsvaconiba q. Pmittitr no utuntr. Set quilt fr t soror dee gild qui ad hoc sufficit solvit p am ad sustentacoem dci cerei i ij torcicos ordinacos p sepult⁹ paupu frm t soros iiije quid vero plus scam suā devocoem. In cuio rei testimo sigillū Alderm pdci psent est appens apd lenn xix die Januar aº regni Regis Riĉi sĉđi xijmo.

For translation see Norf. Antiq. Misc., i. p. 171.

Guild of All Saints, . Narborough.

Chancery Guild Certificates, No. 11 b.

Certificaco Thome Gunton, Aldermani et Custodis Gilde Omñ Scoz in com Norff. in villa de Narburgh fundat t continuat p quatuordecim elapsos t amplius t adhuc continuat in forma subseq In primis pdcus Aldermanus t Confres sui ex devoco sua facient celebrare unam missā qualibt septimana p fribz t sororibz suis vivis t defunctis, t invenient quinq, torcheos ardent ad elevaco corporis Xpi tam diebz dñicis qm al diebz fest, t tres candelas eodem modo ardent quott die festo p totum annū. Ac etiam cū contigit aliquem frm vel soroz pdcoz ab hac

The certificate of Thomas Gunton, alderman and warden of the guild of All Saints, in the county of Norfolk, in the town of Narburgh, founded and continued for fourteen years past and more, and continued to the present time in the following form. First, the said alderman and his brethren out of their devotion shall cause to be celebrated a mass each week for the brothers and sisters alive and dead, and provide five torches, burning at the elevation of the Body of Christ, as well on Sundays as on other festival days, and three candles in like manner burning each feast day all through the year. And also when it shall happen that any brother or sister departs from this light, then all the brothers and sisters shall offer a halfpenny each for him, and each give a halfpenny to the alderman to distribute among the poor for him, and cause to be celebrated [a mass] for his soul, within seven days after his death, also they shall contribute to the emendation of the said church, when need be, out of the goods of the said guild, according to the advice of the said brothers Also the said brothers and sisters have no and sisters. lands or tenements, rents or possessions, in mortmain or out of mortmain, (belonging) to the said guild, but they have goods and chattels of the said [guild] in their hands of the value of twenty-four shillings.

OXEBURGH: St. Peter.

No. 60 a.

In be honor of God I of hese modir Marie I of seint Pet? a selde is begonne in he ser of he regne of he kyng Richard be secunde 3er bis is be ordenaunce of be 3elde bt be alderman & be bedel bretheryn & sisteryn of be gilde schullyn comyn at be secunde belle of be evesong of Seint Pet t beryn aforn hem a torche brennyngge of ij pond of wax t bat evy gilde brober t sister be at be evesong t messe of Seint Pet? I at be secunde evesong in be peyne of a pond wax to be lyth of Seint Pet 3if he be fyve myle be halve t at here gilde day evy man to offeryn a ferthyn at messe t anoth to Elmesse t also at be ded day of a brob edy couple to zevyn iij penys t bt be alderman t bedil schullyn gaderynt be assent of all be breberyn t sif ony brob or sist falle at myschef he shal have begere iiij t zif ony brob or sist bewreye here conseil he shal payin to te lytch of seint Pet a pond of wax.

Billa de Catatt gilde Sči Petri in Oxeburgh v qart ordei po qart xxd. Witts Mark, Alderman, Johes Skulton, bedil.

OXEBURGH: St. JOHN BAPTIST.

No. 63 a.

Oxeburgh en le contee de Norff. In be honor of God and of his modur Marie and of Seint Johan Baptist a brotherhod is begunne: this is the ordinance of the gilde that the alderman and the bedel an brethren an sistren of the gilde xal comyn at the second belle of the furst evesong of Seint Johan the Baptist and a candel beryng aforn hem brennyng to the cherche of Seint Johan and that evy gilde brother and sistur be at the first evesong and at the messe of Seint Johan

and at the second evesong up [sic] the pein of a pounde of wax to the lyght of Seint Johan if he be thre myle about and the alderman xal offren a peny at the messe and ich brother and sistre a farthyng in the worchip of Seint Johan and ich brother and sistren schal giffen a ferthyng in the worchip of Seint Johan. And also at the ded day of a brother or sistre ech brother an sistre sal 3even a messe peny a offren a farthing and 3even a farthyng to por men for his soule and if any brother or sister fall at meschief he sal haven gilde hovereday a farthing and on Sunday a halpeny be zeire wille that he is at mischief. And if any brothren or sistren be ded a mile aboute the brethren and sistren sal ben at placebo and dirige an at masse of peine of a pounde of wax.

Thys gilde was be gonne in the zere of the regne of the kyng Edward the secounde the first zere.

Billa de Cataff gilde Sči Johis Bapte in Oxeburgh xx quart ordei pë quart xxd.

Robtus Baldezein, alderman, 7 Witts Baker, Bedell.

STOKE FERRY: Assumption of B. V. MARY.

No. 29 a.

Al Pshoñable T Pssage counseil nïe Psredoute fr mons? Pshumblement Thoms Parlet mestr del Gylde del Assumpcion nïe dame de Stokferye en le counte de Norff. q'il entr autres mestrs T gardeigns des gildes T ffranties p vitue dune bref est comaunde T charge de vous ctifies de la value des biens T chateulx la dite gylde T aux la cause del commencement dicell oue lez etatutz se ces ordeignes. Plese a vre Psnoble discrecion de savoir q la dite gylde fust comence en la honor del assumpcion de nïe dame p ij ans passes en encresce de divine Pvice T amendement de seint eglise T

ne sont pas ascuns possessions pteinets au dite gylde ne autres biens ne m.... mes seulement xxd. destlings saunz ascuns ordinaunces ou estatutz s^c ces ordeignes.

To the very honourable and very wise council of our most redoubtable lord sheweth very humbly Thomas Parlet, master of the gild of the Assumption of our Lady of Stokeferye, in the county of Norfolk, that whereas he, amongst others, masters and wardens of guilds and brotherhoods, is, by virtue of a writ, commanded and charged to certify to you the value of the goods and chattels of the said guild, and also the cause of the beginning of the same, with the statutes ordained for it. May it please your most noble discretion to know that the said guild was begun in honour of the Assumption of our Lady two years since, for the increase of divine service and reparation of holy church; and there are not any possessions belonging to the said guild, nor other goods nor but only 20s. sterling, without any ordinances or statutes by them yet ordained.

TERRINGTON: St. JOHN BAPTIST.

No. 17 d.

Ordinacio cujusdam frinitatis sive gilde ex devoce incepte in ecciia Sci Johis Bapte de Teryngton.

In honore dei omipotentis i Sci Johis Bapte, Johes Sweyn, Adam Martyn, Johes Collesson, Johes Bond, Thomas Hamond, i Jacobus Balshm de Teryngton, in festo decollacois Sci Johis Bapte, anno dni millimo coco octogesimo quarto, in ecciia Sci Johis Bapte de Teryngton inceperunt quandam finitatem sive gildam ex devoco in honore Sci Johis Bapte i quilt ipos fratru in prima incepco

frnitatis sive gilde dedit unu busellu ordei in pimo anno It sic in quoli anno ad sustentacoem ejusdem frinitatis sive gilde qui quidem Johes Sweyn & alij elegerunt unu Aldermannu gubnatore eozdem t custodem frnitatis sive gilde pdče. Et sic p annos sequentes dca frinitas sive gilda p bonam gubnacoem t incrementu crevit I Pvalebat qd iidem Aldermanno I fres sibi ordinaverunt quendam psbitum ad celebrand p salubri statu fratrū ejusdem frnitatis sive gilde t p aïab; eo;dem cū ab hac luce migaverint t p statu oim benefactor suor t aiab; oım fideliu defunctoz. Et cu aliquis pdcoz fratrum obire contigit omes fres ejusdem frnitatis sive gilde intesse tenentr exequiis ejusdem I missis tam in die sepulture ejusdē qam in Septennar & quilt eordem fratru unu quadrantem offeret Laliu paupiba elemosina mediante distribuet. Et insup in dco festo decollacois omes fres pdci apud ecctiam pdcam se adunabunt t ibi omes insimul in honore dči Sči Johis offerent unam grossam candelam vocatam torche que quid candela singulis dmcis t diebz festivis ad elevacciem corporis I sanguinis dñi nri ardebit I inmediate post missam in dco festo omes in quodam certo loco convenient t simul prandebunt i bidem ordinabunt p statu sustentacoe i emendacoe ac regimine dce fratnitatis sive gilde p anno sequente. Et insup qñ quis fratru pdcoz obire contigit dca frainitas sive gilda faciet continue triginta missas p aïa ejusdē defuncti t aïaby oim fratru dee fratnitatis mortuoz celebrari in eadem ecctia et hæ omes misse infra unu quarlium anni pxm postqem aliquis frm illoz obierit fiant sine ultiore ditone p qua quid celebracce bona sive catalla si que eis ptineant errogabunt. Congregacoes neq conventicula non facient nisi tm p ordinacoe disposicoe I melioraccie fraunitatis sive gilde place. Et plura bona sive catalla non hent.

Terrington St. John Baptist. The ordinance of a certain

we herbood or guild begun out of devotion in the church John the Baptist of Teryngton. In honour of Limighty God and St. John Baptist, John Sweyn, Adam Martyn, John Collesson, John Bond, Thomas Hamond, and James Balsham of Teryngton, on the Feast of the Decolbation of St. John Baptist, in the year of our Lord 1384, began in the church of St. John Baptist of Teryngton, a certain brotherhood or guild, out of devotion, and in honour of St. John Baptist. And each of the same brethren at the first beginning of the brotherhood or guild gave one bushel of barley in the first year, and similarly in each [following] year, to the support of the same brotherhood or guild. Which said John Sweyn and others chose one alderman for their governor and keeper of the brotherhood or guild And in succeeding years the said brotherhood or guild by good government and increase so grew and prevailed that the said alderman and brethren appointed them a certain priest to celebrate for the good estate of the brethren of the same fraternity or guild, and for the souls of the same when they should depart from this world, and for the good estate of all their benefactors, and for the souls of all the faithful departed. And when any one of the aforesaid brethren shall happen to die all the brethren of the same fraternity or guild are bound to be at his exequies and at the masses, as well on the burial day as on the seventh day, and each of the same brethren shall offer a farthing and shall distribute another immediately to the poor as alms. And furthermore on the said Feast of the Decollation, all the brethren aforesaid shall assemble at the church aforesaid, and there all together, in honour of the said St. John, shall offer one great candle called "torche," which said candle shall burn every Sunday and festival day at the elevation of the Body and Blood of our Lord. And directly after mass on the said festival all shall assemble in some fixed place, and shall dine together, and there shall

make ordinances for the condition, maintenance, amendment, and rule of the said fraternity or guild for the year following. And moreover, when any of the aforesaid brethren shall happen to die, the said fraternity or guild shall cause to be celebrated in the same church a series of thirty masses for the soul of the same deceased, and for the souls of all the deceased brethren of the said fraternity. And all these masses they shall perform within one quarter of a year next after that any of the brethren aforesaid shall die, without any further delay: for which said celebration the goods or chattels, if any belong to them, shall be taken. They will not hold congregations nor private assemblies, save only for the ordering, disposing, and bettering of the brotherhood or guild aforesaid. And more goods or chattels they do not possess.

WIGGENHALL: HOLY TRINITY.

No. 51 b.

Certificatio fundacois 't regiminis gilde Sce Trinitatis de Wygnale p With Cautynge, Aldermañ ejusdē. In hon of Ihū Crist and his modir Seinte Marie, and at the holy felichip of heven an specialy of the Trinite in qwhom this frinte is begonne be al the conseil of xxxj brethern and sistern for to hold foure mornspeches in the yere in worchip of the Trinite, and in amendement of al holy chirche and helpyng of owre soules, the first mornspeche of Trinite Sunday, the seconde after seint Johanes day in hervest, the thred on Sunday after seint Andrewes day, the fourt on Midlenten Sunday; also that evich mañ be redy at thys foure days for to paie to the holy Trinites [word torn away] thys is accord be al the holy brether.

In the yere of Kyng Richard xj this gilde was begonne and thereto in worchip of god and holy cherche William Cautyng, alderman of the forseide gilde and all the bretheren and sistern paien a ctein some of selver to leght of Trinite, qwch amont to vjs. ijd. Other fundacion no govning is nought in owre gilde.

WYRMEGAY: ANNUNCIATION B.V.M.

No. 42 a.

Certificacio statutos i ordinacioni ac continuacionis i regiminis frainitatis sive gilde anunciacio beate Marie in ecciia sci Michis de Wyrmegey fca coram dño Rege in Cancellar sua p Johem Hyppegame aldermannu frainitatis pdce que sequit sub hac forma.

Ad laudem Dei fundata fuit gilda de Anunciac beate Marie in ecctia sci Michis de Wyrmegeye in com Norff. Primo p omes fratres I sorores dee gild ordinatu est ad inveniendu unam candelam cere ardentem in ecctia odca quatt die festa. Itm ad si quis frm vel soros obierit unusasa, frm vt sororum faciat celebrar missam singularit p ana defuncti. aldermanno faciat celebrar missam p aïa dicti defuncti in cõi. Itm si aliquis frm vel soroz obierit infra decem leucas ad idem aldermannus & duo confres ibunt illuc & facient corpus defuncti sepelir de catallis gild si bona ppa non Itm qđ unusqsq frm I soroz offeret ad missam sufficient. p aïa defuncti qa t dabit qa p elimosina gilde pdce. semel in anno scilicet ad festu anuncial beate Marie facient colloquiu in loco honesto p citacoem bedelli i ibide de seipis eligent unu Aldermannu gilde place t alia ejusdem gilde necessar⁹ ibidem ordinabunt. Et nuff alias hent constitucces nec statut? plt qam plnoial. Et hent catalt p sustentacoe dictas elemosinas ad valenciā xijs. set tenementa seu possessiones non hent.

Smª catallog xijs.

Wyrmegay: Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The certificate of the statutes and ordinances, and of the continuance and rule of the fraternity or guild of the Annunciation of Blessed Mary, in the church of St. Michael of Wyrmegay, made before our Lord the King, in his Chancery, by John Hyppegame, alderman of the fraternity aforesaid, in the following form. The guild of the Annunciation of Blessed Mary was founded in the church of St. Michael of Wyrmegay, in the county of Norfolk, for the praise of God. First, it is ordained by all the brethren and sisters of the said guild to find a wax candle burning in the church aforesaid, each feast day; also, that if any brother or sister die, each brother or sister singly shall cause a mass to be celebrated for the soul of the deceased; and that the alderman shall cause a mass to be celebrated in common for the soul of the said deceased; also, if any brother or sister die, within ten leagues, that the said alderman and two brethren shall go thither, and shall cause the body of the deceased to be buried at the expense of the guild, if his own goods shall not be sufficient; also, that each of the brethren and sisters shall offer one farthing at mass for the soul of the deceased, and shall give one farthing for the alms of the guild aforesaid: and once in the year, that is to say, at the Feast of the Annunciation of Blessed Mary, they shall, on being summoned by the beadle, hold a meeting in some fitting place. and there chose an alderman of the said guild, from amongst themselves, and ordain other things necessary for the same gild; and they have no other constitutions nor statutes beyond those above-named; and they have chattels for the maintenance of the said alms to the value of twelve shillings.

but they have no tenements nor possessions. Sum of the chattels, twelve shillings.

WYMONDHAM: St. THOMAS OF CANTERBURY.

No. 35 b.

Certificatio aldermann t custodum cujusdam fraunitatis gilde in honore Sci Thome Martiris in capella de Wymondham in com Norf. ordinate plextu bris dni Regis in com placo inde pelamati p ipos aldermannu t custodes in cancellar ipius dni Regis missa sequit in hec verba.

Ordinatū fuit qđ omes fres t sorores fratnitatis pdce convenirent annuatim ad capellam bi Thome pdci in festo traslacois ejusdem maris ad horam candelam diei apportantes solempnis t devote unam candelam cere t ibidem finem misse celebrand expectantes ac ex devocoe quilt dcop frm t sorog offeret ob t dicet quilt eog psaltium be Marie.

Itm qđ omes fres I sorores fratnitatis place covenirent annuatim ad capellam placam die lune px post fm traslacois Sci Thome maris circa horam ciam mentes ibidem missam p defunctis offerentes singuli ejusdem fratnitatis ob ex devocoe.

Il qd quandocuq contigit aliquem dcos frm t soros obire qd omes fres t sorores place fratnitatis exequiis p eodem defuncto intessent t similit ad missam celebrand in crastino p eodem hentes circa corpus defuncti duas candelas cere suptibz eos offerentesq singuli p aïa defuncti ob t daret quilt eos in elemosina p aïa ejusdem defuncti ob.

Itm qd si contigit aliquem dcoş frm vel soroş ad inopiam devenire tunc omes fres t sorores fratnitatis pdce tenent eundem frem vel sorem de elemosina sua visitare.

Alia bona seu catalla non ment in manib; nec aliquod juramentu plt de ordinaccib; pldcis observant int eos nec de confederat unque fem fuit.

Incepit fraînitas gilde pdce anno dni millio centesimo octogesimo septimo.

Gild of Wymondham. The certificate of the alderman and wardens of a certain guild fraternity, ordained in honour of St. Thomas the Martyr, in the chapel of Wymondham, in the county of Norfolk; sent by virtue of a writ of our lord the king, proclaimed in the county aforesaid, into the chancery of the same lord king, follows in these words. It was ordained that all the brethren and sisters of the aforesaid fraternity should meet annually at the chapel of Blessed Thomas aforesaid on the Féast of the Translation 1 of the same martyr, at the third 2 hour of the day, solemnly and devoutly bearing a wax candle, and there remain until the end of the mass, and each of the said brethren and sisters out of devotion shall offer a halfpenny and say the psalter of Blessed Mary. Also that all the brethren and sisters of the aforesaid fraternity should meet annually at the chapel aforesaid on the Monday next after the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, about the third 2 hour, having there a mass for the dead, and each of the same fraternity devoutly offering one halfpenny. Also that whensoever any brother or sister shall happen to die, that all the brethren and sisters of the aforesaid fraternity shall be present at the exequies for the same, and in like manner at the morrow-mass celebrated for the same, having at their expense about the body of the deceased two wax candles, and each offering a halfpenny and each shall give a halfpenny in alms for the soul of the same deceased. . Also if any brother or sister shall happen to come to want, then all the brethren and sisters of the fraternity aforesaid shall be bound to minister charitably to the same brother

¹ July 7th.

² From about nine o'clock a.m. to noon.

or sister. Other goods or chattels they have not in hand, nor any oath beyond that of observing among them the aforesaid ordinances, nor was there ever any oath of confederation made. The brotherhood of the guild aforesaid was begun A.D. 1187.

Buckenham Castle.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. C. R. MANNING, M.A., F.S.A.

(Read at Buckenham, August 2nd, 1888.)

THE history of the Castle and Earthworks at New Buckenham appears to be less involved in obscurity than that of most of our early fortresses. The accounts printed in Blomefield's Norfolk, and much more recently and accurately in the late Mr. Harrod's Castles and Convents, supply information which it may be desired that I should repeat here on the spot, with such additions or conjectures as a considerable advance in the knowledge of such structures in the last quarter of a century enables us to bring forward.

I have endeavoured on previous occasions, and especially in a paper on the Earthwork at Darrow Wood in Denton (Norf. Archy. ix. 335), to explain the character of this class of remains at different periods, and to sum up the present state of knowledge on the subject, so much of which we owe to the valuable writings and lectures of Mr. G. T. Clark, F.S.A. We all know now, I hope, that the most salient feature of the old English or Saxon, i.e., pre-Norman castle, was its conical earthen mound, intended to carry a timber dwelling-house or castle, surrounded by a most, and

protected by oval and horseshoe ditches and banks; and that any stone buildings found within the enclosures are of Norman or later work. Of such castles, Thetford and Norwich are the two finest examples in Norfolk: Thetford never having had stone buildings upon it, because it was no longer needed as a residence after there ceased to be East Anglian kings; and Norwich having had its apex levelled to form a platform for its grand Norman keep. We know also, I hope, that wherever these conical mounds have existed, we have an infallible indication that there was the seat of a great lordship or honour; the caput of one of those feudal possessions which are now familiar to us under the name of a manor.

Buckenham, before the Conquest, was one of the possessions of Ralf Guader, Earl of Norfolk, who fled the realm, and the Conqueror gave it to his follower, William d'Albini, ancestor of the Earls of Arundel and Sussex, of the Mowbrays, and many other great families. But, where is the conical mound, the substructure of the original timber castle? Its absence here is interesting. and requires the explanation which appears very plainly from the history of the place. This is not the site of the pre-Norman Castle, and the conical mound ought not to be looked for here. D'Albini and his son William d'Albini the second, called William of the Strong Hand, from the legend related by Blomefield (i. 370) of his tearing out the tongue of a lion; a man of enormous possessions, and husband of Queen Adeliza, widow of Henry I., found the castle of Earl Ralph, whom they superseded, not here, but in another part of Buckenham, about one mile and a half There, no doubt, was the usual earthwork with its conical mound, and the horseshoe or other enclosures for sheds and cattle, with their banks and ditches, according to the invariable rules of construction. But William d'Albini probably thought it too small for his importance,

and, when he founded there a Priory of Austin Canons (now called Buckenham Abbey), he ordered the castle to be destroyed, gave the site of it to the Canons, and constructed a new castle here where we stand, on a higher and more healthy spot, and on land then belonging to the Bishops of Norwich. This was in about the year 1146, and his foundation deed, printed by Dugdale, expressly states that he bestowed upon the Priory eighty acres of land, "cum sede castelli, et castellum diruendum"; the castle to be destroyed.

This seems to have been completely done, but a large oval ditch and bank now remain at the Priory, of which Mr. Harrod gives a plan, unfortunately making the oval rectangular. His idea is that there was previously a Roman camp there, because he thought the present enclosure is a parallelogram, which it certainly is not, as our inspection to-day will prove. He also speaks, following Blomefield, of the Priory having been built of the old materials of the castle; not understanding what we have learnt since, that no stone, but only earth and timber had been there before.

The new castle, therefore, which we see around us, is a post-Norman work, dating about 1150; and there was no need for William d'Albini to construct a conical mound: the age of timber castles had passed away, and the Normans had advanced to the practice of building square or polygonal stone keeps on the flat surface, with corresponding offices adjoining. A keep of this sort, no doubt, once stood here, with a wall on the top of the outer bank; very similar to that at Castle Rising, which we visited last year, and which was also a fortress constructed by the same William d'Albini, without a conical mound. These two castles, therefore, if my view is correct, are two of the latest of the great earthworks in the kingdom. Their time of foundation is known: they are post-Norman, and they

never had the old-fashioned timber residence on a conical mound. As the country became more settled after the reign of Stephen, and the arts of fortification and architecture advanced, these great circumscribing earthworks themselves went out of fashion. Natural slopes and wide rectangular moats afforded sufficient protection to the manor house of the thirteenth century; and later still, came in the concentric Edwardian castle, with its drum towers at every angle, and far greater regard to domestic comfort within. A succession of styles most probably prevailed within these banks, as the various generations who occupied the castle made additions and improvements. Several generations of the d'Albini family held it, followed by heirs of females, the Tatteshalls, Cliftons, and Knyvets; until it was demolished (Blomefield i. 384) by Sir Philip Knyvet, and sold in 1649 to Hugh Audley, and afterwards passed to other families by descent or purchase.

The plan of the earthworks given by Mr. Harrod was made by our late V.P., Sir Thomas Beevor, and supersedes the absurd and impossible one in Blomefield's Norfolk. It shows a large circular bank, enclosing an area of 216 feet in diameter, in which the buildings stood; an oblong enclosure of much the same dimensions projecting on the eastern side. There are said to have been a central keep, two circular towers, and a gateway, &c. The only piece of masonry remaining is a low circular tower, built partly upon the inner bank, at the south-east of the area. flint rubble, with walls 11 feet thick, and is divided by a wall crossing it. It has no window or staircase, and was probably the sub-structure of one of the two circular towers, and used for cellarage, and approached by a ladder from above, as at Coningsburgh. It is, no doubt, part of the original structure of 1150.

Mr. Harrod and other antiquaries have supposed that although William d'Albini made a new castle here, the

earthworks of it were far older, and of British or Celtic age. I can really see no reason for thinking so. British camps, as I have pointed out on other occasions, were fortified hill-tops, suited for a place of refuge of a whole tribe, and not mere domestic defences such as these before us. They are not found in a flat country. No British name has ever been attached to this place, and we have distinct proof when and by whom a stronghold was constructed here. There were one or two tumuli formerly within a short distance, but their date, whatever it might have been, would not affect that of the castle.

One other earthwork in this neighbourhood should be mentioned—Bunn's Bank, which runs for some miles, not now continuously, north of Buckenham, and is partly the boundary between Old Buckenham and Attleborough Mr. Harrod thought the name was "Bunde," and meant "boundary"; but it looks more like a patronymic. We actually find "Bunde, liber homo," several times mentioned in Domesday Book as living in the time of Edward the Confessor; and he, or his ancestor, may have given the name to this bank, and possibly to Bunwell and Bungay.

The Chapel of St. Mary, now a barn, on the road to the south of the castle, is a Norman one, built for the use of the retainers of the castle. Its east end had an apse; and at the west end was an original bell cot, altered to a chimney. Blomefield says that it was served by a custos and two or three chaplains, his brethren, who had their dwelling at the west end of it, and constantly served there, and was the only place of worship that the burgh of New Buckenham had (i. 390), till the present church was founded a century later. He adds that the advowson of this chapel was given to the prior of Buckenham by the founder, who endowed it with lands to maintain the custos and his brethren, who were all nominated by the prior. In 1491 there was an altar of alabaster placed in this chapel, of



On the Significance of some East Anglian Field-Hames.

COMMUNICATED BY

CHARLES CANDLER.

THE following brief commentary on the nomenclature of our homesteads, fields, and ways, is, I am well aware, very incomplete. Indeed, I fear that to experienced students, working on the same lines, my glossary and observations will seem of such meagre interest, that their appearance here, in their present condition, will call for some explanation; and this, therefore, I will give in as few words as possible.

For the last two or three years I have been in the habit of jotting down, from time to time, rough notes of such words and phrases, in descriptions of landed property, as have seemed to me either interesting in themselves, or obscure in association, meaning, or derivation. It was at first my intention to attempt something like a complete index of the field-names of my own county; but I soon found that such a list was capable of indefinite extension, and that the undertaking, if not quite impracticable, would certainly yield no result at all adequate to the labour involved. Being unwilling, however, to abandon the

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venture altogether, and foreseeing that, with little spare time to devote to the work, the growth of my notes would soon render their arrangement a matter of difficulty, I thought it best to compromise the matter, and to deal at once, in the best way I could, with the materials I had already gathered.

In compiling these pages there is one source, from which I have drawn largely, of which I should like to make Very recently, partly in connection particular mention. with this effort and partly in pursuit of another object, I have had occasion to go through the voluminous Reports of the Charity Commissioners, published in 1836, on the condition and administration of all the Parochial Charities These volumes, crowded as they of Norfolk and Suffolk. are with extracts from wills and title deeds, are mines of wealth for all interested in local history; and in them I have worked with much ardour, if with little effect, in my search for field-names. With reference to the frequent illustrations I have taken from manorial records. I will also make one observation. In many cases it is now and has for long been impossible to define the actual bounds of copyhold properties; and, therefore, to preserve the continuity of title, old descriptions, applicable centuries ago, but now almost useless for purposes of allocation, are kept on foot, and thus many genuine old words and phrases are handed down to us.

It will be at once understood, on reference to my list, that I have not attempted to make it comprehensive. I have selected only a few names which seemed to me characteristic, or to possess some force or colour, and which most of them occur frequently in many parts of the two counties. A host of others I have passed over; some of these latter are merely corrupted patronymics, others are descriptive of some very obvious feature of the field or indicative of position; and many others, again, though

carrying a wholesome flavour of Arcadian life and toil, are not of such interest that anyone would thank me for deliberately chronicling them. At the risk of breaking the symmetry of my plan, I have introduced a few words, of more or less doubtful meaning or history—such as moll, ware, and others—which, though not themselves entering into the composition of field-names, occur commonly in descriptions of property, and seem to need further elucidation.¹

The net result of my work is, I am most ready to confess, very small. I do not think, however, that any effort, honestly made, to collect and preserve our old field-names, can be quite without value, for many causes are now tending to sweep them into oblivion. The new large-scale ordnance maps, with their numerical indexes, define our fields with mathematical regularity, and are superseding the old descriptions; masses of documents, and in particular, interesting old court rolls and manor papers, are being destroyed daily all over the country; while at the same time the spread of education is fast obliterating our dialects, and promises to make the broad vernacular of our fathers unintelligible to our children. Lastly, there is, unhappily, a marked decline in the quality and vigour of our rural life, and a consequent decay of local sentiment and a slackened interest in and ready forgetfulness of the ways and traditions of the old time.

¹ I am indebted to the Rev. C. R. Manning, M.A., F.S.A., for kindly looking through my rough notes, and suggesting a method of arrangement. For etymological purposes I have used Dr. Ogilvie's *Imperial Dictionary* (1st edition, 1854), being out of reach of special and detailed works of reference.

Acre. It is almost needless to observe that this word is constantly met with in its old sense of a field, without reference to extent. Ang. Sax. acer, a field. Black Acre, Constable Acre, Gilden Acre, &c., &c.

Ailbuskyes. Elsing.

Arbour Trees. Framlingham.

Aspland Meadow. Dickleburgh.

Austers Close. Wortwell.

Balking Hill. Mendham (an arable field). The agricultural process of balking is, however, carried on upon every arable field, when in the usual "four course shift," it is prepared for a root crop. The field is ploughed into broad ridges, along which, when they have been flattened by a roller, the root seed is sown.

Barren Doles. Hempnall.

Barrs, Water. Framlingham.

Beacon Hill. A field in Mendham on the Shotford Hall farm, commanding a wide prospect over the valley of the Waveney.

Beckfield. Elsing.

Bell Acre Land, Dennington; Bell Meadow, Bury S. Edmund's; Bell Pightle, Attleborough and Clopton; Bell Rope Acre, Gimingham; Bell Rope Land, Hindringham, &c. Lands given for the maintenance and repair of the church bells and their fittings. "There is an acre of land which is to find bell ropes "for the town of Gimingham forever."—Gimingham Terrier, 1723.

Bemoline Green. Topcroft.

Black Acre, Cotton, &c. Blackdodds, Topcroft; Blacklands, Gissing.

Bleach Meadow. Hempnall, &c. Common. Bleach Pitts, Hoxne.

Block Close. Stuston.

Blowbins. S. Margaret's, Ilketshall.

Bend Meadow, Field, &c. "Two acres of land bond," &c. Common for a piece of copyhold land, which sometimes retains the old name after enfranchisement. The Lat. equivalent of land bond in manorial records is terra nativa, ter. nat., a very suggestive expression.

Beors. Brome.

Borzell Meadow. Redenhall, Woodton. Giles Jacob, in his well known Law Dictionary, quoting Blunt, says, "Borzell folk are country folk, from Fr. boure, flocus, because they cover their heads with such stuff." (But query connection.)

Bournfield and Bournway. Starston. The field and way by the brook. Lower down in its course this stream divides the parishes of Alburgh and Wortwell, and so reminds us of the original identity of burn, a brook, with bourne, a bound. See note on mere, infra.

Boy Croft. Hoxne. (Bois?).

Bowlands. Pulham S. Mary Magdalen.

Bewls. Great and Little Dickleburgh.

Brackho. Fressingfield.

Bras Hill. Eye.

Breck, Breek, &c. Hevingham, &c. Common in many parts of Norfolk and Suffolk, indicating an exposed barren slope or a piece of newly broken-up land.¹

Breure. "Piece of pasture land or breure"; "two acres of bruery land"; "land breury and soil," Manor of Matlaske. Heath or moorland, cf. Fr. bruyere, and our briar.

"There fayled there never so little a byrde, That ever was bred on brere."

A Lytell Geste of Robin Hood.

¹ The late Mr. H. Stevenson, in his very suggestive division of Norfolk for ornithological purposes, clearly defines the limits of the true "breck district" of the county. See *Birds of Norfolk*, vol. i. p. xlviii.

Briggs. Topcroft. Brigtoft Field, Walpole S. Peter, &c.

Britch Field. Walsoken.

Britiff Closes. Wells.

Broad Dock Meadow. Wissett. Dock Meadow, common.

Broad Wines. Gissing.

Brodsloth. Matlaske.

Budd's Pightle. Mendham. Bud, a weaned calf; from bud, a young shoot or sprout.

Bunthorn, Great. Kettleburgh. Buntiback, Hempnall. Lands rising in bosses or ridges. From bunt, to swell out.

Burgess Field. Hempnall.

Burgh Field. Debach.

Burnt Field. Dickleburgh, &c., common. The forms brant and brent are rarer, but occasionally met with. In the last generation it was a common practice, when a field had become foul with weeds, to strip off the surface in flags, and stack them with straw and faggots in the centre of the field. The pile was then ignited, and when the whole mass had been calcined, the ashes were distributed over the land. The practice is now, however, rarely resorted to.

Butt Close. Belaugh and Matlaske. Butt Field, Monk's Ely; Butt Land, Stibbard; Butts, New and Old, Alburgh; Butt Yards, Westhorp; Butt-yard, Wyverstone. Some of these enclosures were perhaps places set apart for the practice of archery, compulsory under the old statutes (see shooting croft); but this word butts is an agricultural term, though now obsolete, at least locally, and refers to the ends of a field, where space is left for the turning of the plough, and which are afterwards ploughed at right angles to the main furrows. In some enclosures of inconvenient shape, a good deal of this cross ploughing becomes necessary, and

the above-mentioned fields are probably of this character.

Buttory, Great and Little. Framlingham.

Cable Stake. Willisham.

Camp Close and Camping Close. Elsing, Fressingfield, Hevingham, Mattishall. Camping Field, Ashfield Magna; Camping Ground, Denver; Camping Land, Garboldisham, Needham Market, Swaffham; Camping Meadow, Harleston, &c. The names of these meadows preserve the memory of the once popular but now forgotten game of "camping." The famous old camping matches appear to have been encounters of an exceedingly ferocious character, and the game would stand very badly in the public opinion of a generation which can scarcely tolerate football played under Rugby rules. The Camping Land at Swaffham was given to the town for running, archery, military discipline, and other games."

Cancer Field. Very common, and generally so spelt. A field, crossed by a made or raised footpath—a causey or causeway (Fr. chaussée). I have also found a Causeway Pightle. "The Parson's Canser" at Fressingfield is a lane running alongside the vicarage grounds.

Carcase Field. Little Bricett.

Carr. Town Carr, Hempnall and Matlaske. Car Meadow, Bardwell; Car Close and West Car, Hevingham, &c. Wet, swampy, undrained spots. Alder-carrs and osier-carrs are very common.

Castle Close. Mendham.

Cattissett Pightle. Little Stonham.

Chantry Croft. Clare.

¹ See Nall's Dialect and Provincialisms of East Anglia, pp. 525 and 693.

Chevenhall or Chepenhall Green, Fressingfield. Perhaps the site of an old fair or market. Cibbehala in Domesday Book.

"Foll effen agenest the screffesgate,
Schowed he hes chaffer;
Weyffes and wedowes abowt him drew,
And chepyd fast of hes war."

Robyn Hood [and the Potter.]

- Clamps, Clamp Close, Meadow, &c. Very common; at Ditchingham, Hoxne, Mendham, Pulham, Starston, &c. A clamp or a hale is a stack of roots piled up with straw in a long mound, and protected from the weather by a covering of earth; the roots being haled, or drawn together, and clamped or fastened with the earth or clay. A clamp is also a stack of bricks arranged for burning without the use of a kiln, and probably in some cases the reference is to this practice.
- Clapper Pightle and Clappers. Mendham. Doctor Ogilvie gives as one meaning of clapper a "burrow or enclosure" (obsolete); that is, perhaps, a bit of land clapped up, secured, enclosed.
- Clink, The. Walpole. A fir plantation on a sandy slope. This clink is not uncommon in Norfolk, and seems to indicate a gravelly bluff. It belongs to a familiar group of sounding words, which might almost be tabulated by the degree of resonance implied in them, and suggests the concussion of small pebbles on a bare and wind-swept surface.
- Clint Haugh Fields and Gate. Redenhall. Now contracted into Clintergate. The cleaned or cleared wood field?
- Cloyts. Ditchingham and, I fancy, elsewhere. Perhaps stiff, clinging, clay-land. Cf. the Dan. kluit, a clod. Cobbs. Gissing.

Cockeytheythes.¹ Matlaske.

Coldfield. Stody, &c. Coldridge, Pulham S. Mary the Virgin. Coney Burrow. Hoxne. Coneyford Green, Starston.

Coneygarth. Garboldisham. The Scandinavian "garth" for an enclosure is, I find, rare in Norfolk.

Constable Acre, Stuston; Constable's Pasture, Framlingham. It will be found that in many parishes there are pieces of land, the ownership of which is permanently annexed to some parochial office. Of course, where these lands can be traced to some donor who has granted or devised them for such a purpose, the fact is without significance. But in some cases at least there is no evidence or tradition of any such gift; and it is therefore, at least possible that these fields may have been originally appropriated, by common consent, to the support of the officers of the primitive township. (See Clerkship Lands, Cowlinge; Reeve Land, Hoxne.)

Cookingstool Meadow. Eye. References to the "cuckstool" are common enough. "Messuage in Pulham near the "Cook Stool," &c. A large pond in the Broad Street, Harleston, known as the "Cookstool," was filled up in 1870, and now forms part of the site of S. John's Church.

Cote Green Close. Matlaske.

Crab Marsh. Walsoken.

Cream Spokes. Clenchwarton.

Croneys. Dickleburgh.

Crossingford Meadow. Pulham S. Mary the Virgin. A bridge now spans the old ford of the brook, which in ante-drainage days turned its bordering meadows into the swamp or *pool* from which, probably, the village takes its name.

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¹ As to cockey see an interesting statement by the Rev. W. Hudson, M.A., in Kirkpatrick's Streets and Lanes of the City of Norwich, Appendix II., p. 99.

Cutts. Great and Little. Hoxne.

Darfold Meadow. Pulham.

Darrow Pightle. Reydon.

Daws, Great and Little. Mendham.

Deerboughts. Hingham. "Lands called Deerboughts," Redenhall Manor. "Boughts—Circular Folds," Bailey.

"Will ye gae to the ewbughts, Marion, And wear in the sheip wi' mee."—BURNS.

Deerbolts Hall, near Earl Stonham, may perhaps be Deerboughts.

Delf, a marsh drain, and dolver, a piece of drained and reclaimed marsh, are common. "The Great Delf"; "two dolvers in Westraw Fen"; "a dolver of seventeen acres at Coldham Hills," Mildenhall, &c.; A.S. delfan, to dig or delve.

Dog Whippers Land. Barton Turf.

Doles, dools, duels, deals, &c.; dale is a less common form. A.S. dælan, to divide or deal out. Allotments or lands parcelled out. The word enters into the composition of very many field names, sometimes in a corrupted and attenuated form. Very commonly also it signifies a boundary mark—"little yard lately divided with dooles," Pulham Manor; "little piece of land divided from the rest by doole posts and pales," Topcroft Manor. Bailey says "doles, dools, slips of pasture left between furrows of ploughed land"; and Dr. Ogilvie, "dole, a void space left in tillage"; but the reference is, I think, usually to posts. See "rasyng up of dowlys," note on meer, infra.

Doppleditch Close. Framlingham.

Dove House Layer, Little Bricett; Duffers (Dove-house)
Pightle, Dickleburgh, &c. The substantially built
circular dove-house, the familiar figure of which
embellishes so generally old estate plans, is now

quite rare. The pigeon of the homestead has been the subject of special protective legislation (see, in particular, Stat. 1 Jas. I., c. 27), and there is quite a small body of obsolete law as to the respective rights of lord and tenant to erect and maintain dove-houses.

Drift Field. Driftway Field, &c. Common.

Eastoles, Great. Redenhall (East Doles).

Endal Field. West Walton.

Fairstead. Hempnall.

Falcroft Meadow. Stradbroke. (See next word.)

Falgate Field, Meadow, &c. Common. Bradwell Ash, Hempnall, Pulham, Stradbroke, Thrandeston, &c. At Potter Heigham is a "Falgate Arms" Inn; and at Whitwell a "Fall Gate" Inn.

A fallgate is a gate placed across a public road to prevent cattle from straying beyond their proper bounds.

"Also 3e shall enquere 3ef yer is ony mane yat "hath no3te hangyd his fal-3ates at resonable tymes "as he owte to do, the whiche on hangyng hath be "noyans to hys neyburs." The falgate may be the falling gate, which "shuts to" when released; or the fall or fold gate, which enfolds the cattle. At Stradsett there is a "Foldgate" Inn.

Field. I have frequently met with a special use of this word in descriptions of copyhold property, which has some significance. A piece of land is described, for instance, as "lying in the field of Plumstead" (Matlaske, &c.); another as being "in Thorpe field" (Saxlingham Thorpe), and so on in many other cases; the field, no doubt, being the tract of arable land immemorially belonging to the township, and once

¹ Articles of Enquiry at a Court Leet.—The Book of Brome, edited by Miss Lucy Toulmin Smith. Trübner & Co., 1886.

allotted, in strips, among the householders. Beyond their bounded and acknowledged fields, the territories of the townships were ill-defined; and over the widestretching waste lands the men of neighbouring villages exercised or claimed rights, which were often conflicting. It is, perhaps, to some quality of this field, which the men who tilled it, and whose sustenance depended on the return it yielded them, had good reason to appreciate and remember, that we owe the present names of many of our parishes.

Flint Hill. Worlingworth.

Foddismere. Eye.

Foldcourse. "297 acres of heath land called Bodham Fold-course."—Release dated 2 October, 1669. "Abutting upon the demesne lands of this manor lying within the Field Course towards the south."—Court-rolls of Manor of West Beckham.

The word "foldcourse" is, I think, used in our records in at least three different senses. It signifies:—(a) The right of the lord of a manor to compel his tenants to fold their sheep on his land for the manuring of the soil. (b) The right of the tenants of a manor to fold their sheep upon some portion of the wastes, or of the open fields after harvest. (c) The tract of land over which the lastmentioned right might be exercised.

Fottiswrong.

Foulslough. Ixworth.

Fovea. A Latin word, which in the books of the manor of Topcroft with Denton, and no doubt elsewhere, has survived the passage into English:—land abutting "upon a certain fovea called Mardale." Fovea is generally, in Norfolk records at least, a ditch or drain; but Mr. Wright (in his Glossary of Mediæval Latin) and Giles Jacob restrict the meaning of the

word to a burying ground. In classical Latin it is, I need not say, a small pit or excavation, whether opened for sepulture, for the trapping of game, or for other purposes. "Donec [cadavera dilapsa] humo tegere ac foveis abscondere discant."—Georgics iii. 558. "Cautus enim metuit foveam lupus."—Hor. Ep. I. xvi. 50.

Foxes Meadow. Tivetshall S. Mary. Fox Hole Meadow, Pulham S. Mary the Virgin, &c.

Free Field. Kenton. A freehold as opposed to a copyhold or bond field (which see).

Fullers Meadow. Framlingham. Fullers Fold, &c.

Furlong. It is very general to find a piece of land, which is or has been copyhold, described in manorial records as "lying in - furlong," and the expression appears to call for some explanation. It seems then (though I am speaking on my own authority, and after an only local and very limited investigation) that in early times manors were, for their better administration and management, divided into rectangular blocks of land of varying area, but with an average breadth of 220 yards. Each of such pieces was called a furlong, and was distinguished in the Steward's "Field Book," and commonly known, by some name referring to the position or quality of the land, or perhaps to a particular tenant within its bounds who, at some time in the past, had impressed his generation with a sense of his individuality. These furlongs were in turn parcelled out in narrow slips, containing generally half an acre a piece, parted only by baulks or furrows; some of such slips being held by the tenants, and some retained by the lord. Across these strips ran the public roads unfenced, the grazing cattle being probably confined by

"falgates" within the limits of their owners' rights of pasturage.1

Gall. Gall Yards, Pulham; Kettle Gall, Starston; Lower, Middle, and Further Gauls, Gissing; Gall Field, Holton; Galley Field, Great Wratting, &c.

Sand-gall is a common term for a nest or vein of sand in a stratum of clay, and these Gall Fields are probably lands crossed by a seam of poor and unproductive soil. The word conveys the idea of a fretting and irritating intrusion. A.S. gealla.

Gallow Hill Furlong. Matlaske; Gallow's Close, Caistor; Gibbet Hill and Way, Ubbeston. Gallows Hole, Weybread, marks the site of the gibbet which once stood at the point where the three roads over Shotford Heath (now enclosed and cultivated) converge upon the approach to Shotford Bridge over the Waveney.

Gamblingshere.

Gate. Bargate. Saxlingham Thorpe.
Clintergate. Redenhall.
Cottongate. Bedingham.
Damgate Street. Lynn.

¹ This division of the manor is, of course, closely connected with the older common field system, and I fear my note may seem to trench upon the difficult question of the passage from Mark into Manor. The subject, however, is too wide to be treated incidentally in a paper written with a different purpose, even were I—which is very far from being the case—at all competent for the task under any conditions. See the late Sir Henry Maine's Village Communities in the East and West, and the works of Morier, Nasse, and Von Maurer cited by him; and also Seebohm's English Village Community.

² Shotford is supposed to be the ford in the woods, and this derivation accords well enough with the present natural features of the place. But the woods are, for the most part, plantations of recent growth; and Shotford, in Domesday, is written Scotoford. May it not have been a ford where a toll—a sect or shot—was collected?

Eastgate, The. Brooke.

Falgate. (See supra.)

Fengate Lane. Marsham.

Greengate Way. Rushall.

Harrow Gate. Fundenhall (a large field.)

Hungate Pightle. Alburgh (cf., the Dogges Meare, otherwise Dogges Way of Saxlingham Thorpe.)

Hedgegate Hill and Close. Alburgh.

Holgate. Alburgh.

Hulvergate. Wangford.

Ingate Lodge. Beccles.

Kirgate Marsh. Walsoken.

Largate Field. Horstead.

Mangate Street. Swaffham.

Meangate. Heacham.

Packgate.

Pit Gate. Gressenhall.

Smallgate Meer. Ranworth.

Sowgates. Dennington.

Spurgate Lane. Mendham.

Thorngate Way.

Tungate. Topcroft, Hickling, &c. Common.

Upgate Green. Topcroft.

Walgate Way. West Walton.

Wogate Close. Occold.

I could, if there were any object in doing so, extend this list to a great length; but I think it will be clear from the above illustrations that in local place-names, gate almost always bears its old meaning of a passage, way, or road, from the same root as go, A.S. gengan, Ger. gehen. So the Dan. gade, and Sw. gata, is still a street or way. See, too, the gats along our coast—Cockle Gat, Corton Gat, Pakefield Gat: Dan. gat, a channel.

"And John is gone to Barnesdale
The gates he knoweth eche one."

Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne.

"And panne resoun rode faste pe riste heise gate (high road), As conscience hym kenned till pei come to pe kynge."

Piers the Plowman.1

But the word having very generally lost its old popular meaning, it has become necessary to add the current equivalent: thus Spur Gate has become Spurgate Lane; Green Gate, Greengate Way, and so on. This process may be observed very commonly: East Haugh has become Easthaugh Wood, and it would be easy to multiply instances. In some cases the gate is lost, e.g., Hulver Gate is now Hulver Street.

Gilden Acre. Topcroft. A.S., gylden, golden.

Goggols Close, and Lane. Redenhall.

Gore Meadow. Old Buckenham. A rectangular piece, so the name may be from A.S. gor, mud. But a gore is generally an angle of ground—"a certain gore crossing a way called Woolness Way"—Manor of Brampton with the Members. Cf., Kensington Gore; Scotch gore, gair; Icel. geir.

Gorid Acre. Redenhall.

Goring Field. Worlingworth.

Gostcroft. Topcroft.

Gresholm. Walpole S. Peter.

Grewels, Upper and Nether. Walpole S. Peter.

Grovett. A very common diminutive of grove, now obsolete.

¹ As edited by Professor Skeat for the Clarendon Press, 4th edition, 1886.

³ This Eastaugh is in later records rendered Eastoe, and as Clint Haugh has been contracted into Clinter, we may perhaps infer the identity of three local family names, Eastaugh, Eastoe, and Easter.

Grupp Meadow. Grupps, gripps, Cribb Close, Crib Bottom, &c. A "groop" (the oo as in wood) or grip is locally a small, shallow water channel. Cf., Dan. groep, and Ger. graben.

Guildershift. Pulham.

Gull Piece and the Gull, Hempnall; Gull Meadow, Framlingham; Gull Drove Field, West Walton, &c. Gull and Gully, a hollow or watercourse.

Gunstaff. Framlingham.

Gunstaff. Framlingham.

Haggerlies, Little. Pulham S. Mary the Virgin.

Hagonfield or Hakenfield. Roughton, Haggondale's Piece. Perhaps from A.S. haccan, to hack or notch; with reference to their shape.

Haloway Field. East Walton.

Halstead.

Hamblings. Rushall and Pulham S. Mary the Virgin.

Handcross Furlong. Garboldisham.

Handseals, Hansells, &c. Frequent. Hansel, something given as an earnest. Probably productive pieces yielding an early return.

Happet, The. Hoxne.

Hare Pightle. Pulham S. Mary the Virgin.

Harles. Palgrave.

Hart Close. Hingham.

Hastings. Pulham S. Mary the Virgin, &c.

Hatchet Piece, Hatchetts, Hatchet. Gissing, Fressingfield, S. Margaret's, Ilketshall, &c. In reference to the shape of the field.

Haugh and Shaw. Alwins Haugh, Clint Haugh Field, "way called Bonshaw," Church Haugh Redenhall; "one pightle enclosed in Little Ashaugh," Briston; Haugh Field, Shottisham; Chilsaw Croft, Stanton; Gunshaws (anciently Gonne's Haugh), Needham; Ha Fen, Banham, &c. Both words enter very commonly into the composition of field-names.

Haugh, generally a wood; sometimes, apparently an enclosed meadow; cf., Ger. hag, in this sense, and Dan. hauge, a garden. Shaw, a thicket, a small wood; Sax. scua. scuwa.

"No mo ye shall no good yeman That walketh by grene wood shawe."

A Lytell Geste of Robin Hood.

"When shaws beene sheene and shradds full fayre."

Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne.

Hazle. Bressingham.

Hegg and Hagg. Copping's Hegg, Hempnall; Hegg Furlong, Matlaske; Heggate Wood, Redenhall; Hegg Close, Kirby Cane; Ladies Hegg and Little Heggs, Fundenhall; Further Haggets, Pulham, &c.

A.S. heye, heag, &c., a hedge; and hence a hedged-in piece. See note to haugh, with which this word is closely connected.

- Hemp Dike Field. Pulham S. Mary the Virgin; Hemp Pit Close, Elsing; Hemp Pond Field, &c., &c. Common. See note on Retting Pit, infra.
- Hempland. In the old days no homestead was without its hempland. "With the outhouses, yards, gardens, and hemplands thereto belonging," was the common amplification of the description of a farm-house. In innumerable cases the name of the field is retained, though its old use is forgotten.
- Hempnolls. This suffix, nolls, nalls, or nalls, is very common in field-names, implying rising eminences, mounds, or knolls.

Hengyles. Diss.

Hennbush Furlong. Garboldisham.

Hern. Common. Hern, the, Denton; First and Further Avis Hyrne, Middle Hyrne, Old Buckenham; Bramble Hern, Beeston; Long Hern, Hempnall; Pulham Hern; Winter Pit Hern; Peak's Horn, S. Margaret's, Ilketshall, &c.

A sharply angular field; a horn of land. Sax. hyrne; a nook or corner.

"Alle fledden for fere and flowen into hernes, Save Mede he Mayde, na no mo durst abide."

Piers the Plowman.

Hessett Hindersleys. See slade, infra.

Hewktree Furlong. Garboldisham.

Hilderbush Furlong. Elder bush; Dan. hylde.

- Hogholm Field. Walpole S. Peter. This hogholm in Marshland very probably indicates a former haunt of the wild boar, which abounded in the rougher parts of the country through the middle ages, and was not exterminated in England until well into the seventeenth century.¹
- Hol. A common prefix. Holcroft, Starston; Hol Wong, Redenhall; Holgate Hill, Framlingham; Holbrook Meadow, Alburgh, &c.
- Holm. Common. In Marshland, a low-lying tract exposed to Scandinavian inroads, *holms*, as might be expected, are constantly met with; Hogholm, Gresholm, Perholm, &c.
- Holmsey Field. Mildenhall. Ey, an island, (A.S., igland,) a common suffix. Connected with egg and eye, implying an isolated self-contained body.
- Holt. Common. A wood, or generally a wood-crowned hill. Lat. altus; Nor. Fr., hault.

"Yee that frequent the hilles, And highest holtes of all, Assist me with your skilful quilles, And listen when I call."

Turberville's Songs and Sonnets, 1567.

"The fauken and the feasaunt both Among, on the holtes on hee."

Battle of Otterbourne.

¹ See Mr. J. E. Harting's British Animals extinct within Historic Times.

Holy Oak Field. Pulham S. Mary the Virgin.

Hookwrongs. (See Wrong Mead.)

Hopgrounds. Fundenhall, S. Andrew's, Ilketshall. Hop Meadow and Hop Ground Pightle, Pulham S. Mary the Virgin; Hop Meadow, Wilby. In none of these localities are hops now grown.

Hulks. Mendham, &c. A.S. hulc, a cottage.

Hulver. Hulverbush Meadow, Eccles; Hulvertrees, Mendham; Helver Pightle, St. Margaret's, Ilketshall, &c.

Hulver, the holly. Cf., the Saxon words gehul and geohol, a feast; whence Yule, Christmas. In popular speech the plant and the festival have long been identified; Christmas Lane, Metfield, is a road fringed in places by holly bushes, and was so known in 1582, when commissioners were appointed under letters patent to speedily repair "a lane called Christmas Lane, near the town of Metfield."—Gawdy MSS., No. 110.

Hurst. Common; chiefly as a suffix. "The Hurst in Holywell Fen," &c. A.S. hurst, hyrst, a wood or grove.

Keelings. Huntingfield.

Kerricks. Topcroft.

Kilderkin Meadow Hempnall.

Kisgrave. Topcroft.

Kye Field. Willisham.

Labour-in-vain. Wissett and Old Buckenham.

Lambs Win. Holton.

Lammas Meadow. Ellingham: Upper, Lower, and Little Lammas, S. Margaret's, Ilketshall, &c. Scattered over the two counties we still find these "lammas meadows," recalling in their names alone the common pasture of the old township, which, from the time when the grass began to shoot until Lammas Day, when the hay had been gathered in, was fenced off into fields, one for each householder, and which for the rest of the year lay open and unenclosed.

Langdole. Brome.

Langridge Furlong. Garboldisham.

Leakhorn Barn Meadow. Framlingham.

Leathermere Field. West Walton. See note on mere and reference to Livermere in foot note, p. 165. Possibly from A.S. lithe, pliant, easily subdued, hence quiet, pool; or from A.S., lath, unwilling, reluctant, sluggish.

Lechmere Lands. Yelverton. Letchmere, Kirby Cane.

Perhaps wet fields. From the root of lake and loch. Leche in Durham is a gutter, and in Yorkshire a watering pool. Cf., the parish names Lexham (formerly written Lechesham and Leccesham) and Laxfield.

Leech Pit Close. Wells. Leech Pond Close, Bury St. Edmund's.

Leek Craft. Strumpshaw. Craft, a northern form of the common croft is rare.

Lizards. "Lands called the Lizards," Haynford; "Place called the Lizards," Wymondham; Great and Little Lizards, Pulham S. Mary the Virgin.

It has been suggested that these "Lizards" were former resorts for lazars, and that this is the explanation of the name Lizard Town, a remote Cornish village on the heath above Lizard Point. But the idea has probably no place in the Pulham Lizards, nor in the next word.

Lizlands, Great and Little. Hempnall.

Loke Pasture, Lokeway, &c. Loke, a lane, is very common.

A.S. loc, a shut-in place (whence our lock). Dan., lukke, a hedge or fence.

Looms. Pulham S. Mary the Virgin.

Lyng Furlong. Garboldisham.

Madder Piece. Ditchingham.

I have no information as to the local cultivation

of the madder (rubia tinctorum), from which the valuable red cotton and linen dye is obtained. Several statutes, however, regulate the planting and preparation of the root in England, as 14 Car. II. c. 30, and 31 Geo. II. c. 12.

Maggots. Gissing.

Maid's Well Pightle. Pulham S. Mary the Virgin.

Mardale. "Fovea, called Mardale," Topcroft (see note to fovea, supra); Mardle Piece, Framlingham; Great Mardles, Mendham; Marland Meadow, Old Buckenham.

Market Field, Close, &c. Very common, and requiring some explanation.

Meagres, Great and Little. Framlingham. Thin, poor soils.

Mere, meer, mear, meare. Bramble Meer, Meer Green,
Alburgh; Depemear, Redenhall; Redmear, Skeetsmere,
Needham; Gilden Acre Meer, Bossett's Meare, Topcroft; Woolmer, Tharston; Letchmere, Kirby Cane;
Bound Mere, Matlaske; Mere Field, Debach and
Dallinghoe; Holmer, &c., &c.

Mere, a boundary; Sax., mære, gemæra, probably from an Aryan root of high antiquity, for cf., the Gr. μειρω, to divide; and Russ., miryu, to measure.

The mere of our current speech signifies a lake or pool, and has affinities with the Lat mare and our moor; but in old local place-names the word, I believe, almost always carries the sense of a boundary. Both mere, a pool, and mere, a boundary, are probably, however, from one primeval root, for the shore of lake or ocean would be the most natural and earliest of boundaries. In the same way bourn or burn, a brook, is closely and quite naturally associated with bourn, a bound or limit.

The word under consideration occurs as a suffix in the names of the Norfolk parishes of Anmer (?), Barmer (?), Egmere, Langmere, and Wickmere; and of the hundreds of Bosmere and Hartismere, the river Minsmere, and the parishes of Livermere, Rushmere, and Semer, in Suffolk.¹

In local records, I think, then, the first and most usual meaning of *mere* is a boundary—"lands abutting upon the hundred mere towards the north," manor of Pulham. So the boundary between the parishes of Debach and Dallinghoe runs through the middle of the "Mere Field" above referred to.

And particularly the *mere* was a baulk or furrow in an open field—"lands, the *mere* whereof has been ploughed up," Needham. See the 7th Art. of Enquiry at a Court Leet in the Brome Hall MS., "Also 3e shall enquere of all maner purprises and purprestures in feldys, fennys, and in comyns, as *erying up of merys*, rasying up of dowlys " Next, by an easy transition, the word came to be used (generally by way of suffix), to indicate the whole area enclosed by any known and definite bound; and finally, because the *meres*, being waste strips and unappropriated, were commonly used as footpaths, we constantly meet

¹ There is a parish called Mere in Cheshire, and another in Lincolnshire, besides the better known town of Mere in Wilts, which, it has been conjectured, marked in Saxon times the western bound of the conquests of the Gewissas (J. R. Green's *The Making of England*, p. 93). The word, too, is probably the prefix in such place names as Merevale (Kent), Mereworth (Warwick), Merton, and many others. Livermere, however, recalls Liverpool, the sluggish pool or widening out of the Mersey above the city, and the name of the Suffolk parishes has probably a reference to the lake in Ampton Park, the northern arm of which runs nearly up to Great Livermere Church.

² Separating the hundreds of Depwade and Earsham.

³ Purprise and Purpresture, an unlawful enclosure or encroachment, are very common in old legal documents, and are used quite familiarly, though the words are now obsolete. "With liberty to hang linen in a little yard called a purpresture."—Pulham Manor Court Books. "It shall be lawful for the trustees to pull up all wears and purprestures in the rivers and drains."—Stat. 16 and 17, Car. II., c. 11, s. 12, Act for draining the Lincolnshire fens.

with the word in this latter sense—"the meer leading from Subbings," Redenhall; "way called Dogges Meare," Saxlingham Thorpe; Skeetsmeare or Skeet's Way, Needham; the tunmeare or perambulation way, &c.

Mirables. Frequent.

Molers. Haynford.

Moll. Very common in manorial records. "Three acres of land moll," "seven acres of molland," manor of Pulham; "one acre of land of pasture of molland," manor of Dennington with the members; "two and a half acres of land, moll land," manor of Hindolveston, &c. I have been told that molland is arable land, but I cannot find in practice that moll bears this sense. Indeed, as in one of the above illustrations, the term is sometimes applied distinctly to pasture land. Jacob, on the authority of Spelman's Glossary, says a molman is "a man subject to do services, applied to the servants of a monastery;" and I would suggest that molland is land subject to services, or copuhold land. There is in Kent a manor of "Molland and Dean Fee," the name of which bears out this view. The word may be connected with our mild, in the sense of something subdued or subjected (Lat. mollis, W. mall) and with mould (A.S. mold, W. mol), both probably from the same root.

Morell Piece. Needham.

Mudgeon Close. Old Buckenham.

Mussett Ling. Redenhall.

Mussle Field. Winfarthing.

Natt's Home. Redenhall.

Neathouse Pightle. A.S. neat, an animal, and particularly an ox or cow.

Nelland (or Nelling) Pightle. Tharston.

Netherdale. Brome.

Nettledale, Framlingham; Nettleholmes Meadow, Bungay.

Nop Goose. Wilby.

Norrisland. Fundenhall.

Nudgins. Hoxne.

Older Yards. Gissing.

Ollands. Broad Olland, Ploughed Ollands, Fundenhall; Witchingham Ollands, Matlaske; Hollands, Redenhall, &c. Very common. Old lands newly ploughed and brought into cultivation. Or perhaps, in some cases, hollow wet lands.

Orinth-land Furling. Harpley.

Oxcroft, Hickling. Oxnell Close, Topcroft.

Oyster Meadow. Worlingworth.

Packgate Meadow, Packway Close, &c. Common.

Packs, Little. Framlingham.

Palls. Hempnall.

Palmer's Holt. West Walton. Palmer's Way, Garboldisham. "Palmer" in Norfolk is a common enough family name, but it is possible that this "Palmer's Holt" at the head of the Wash, may have been a pilgrims' resting-place on the road from the north to the famous Image of Walsingham. So, too, the "Palmer's Way" of Garboldisham, if not a continuation of the "Peddars' Way," may be a pilgrims' track leading into that well-known road.

Partables. Hoxne. &c.

Patch Brigs. Denver.

Peddars' (and Paddars') Way. "Queen's highway leading from Hempnall to Beccles called Peddars' Way," Topcroft; "the common way called Peddars' Way," Needham; Peddars' Way, Wortwell, &c. Common, and I think generally applied to a foot-way, a track used by pedestrians or peddars.

Pen Lands. Willisham.

Perambulation Way. References to the "perambulation

way," or "procession mere," are so abundant in old documents that it is needless to give illustrations. In most places the old Ascension-tide procession of minister, churchwardens, and people, around the parish boundary, has long since fallen into disuse, and the custom, though now and then an attempt is made to revive it, will soon be forgotten. The bounds of the parish, accurately defined as they may be upon the Ordnance maps, are by no means so much a matter of popular notoriety and general interest as they once were.

Pestle Field. Barnardiston.

Pinfold, Pound Close, &c. Common.

"There is neither knight nor squire, said the pinder,1
Nor baron that is so bold,
Dare make a trespass to the town of Wakefield,
But his pledge goes to the pinfold.

The Jolly Pinder of Wakefield.

Plough. Very general for an arable field. Long plough, &c., &c.

Poak Field. Walpole S. Andrew. Puddingpoke Field, Wetheringsett; and Plantation, Fundenhall. Poke, a bag, pouch, or sack:—"a poke ful of pardoun"—Piers the Ploughman.

Potash Meadow, Field, Farm, &c. Common.

Potter's Pit. Mendham. There is in this field a pit of loam from which a coarse pottery was once made. Potter's Mere, Tivetshall S. Mary.

Priory Yards. Mendham.

Puddings. Tivetshall S. Mary.

Pulk Field. Mendham.

¹ The old office of pinder or pound-keeper of the manor is almost obsolete; but up to a very recent date a pinder was duly appointed and sworn to his duties at the annual court leet of the Manor of Pulham.

Puthawks Bush, Bury St. Edmund's. Puttock Croft, Whissonsett; Puttock's Close, Matlaske. We have here perhaps a reference to the kite (puttock), which is, however, very rare in Norfolk and Suffolk, and has long since ceased to breed in these counties. Puttock, however, is a not uncommon family name.

Ravenscroft, Denver. Ravens Vents, Debach. The raven is a rare and accidental visitor in these counties, and is not known to have nested in Norfolk since 1859.²

Reeves Land. Hoxne.

Retting Pit Field, Wretting Meadow, Redding Field, Reddings, Readings, &c., &c.

A.S. hreddan, Ger. retten, to rid, free, or separate. These "retting pits," in which the hemp was steeped and macerated, abound in every part of Norfolk and Suffolk, and show how universal was the culture and home preparation of the plant. Generally, a pond was made use of, but sometimes a large ditch would serve the purpose, the water being dammed up between two "stanks" or cross-banks of clay. Soaking hemp and flax in public waters is an offence, which we often find presented by the jury of the court leet; and the Statute 33 Hen. VIII. c. 17, s. 2, prohibits the practice under a penalty of twenty shillings.

Rigg. "A certain piece of land containing four riggs";

"containing in breadth at the east end thereof four riggs, as far as the middle of the said piece, and from thence to the east end, three riggs"; "and three riggs of land," Manor of Topcroft with Denton. Long Rigs, Cratfield. A.S. rig, Ger. rucken, the back. Our arable fields are ploughed in ridges or stetches, of nine

¹ Birds of Norfolk, vol. i. p. 26.

² Ib., vol. i. p. 256.

³ Reading Green, Hoxne, is pronounced *Reeding* Green, and so may once have been a meeting place for discussion.

or ten furrows each, separated by larger drainage furrows. This old form rig is now, I imagine, obsolete, though Alburgh men have heard their fathers speak of "a ten furrow rig."

Ristoft Field. Walpole S. Peter.

Robs. Tivetshall S. Mary.

Rodens, Upper and Lower. Weybread.

Ruck Slough. Pulham S. Mary the Virgin.

Ruggetts. Framlingham.

Rummer's Hill. Hevingham.

Runcorn Field. Fressingfield.

Running Mead. Kettleburgh.

Runtings. Brundish.

Rust Croft. Denham.

Rycroft Field. Groton.

Sagg Close. Redenhall.

Sallow Land Pightle. Rushall.

Samps and Skirts. A piece of land "with the samps and skirts." Samps, edges; Ger. saum, a border; cf., seam, sempstress, &c. The connection between edge or hem with seam or join, is obvious.

Scragnalls. Mendham.

Scutes and Scuty Close. Hempnall.

Seals, Little. Cony Weston.

Seamoor, Little. Dickleburgh.

Sebergh Meadow.

Sermon Acre. Mundesley, Gimingham, &c. Given to make provision for the preaching of an annual sermon upon some fixed day.

Sessions Field. Fressingfield.

Shack Field. Tivetshall S. Mary. Shack or shackage, a right of pasturage for sheep and cattle during winter. Here, probably, a reference to an older agricultural system.

Sheriffs. Syleham.

Sherwood, East. Eye.

Shoddker Pightle. Fundenhall.

Shooting Croft, "otherwise Church Croft." Swaffham.

Shreading, Shreddings, &c.

Silk Hill. Beeston Regis.

Sink Meadow. Gissing. Sinks, &c.

Sise Stock. West Lexham.

Slade, sladd, slay, Slade Lane, "way called Sladeway," Topcroft; piece of land "lying at the Sladd," Matlaske; Slade's Green, Edwardstone; "a certain furlong called Plumstead Sladd"; Slaylands, Slade, "a breadth of greensward between plowlands or woods"; "a long flat piece or slip of ground"; "A.S., slad, a little dell or valley"; Slay, "a lane cut through a cover.\"

"For when he came to Barnesdale, Great heavinesse there he hadd, For he found two of his own fellowes Were slaine both in a slade."

Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne.

Slings, Upper and Lower. Pulham S. Mary the Virgin.

Slipe. Pulham S. Mary the Virgin.

Slough Close, Field, Meadow, &c.

Smee, Long. Blo Norton. Marshland Smeeth, Walpole S. Andrew. Smeeth, a level plain; A.S., smethe, even, level, smooth; cf., Tilney Smeeth, the scene of Hickathrift's exploits.²

Smeethescroft. Redenhall (Smith's Croft.)

Smock Gussett. Wissett. Smock Meadow, Chelsford.

Snor, snorce, snotch. These are terms of land measurement, once, apparently, in general use in the Manors of Topcroft with Denton and Holbrook otherwise Alburgh,

¹ Cf., Slaidburn, Slaithwaite, Sledmere (York), Slad (Gloucester), Slaley (Northumberland).

² Smeeth, the name of a Kentish parish, has perhaps this meaning.

and probably in neighbouring manors, but which I have not met with in any other district. I give the following illustrations: - "piece of meadow containing four snors;" "dole of meadow land, containing at the south end eight snors, and at the north end nine snors"; "parcel of meadow containing, by estimation, half an acre, being seven snors"; "piece of meadow containing two snorces"; "meadow called thirteen snorces, containing, by estimation, three roods, in Stable Meadow"; "one piece of meadow bond, containing three roods, lying in Marsh Meadow, in breadth eighteen snotches." Snotch is familiar enough, and probably all these words are identical, and refer to the drainage furrows (notches) separating the ridges or stetches of a field, or perhaps to the knots or other divisions of a steward's measuring line. Snor, however, in Danish, is a cord or string (Swedish, snore; German, schnur), and it is possible, therefore, that we may have a Scandinavian form preserved in these records. In the same district toft is constantly met with, and in the Topcroft with Denton court books, a "parcel of land distinguished by bounds and stulps there placed" is referred to. Stolp in Dan. is a post.

Soil. "Land soil" ("terra soliata" in Latin records) is presumably land broken up, prepared for tillage; but the term is applied to pasture and to woodland, and the context is sometimes perplexing.

Sonnary. Clare.

Spincroft. Pulham S. Mary the Virgin.

Spital Field. Spital House, Croft, &c. Common.

Spong. Exceedingly common for a long enclosed strip of arable or pasture land.

This is an interesting word, which has caused some perplexity; and I am indebted to the Rev. Jas. Earle,

M.A., Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford, for a note as to its probable history. A.S. spon meant a splinter of wood, such as originally served the purpose of our modern spoon, so that spon might naturally have been used for a waste slip or But this strip may have been left border of land. unappropriated for convenience of access to other lands; and this association of linking or connecting may, suggests Mr. Earle, have imported into the word the final g; for the A.S. spange meant a clasp, as does the same word in modern German; and there is also the A.S. gespang, a harness of links or shackles. have noted a spoon croft in Tivetshall; and I have before me the plan of a farm in Redenhall, in which one of these spongs is traversed by a cartway connecting the farmhouse with the high road.

Spoon Croft. Tivetshall S. Mary.

Stang. Aslacton.

Starve Acre, Rushall, may be grouped with "Long Sufferance," Gissing; "Labour in Vain," Wissett and Old Buckenham; "Scotchman's Close," Wissett, &c. In contrast we have "God Thank," Brockdish; "Fullgood," Monk Soham; and probably "Mirables." In this connection I may mention "Hundred Acres," a name very commonly given to some pightle of the humblest dimensions.

Steverfield. Stradishall.

Stews Pightle. Dickleburgh.

Stimbles. Cotton.

Stollery, Upper. Debach.

Stubbs, Stubbings, &c. Common everywhere. Woodlands stubbed up and converted into tillage.

Sty Field. Topcroft. Stythe Went, Coney Weston; "way called Mill Stye," Homestye, Beer Stye (probably Bier Sty and identical with Church Sty); "a way

leading from Hempstead to Sheringham called Peacock's Sty," &c.

Sty for a public footway is very common; A.S. stig, a path, from stigan, to ascend; Ger. steig.

In the "Articles of Enquiry," cited in the note on falgate, the jury of the leet are directed to enquire if "ony mane hath made ony wrong wey or ony wrong sty, for yer be no mo of riste but cherche wey or sty, market sty, mylle sty, and welle sty."

The sty was generally a rising footpath—the ascent to the church or the mill. In a thirteenth century edition of the Creed we find steih for ascended, and many passages in which the word occurs will be remembered:—

"A boy or tweyn anone up styen
And overthwart the sayle-yard lyen."

The Pilgrim's Sea Voyage.

Sutors, The. Mendham.

Swaley Close, Fressingfield. Swaley Meadow, Rumburgh; Swayles, Redenhall; Lower Swaly, Ubbeston. Swelling, undulating lands.

Swangey Piece. Attleborough.

Swimmers. Wilby.

Swineyards. Dickleburgh.

Tampions Field, Kenton.

Tanners Meadow. Framlingham.

Tax Burrow. Ditchingham.

Tebble's Mere. Framlingham.

Tenter Close. Bury.

Thorow Field. Walpole S. Peter.

¹ Sty Head Tarn in the Lake District is a familiar illustration of this use of the word. There is, too, in Northumberland, a parish called Styford. The terminal guttural of the A.S. stig, and its modern German equivalent steig, may perhaps be traced in the name of a Shropshire parish—Styche in Woodlands.

Thrifts. Brundish.

Thunder, Lower and Round. Tivetshall S. Mary.

Time Lay. Great Bricett.

Tindale, Town. Hempnall. Tindalls, West.

Tingles.

Tobbels. Tivetshall S. Mary.

Toft. Very common. Old Tofts, Ottestoffe, &c., Topcroft; Allen Tofts, Topcroft; "All that one toft heretofore built," Needham, &c.

The enclosed yard of a homestead, or, more frequently perhaps, as in the last illustration, the site upon which a house once stood. This would naturally be an eminence, and the connection of toft with tuft is thus clear.

"As I behelde into be est and hiegh to the sonne, I seigh a toure on a *toft* trielich ymaked."

Piers the Plowman.

In the sense of a field or enclosure the word is clearly identical with the Dan. toft, bearing the same meaning; when indicating a cleared and prepared space it is connected with the Dan. tomt, a site, from the same root as the Icel. and Sw. tom, empty.

Towes. Monk Soham.

Tun. Tungate Green, Hickling and Topcroft. Tunbeck, a brook dividing the parishes of Alburgh and Wortwell, recalls the primary meaning of tun, a protective bound. In old documents references to the tunmere are very frequent.

Turret Close. Bury S. Edmund's.

¹ Canon Raven tells me that in Wangford, near Brandon, there are two streets known respectively as Church Lane and Tom Street, and he suggests that the former was the original street of the village, and the latter a roadway formed and cleared at a later date. *Cf.* a popular derivation of *Tombiand*, Norwich.

Waddinghole Meadow. Bardwell.

Wales. Brundish.

Wallow Field. Great Bricett.

Wannage Lands. A tract of land containing about 200 acres in South Fen, Feltwell. Probably land reclaimed, won from the fen; A.S. winnan, to labour. (Wainagium, tillage—Andrew Wright).

"Ten acres of ware land," Manor of Walsham Ware. Hall, Mendham; "... acres of land ware," very frequent in the Pulham Manor records; "one piece of land containing, by estimation, half an acre, called Acre Ware," Manor of Earsham. Wara is defined vaguely by Andrew Wright and Giles Jacob as a measure of land. The exact significance of the word in this connection is rather obscure. In a communication to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Mr. O. C. Pell supports its derivation from the same source as the Celtic war, woods, and Sanskrit vara, broad; and takes it to be waste or wood land. This war enters into a great number of English placenames,1 of which, perhaps, the most suggestive is Warboys (Hunts), where an explanatory Norman suffix of kindred meaning seems to have been added to the original Celtic word. The same process may have produced Warcop (Westmoreland), if cop be coppice.

Water Gate Close. Hempnall.

Wax Land. Kettleburgh.

Wees, Lower. Hempnall.

Went. Drover's Went, Bury S. Edmund's (containing 28a. 0r. 14p.); Middle Went, Old Buckenham (10a. 3r.

¹ Warborough, Warburton, Warden, Wardle, Warfield, Warham, Warley, Warwick, &c. Ware in Herts is now eminently a place of woods. There is, of course, a risk in some cases of confusing the word with the root of ward, to guard.

29p.); "one other piece, containing one acre and a half, lying in two wents in Woodton in a meadow called Borzel Meadow"; "one piece of land and pasture of the demesnes lying in the field of Brooke, near to Woodton, in a went called Eighteen Acre Went," Manor of Woodton with Langhall; "one acre in a went called the Stythe Went, Coney Weston"; "lying in a went," Fundenhall (?); Went, Brome Hall Manor; Thrandeston Vent, Stuston; Univent, Fundenhall.

Wend is defined by Bailey (1742) as "a large tract of land containing many acres," and by Jacob as "a certain quantity or circuit of ground." Cf. A.S. wendan and its derivatives.

Westlyfield. Bury S. Edmund's.

Wharf Lews. Denton.

Wheelbarrow Field. Kenton.

Whiffins. Tivetshall S. Mary.

Whinsells. Framlingham.

Whipping Field. Pulham S. Mary the Virgin.

White Bread Meadow, Scarning; White Bread Close, Watton, &c. Lands given in trust to provide doles of bread for the poor.

Widow's Acre. Hickling, North Tuddenham. Parish charity land.

Wimpenny's Pightle. Brome.

Winlands and Winney. Wissett.

Winterthrift. Market Weston.

Wissed Pudges. Moulton.

Wolves Bottom. Kenton.

Wong. Fundenhall Wong; Emeswong Furlong, Wowong Furlong, Garboldisham; "half an acre of land in Hall Wonge, at Redenhall"; Little and Further Wongs, Gissing; Over and Netherwhitewong and Mousewonge, Old Map of Snetterton, &c. A.S. wang, a field. A large open field or a tract of land.

Wormwood Hills. Framlingham.

Wrags, Little. Framlingham.

Wren's Park, Framlingham, Huntingfield, S. Margaret's, Ilketshall; Wren Park, Yaxham; Raney's Park, Stuston.

I cannot, as yet, give any reasonable explanation of this common field-name.

Wrong Mead, Wissett; Wrong Lane Pightle, Clenchwarton; Wrongland, South Walsham; Hookwrongs; Fottiswrong; Rongtones. Probably crooked or sharply turning fields; A.S. wringan, to turn. Wrongs are roughly trimmed spars of wood, such as are used for hurdle bars.

ADDENDA.

Since writing the above note on furlong, pp. 155, 156, I find that old maps, showing the parcelling out of the Manor into blocks and slips, which I have referred to, have been met with in many parts of the county, so that this division may be taken to have been general and not local or occasional, as I (writing without the chance of freely consulting authorities) had imagined.

Since the above note on molland, p. 166, has been printed, I have been referred to a paper (which I have not seen) by Mr. Paul Vinogradoff in the *English Historical Review*, No. 4, October, 1886, p. 734, as to the history and meaning of the term.

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No 92



G. E. Fox.

A Note on the discovery of Painted Beams at the Deanery, Norwich.

COMMUNICATED BY

GEORGE E. FOX, F.S.A.

EARLY in the month of August, 1889, when the Deanery was undergoing repair, the flooring of two rooms over the large hall (now used as the kitchen) was taken up, and the joists exposed.

These were found to be beams ranging from 7 inches to 10 inches wide, and more than a foot deep, and they were set about 1 foot 10 inches apart. The soffit of these beams could not be seen, as it was concealed by the ceiling of the kitchen, but the sides, wherever visible, were found to have been completely covered with painted ornament in various patterns, of which the drawings here given show the best preserved.

No. 1 has a groundwork of chevrons, running the long way of the beam, alternately white and red, outlined with black. In this ground are set panels of a blue colour at intervals of 1 foot 4 inches apart. Within the blue ground of these panels are quatrefoils, ornamented with grotesque human heads on a gold coloured ground. Only two of these quatrefoils remained.

No. 2 is decorated with circles, alternately red and yellow, on a dark green ground; on each red one is a white lion rampant; on each yellow, a black eagle displayed.

The opposite side of this beam had white fleur-de-lis alternating with some object which could not be made out; even the colour of the ground was not to be distinguished.

No. 3 had an arrangement of red quatrefoils on blue, with a broad outlining margin in white round each, and the quatrefoils were separated from each other by white upright lines. On the opposite side, also separated by white perpendicular lines, were white lions passant on a red ground, facing alternately to right and left.

No. 4 is the same in composition, only the lions follow each other, and are coloured red on a brownish black ground. The design of the opposite side could not be ascertained, as it was entirely hidden.

Besides these just mentioned, the sides of other beams showed varieties of the chevron pattern in black and red outlined in white, one being very bold in character. The points of the chevrons ran all the long way of the beams. One noticeable feature in the decorative arrangement was that no two patterns were alike, and that each beam had a different pattern on each of its sides.

The great room, now the kitchen of the Deanery, of which these beams form the ceiling joists, is lighted by two fine two-light windows of thirteenth century date. At some period, comparatively recent, a great re-arrangement has taken place, the ceiling beams having been lowered, and the heads of the windows blocked in consequence. The under side of the beams has also been ceiled with thin boarding, the entire re-arrangement being made for the purpose of forming a range of rooms above the kitchen.

Taking into account the beauty of the windows, and the number of these beams covered with such varied decoration, it would seem probable that the latter had formed part of a very elaborately coloured ceiling over a hall, which, according to Harrod, may have been the Prior's hall. The date of the windows and the painted beams appears to





G. E. Fox.

THE DEANERY, NORWICH. PAINTED BEAMS.

coincide, both being probably of the middle of the thirteenth century.

As the designs on the soffits of the beams cannot now be seen, and as the boarding which covered the spaces between them has completely disappeared, it is not possible to attempt a restoration of this roof, which, for its effect, seems to have relied entirely on its paintings. That it was, in its perfect state, rich and very varied in colour, there can be no manner of doubt. What remains of the decoration has a good deal of heraldic character about it, but the different forms are probably only used ornamentally.

It is an interesting circumstance to know that in the Sacrist's Rolls of Norwich Priory, sundry entries occur for colours, and that in one under date 1277, several painters and their works are mentioned. The work at the Deanery might very well have been from the hands of one of these painters, the record of whose labours will be found, copied from the Sacrist's Rolls, in the Norwich Volume of the Archæological Institute, 1847.

Monumental Brass Inscriptions, &c.,

IN NORFOLK,

Omitted in Blomefield's History of the County.

(THIRD PORTION),

(Concluded from p. 104 ante).

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. C. R. MANNING, M.A., F.S.A.,

Hon. Sec.

Hundred of Brothercross.

BURNHAM THORPE. (vii. 14.)

The date of the death of Philip Cornwallis, rector, should be 1680, not 1688.

CREAKE, NORTH. (vii. 73.)

The fine brass (engraved by Cotman and by Haines, p. exxiii.) of a man in a gown and cape, holding a model of a church on his arm, is not mentioned by Blomefield. From the appearance of a tonsure, he may have been an

ecclesiastic, in academical dress. A bag is suspended from his girdle, with a rosary, having "ave" and "credo" on the beads, and a signet ring hangs by a cord beside it. He stands under a low triple canopy. The date is c. 1500. This is supposed (*Norf. Arch.* ix. 3) to be Sir William Calthorp, who died in 1494.

CREAKE, SOUTH. (vii. 82.)

- 1. A fine half-length figure of a priest, in cope, c. 1420. May be the same mentioned by Blomefield as that of John Felbrigg, clerk, Prebendary of Wherwell, and Parson of Coltishall, ob. 1417. (Figured in Farrer's Norfolk Brasses).
- 2. A shield of arms (Wheatley, impaling Pepys) c. 1560. Underneath was a figure and inscription.
- 3. Instead of John Norton and Christian his wife, this fine brass has a figure of a priest in the cope, holding a pastoral staff, head gone, between the figures of his father and mother (the latter lost.) He is "in a cassock, plain alb, almuce, and cope" (Haines, p. 136). The inscription is:—

Grate palabe Johis Porton Clici filij Ricardi Porton & Xpiae Confortis fue qui quidem Johis (sie) obijt. Vicesimo tercio die mensis Getobris Anno domini millesimo Quingentesimo Pono.

This inscription certainly gives the date of John Norton's death as 1509; but the execution of the figures and their costume belongs to an earlier date, perhaps 1470. The brass may have been made about that time, at the death of one of the parents; and John Norton may have survived till 1509, when the inscription was completed. Nothing is known of him to explain his having a crosier.

Hundred of North Erpingham.

ALDBOROUGH. (viii. 73.)

- 1. Hic iacet Clemens Herward generosus Qui obijt ij die menlis decembris Ao M° cccc° xxvij° cuj' ale "ppicietur deus. Amen.
- 2. A good brass of a man in armour, c. 1470, height 2 ft. 1½ in. Inscription and shields gone (figured in Farrer's Norfolk Brasses).
- 3. Orate paja Anne Herward ux' Rob'ti Herward qo obiit prio die ment' Ianuarij ao do' mocccelrando cuj' ale priciet' deus. Figure of lady, hands expanded, with butterfly headdress. Height 2 ft. 2 in. (Figured in Farrer's Norf. Brasses).
- 4. Male figure with furred dress, large purse, rings on fingers. Height 2 ft. 11 in. C. 1490.
 - 5. Grate ,p ala Kicardi Kandes (?) qui obiit xi° die Julij a° dm m°cccclxxxiij cuj' ale ,ppiciet de'. Ame.

ANTINGHAM. (viii. 76.)

- 1. The date of the death of Henry Keson, Rector, is 25th (not 26th) of October, 1502 (not 1505.)
 - 2. Grate ,p afa Willmi Belon cui' afe ,ppiciet de'-
 - 3. (Incomplete in Blomefield.)

 HERE LYETH BVRYED BARTRAM CALTHORP
 ESQVIER, WHO MARRYED MARGERETT

 DAVGTER AND COHEIRE VNTO EDMOND
 TICHEBOVRNE OF EATONBRIDGE IN THE
 COVNTIE OF KENTE, ESQVIER. HE HAD
 ISSVE TOO SONNES AND SYX DAVGHTERS.
 HE DEPARTED THE XXIIIITH OF OCTOBER,
 ANNO DNI. 1596.

BARNINGHAM NORTHWOOD. (viii. 95.)

- 1. Orate ,p ala Koberti Bakon qui obijt Scho die mentis maij anno din millimo cccc lxxijo.
- 2. Grate "p ala Jacobi Bacun q' obiit iii' die Mar' A' do' 1531.
- 3. Grate ,p alabş Henrici Pagrave Armigeri Anne ux'is fue qi q'de Henricus obiit xxº die melis Getobr' ao dni Mobexbjo quor' alabş ,ppiciet de'.

Figures of man in armour and wife with rosary: height 2 ft. 7 in.: with five sons and seven daughters; and shields. (Figured in *Palgrave Family Memorials*, p. 6.)

BEESTON REGIS. (viii. 90.)

Two Evangelistic symbols in circles, inscribed "D Bone Khu Elison." Priest's figure lost. C. 1470.

CROMER. (viii. 106.)

- 1. Grate ,p alaby Thome Bowman Iohe, Iohe & Margarete uxor' Suar' quor' Alaby propicietur deus. Amen. Four figures lost.
 - 2. The inscription to William Arnold is—
 ... "pro aiah; WHilli Arnold Bastard et Johe uxoris," &c.
- 3. Orate ,p ala Margarete Conforth qui (sie) obijt A' dni m'b'xbiij cui' ale ,ppiciet'. Figure, 1 ft. high.

FELBRIGG. (viii. 116.)

- 1. A female figure with long hair, and necklace, c. 1520. Height, 1 ft. 1; in.
 - 2. Here lyeth y' bodye of Kobart Lounde who departed this lyffe the xi daye of Marche, 1612, and beryed at the charge of Agnes his wyste.

GIMMINGHAM. (viii. 125.)

- 1. HERE LYETH ELIZABETH
 BROWNINGE WHO WAS BVRIED
 THE XVTH DAYE OF AVGVST
 1632. ROBT BROWNINGE HER
 BROTHER WAS BVRIED
 THE XXVTH DAYE OF
 OCTOBER 1634.
- 2. RICHVS BROWNINGE ET MARGARETA
 DILECTA EIVS VX' PIENTISSIME OBIERVNT
 A° DNI 1636 QVÆ MARGARETA
 RELICTA DIV'SAS PECVNIARVM SVMAS
 IN PIETATIS ET CHARITATIS OPERA
 VLTIMV TESTAMENTV SVÜ IN PPETVÜ LEGAVIT.

METTON. (viii. 140.)

- 1. Orate ,p aia Margarete Boughti quonda ux'is Willi douti cui' aie ,ppiciet' de'.
- 2. Symond Talyor off Metton thys fton dede make pre ffor hys fowle ffor Khc Cake.
- 3. The brass to Robert and Margaret Doughty, 1493, has two good three-quarter figures. Height, 1 ft. 6 in.

REPPS, NORTH. (viii. 153.)

- 2. **Here** lyth **M**yllm **R**ugge the wych beyd the secund day of **M**ay the zere of o' lord god m' b' xij' of gwos sowle god have mcp.

REPPS, SOUTH. (viii. 154.)

HERE LYETH THE BODYE OF THOMAS BLOFELD WHOE DEPARTED THIS WORLDE THE 31 DAY OF DECEMBER AÑO DÑI 1608.

RUNTON. (viii. 161.)

Grate ,p ala Chome Makke q' obiit xwo die feptebr' ao boi mo cccc lxxxxbijo cuj' ale ,ppiciet' be.

SHERRINGHAM. (viii. 164.)

- 1. Orate ,p ala Johis Estgate qui obiit xxviijo die marcij ao dni Mo eccce i. cuj aie ,ppiciet' de'.
- 2. Grate ,p alaby Johis hook 't magdalene ux' eius qui quiv' Johes obilt xbi' die Februarii A' dni m' ccccc xiii,

With two figures. Height, 1 ft. 7 in.

SUFFIELD. (viii. 166.)

1.
IOHËS CAYWORTH ANNIS 14 HVIVS ECCLIÆ RECTOR
QVALIS HIC FVIT DEPINGITVR, 1 TIM. 3. ET AD. TIT: I. IRREPREHENSVS VERBŸ PRÆDICANS, BONORŸ AMANS, IVSTVS,
NON LVCRI CVPIDVS HOSPITALIS PAV.PIBVS BENEFACIENS,
IN QVA VIRTVTE ANTECELLVIT: OBIIT: 13: DEC: 1637, ÆT 41.
CERTAMEN BONŸ DECERTAVI CURSŸ CONSVMMAVI
FIDEM SERVAVI. REPOSITA EST MIHI CORONA: 2: TIM: 4.

2.
Sub hoc lapide requiefcit corpus THOMÆ
SYMONDS Clerici, qui poftquam Rector hujus
Eccliæ p Spatium quadraginta fepte^m añorum continu affet
verbumq falutis parochianis hic falubriter evangelizaf
grādævus tādem tædiaq, humanæ vitæ pertêfus Chrifti
fupplicibus folicitando votis induit æternitatem. Obiit

24 Aprilis, 1684. Ætatis suæ, 78.

Heu Mors, quid potuit ftimulus tuus? ecce triumpho
Surrexit Christus, qui mihi vita falus.

SUSTEAD. (viii. 163.)

- 1. Orate ,p ala Johls Bamme cui' ale ,ppiciet' be'. Ame.
- c. 1470, with shield.

THORPE MARKET. (viii. 174.)

1. Grate ,p ala bomini Bogeri Burges quobm bicarij ifti' ecclie. 2. **Heer** woder lyeth burged the bodye of Robart Langwade yeoman who departed this life the 9 Octob. an. dm. 1630.

THURGARTON. (viii. 177.)

HERE LYETH INTERRED THE BODY OF DANIELL ROBINSON M^R OF ARTES · WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE Y 14TH DAY OF JVLYE A° DOMINI 1627. ÆTATIS SVÆ 27.

TRUNCH. (viii. 180.)

- 1. A heart, inscribed "munda me dne," with remains of three scrolls, inscribed Credo videre," In Terra vivencium." Shields and inscription lost.
 - 2. Grate ,p ala Aicolai pylgrym capli cui' ale ,ppiciet' de'. Amen.

Hundred of North Greenhow.

BINHAM. (ix. 211.)

Small figures of a man and his wife, c. 1480.

DALLING. (ix. 221.)

- 1. Grate ,p afabz Kobti lowns L Agnetis Consortis fue quor' afab, ,ppiciet' deus.
- 2. Orate ,p ala Wilelmi Nycolas q' obijt penultio die octobr' a' x' 1506 cuj' ale ,ppiciet' de'. Ame.

HINDRINGHAM. (ix. 230.)

Orate ,p aia Willi Berre q' obijt ix die Septebr' ao bni mo cccc lxxxxixo Cui' aie ,ppiciet' beus. ame.

HOUGHTON-LE-DALE. (ix. 245.)

Grate ,p ala Johe hofer qob am ux'is Robertij hofer.

STIFFKEY. (ix. 253.)

- 1. HERE LYETH BYRIED THE BODY OF WILLM LEWKINS WHO DYED THE 2 OF OCTOBER AÑO DẦI. 1603
- 2. VNDER THIS STONE WATING FOR THAT HAPPY DAY LYETH THE BODY OF CHRISTIAN THE WIFE OF IOHN WALKER WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE IANVARY THE 30TH ANO 1630.

WALSINGHAM, GREAT. (ix. 271.)

and death is my gaine Ann' Domini 1593. 2. HERE LIETH THE BODY OF IANE LATE Y WIFE OF ROBERT GOLDING, SECOND DAVGHTER OF ROBT BUCK, GENT. AND ELIZABETH HIS WIFE WHOE DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 21ST DAY OF

DECEMBER, A° DNÍ. 1632 SOBER, MEEKE, PATIENT, MODEST, CONSTANT HARTED HER SOVL REMAINS IN BLYSSE, IN PEACE DEPARTED.

3. HERE LIETH INTERRED THE BODY OF ELIZABETH (SECOND DAVGHTER TO EDMVND BVLLOCK ESQVIRE AND WIFE TO IAMES

ALFE OF GREATE WALSINGHAM IN NORFOLKE) WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE

13TH DAY OF IVNE, 1641

HEAVEN HATH HER SOVLE THIS EARTH HER EARTH

HER LOVE HER HVSBAND KEEPS

THE ODS TWIXT HIM AND HER IS BRETH

WHICH GON ALL FLESH THYS SLEEPS.

WALSINGHAM, LITTLE. (ix. 271.)

- 1. Grate pro anima Margarete Stoke cuius anime ,ppicietur de'. Amen. A half figure gone. C. 1470.
- 2. Grate ,p alab? Galtr'i Porter & Beatric' ux' ei' q' q'om cui' aie
 Galtrid' obiit xxbj° die octobr' a° do' m° cccc° lxxxb°
 ,ppiciet de'.
 Two figures in furred gowns.
 - 3. Grate ,p aia Stephani Ketyll q' obijt xxx die met' octobris a° do' m° cccc lxxxb° cui' aie ,ppiciet de.'
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- 4. Orate ,p anima Micholai Gylys qui obiit xiiio die mensis nobemb Ao dni mecce lxxxxbi cui' anime ,ppicietur deus. amen.
- 5. Sps Alto John Child th Luce Johis mo ccccc gings xvii cogande pleene
- 6. Grate ,p alabs Herlei elederow et Johane uns sue q' quide Perie' obist 18 die nobebris a dni 1509 qr' alabs ,ppiciet de' Two figures in furred gowns.
 - 7. Grate ,p alaby Willi Grethm 't Agnetis ux'is ei' qui obiit xxiiio die Augustif (sio) Ao dni mo be xiifo.
- 8. The inscription to James Gresham, c. 1520, had a kneeling figure.
 - 9. Grate ,p ala Johis Clerke qui obiit xiii die Septembris Anno dni m° ccccc° xb° cui' ale propicietur deus. amen.
- 10. The brass to William Weststow (not Weston as in Blomefield) has a chalice and host, supported by hands out of clouds.
 - 11. Grate ,p alabz Johis Parte & Alicle ux'is ei' qui quidem Johes obist xiiio die februaris Ao dni Mo ccccco xxbjo quor' alabz ,ppiciet' de'. amen.
 - 12. Mic Jacet M'gareta Chylbe Cui' Aie ,ppiciet' de'. ame.
 - 13. Orate ,p ala Willi lawis Bakar cui' Ale ,ppiciet' de'. Amen.
 - 14. Grate ,p aia Picolai Strotton et Margarete ux'is ei' qi qibm Nichola obiit bj die melis becebri' Ao boi Moboxxviij cui' aie ,ppiciet be'.
- 15. Figures of a man and his wife in furred dresses, she with a large rosary. Height, 1 ft. 81 in. C. 1530.

- 16. Grate ,p ala dni Johis Thorp Capelli qi obijt xvijo die maij Ao dni Mocccccxxxijo Cui' ale ,ppiciet' deus.
- 17. Grate ,p aia dni Thome Grandon quoda Bector de Styberd q' obijt xixo die maij Ano dni Moecccouxxo cui' aie ,ppiciet' de'.

A chalice is gone.

WARHAM ALL SAINTS. (ix. 265.)

HIC IACET EDMUNDVS FRAMYNGHAM GENT.

IN LEGIBVS BACAVLAVREVS SOCETATIS AVLÆ
TRINITATIS CANTABRIGIENSIS NVP SOCIVS
IN CVIVS EXEQVIJS CELEBRANDIS VERE DIXIT
VIR VENERANDVS QVOD DVM FVIT FVIT
PACIFICVS HOSPITALIS ET MINIME NOXIVS IN
CVIVS TESTIMONIV ET HVIVS MEMORIAM
VXOR EIVS MÆSTISSIMA HOC POSVIT,
OBIJT VILL DIE SEPTEMBRIS ANN DÑI 1626.

WARHAM ST. MARY. (ix. 265.)

- 1. HIC IACET SVB SPE RESVRRECTIONIS
 GVLIELMVS WIGFALL CLERICVS OLIM
 RECTOR HVIVS ET ALTERIVS ECCLE-SLÆ IN WAREHAM QVI OBIJT DECIMO
 SEXTO DIE OCTOB. AN° DÑI 1618.
- 2. In obitvm viri integerimi Dni roberti Pvrland xxv die decembris A° Dni 1630.

Hic tvmvlvs ptegit Pvrlandv morte pemptvm Infigne pietate senem qvid Fletis Amici Nama hic virtvtis post fecvla longa vigore Vivet et evectvs capvt inter nvbila condet Reader if faine thouldst learne who heere is Shrin'd, Afke all those neighbouring parts & thou shalt Finde This was a grave wife liver whofe chast dust Ime chosen treafurer to keepe in trust That dust wher-in there once had refidence A minde well stored with religious senfe, Words are unable to proclayme his worth Which his owne actions sett Farre better Forth Aske all that knewe him theyle avouche the same Good was his life, his death, and now his Fame.

The indent of a plain brass cross remains, c. 1500. Height, 10½ in.

Hundred of Holt.

BLAKENEY. (ix. 363.)

- 1. Grate ,p alaby henrici scheppard et kat'ine uxis fue quor' alaby ,ppiciet' be'. Amen.
- 2. IN HOC LOCO SEPULT ERAT THOMAS DOBB 27 DIE IVNIJ IN ANNO DNĨ 1604.

In the inscription to Richard Brown, the wife's name is "Amee" not Alice: and in another, William "Roted" should be "Rowd."

BODHAM. (ix. 368.)

Grate ,p ala Johis Fuller qui obijt xxx° bie marcij a° dni mo bo xij cui' ale ,ppiciet be'.

BRISTON. (ix. 370.)

Orate ,p ala Wyng Smythe que De', obijt a' do' m' b' xxxij' cuj' ale ,ppiciet

CLEY. (ix. 378.)

- 1. A male figure, c. 1460. Height, 1 ft. 7 in., with group of six sons: the rest lost.

Male figure: height, 1 ft. 91 ins. C. 1470.

- 3. The figure of Dr. John Yslyngton, holding a chalice (engraved by Cotman), has not his "arms crossed."
 - 4. Here lyeth the body of Robart Tayllar who dyed y 14th of January, a 1578.

A palimpsest: the reverse has small tracery and border.

5. Here lyeth the bodye of Kichard Kalye late of this Cowne, who in his lyfe was of honest and quyett behavyor, frendly to yo poore, and at his death gave dyvers legacyes as well to this Cowne as to others, whose godly example god graunt many others may followe. he deceased the fyrst of Ianuary, 1588

From corruption to

Ancorruption wee

Shall all be changed.

6. HERE LYETH BVRYED THE BODYE OF THOMAS GREYE OF THIS TOWNE HE WAS OF HONEST & QVIET BEHAVIOUR HEE DECEASSED THE 25 OF MARCH, 1613.

GUNTHORPE. (ix. 391.)

CORPVS CHRISTOPHERI HOVGHTON FILII & HÆRE-DIS IOHANNIS HOVGHTON GENEROSI & ELIZA-BETHÆ BARDWELL VXORIS EIVS HIC IACET SEPVL-TVM OBIIT DECIMO TERTIO DIE IANVARII ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO SEXCENTESIMO VICESIMO OC-TAVO ANNOQ ÆTATIS SEXAGESIMO QVARTO.

HEMPSTEAD. (ix. 393.)

HIC IACET EDMVNDVS HVNT ARMIG' QVI DIV VITAM TRANSIIT IN PVBLICIS HVIVS REGNI OFFICIIS, ET TANDEM OBIIT 19° DIE FEBRVARII ANNO 1610.

Six lines of Latin verse.

LANGHAM. (ix. 409.)

HERE LYETH BVRYED ROBERT BARNARD, GENT. WHO D . . .

TED OVT OF THIS WORLDE THE 28 DAYE OF IANVARY IN . . .

YERE OF O' LORD GOD 1605. HE LEFTE LIVING CICELY H . .

SONNES WILLIAM & CHRISTOPHER, AND 2 DAVGT SARA & MARY DEVS ERAT EST ERIT, MVNDVS EST, EGO FVI.

MORSTON. (ix. 427.)

HIC IACET CORPVS RICHARDI MAKYNGES CLICI QVODAM RECTORIS HVIVS ECCLESIÆ QVI OBIIT XVI° DIE IVLII ANNO DNI 1596.

With figure in gown. Height, 1 ft. 9 in.

SALTHOUSE. (ix. 431.)

I fir Rob'te Fevyr was futime As thou arte and thou fhalbe as I am what fome a you be pray for the foule of f Rob'te fevyr for charite qui obijt viij die octobr A dnī. m v x xx.

With a chalice. (Illustrated in Farrer's List of Norfolk Brusses.)

SHARINGTON. (ix. 437.)

- 1. A good figure of a man in armour, Daubeney family, c. 1440. Height, 3 ft. (Illustrated in Farrer's List of Norfolk Brasses.)
 - 2. Grate ,p ala mri Johis Botolft quoda Rectoris isti'
 ecclie qui obijt xxijo die met' Aprilis anno dni millio
 cccc lxxxbjo cuj' ale ,ppiciet deus. amen. * * *

With figure in chasuble. Height, 121 in.

- 3. Grate ,p aia Iohis Sharyngton gen'roli qui obijt xo die Septebr' ao dni mocccelxxxxbiij cui' aie ,ppiciet de'.
- 4. A female figure, c. 1520. Height, 1 ft.
- 5. Of yo charite py for the Soules of Chomas Dawbeney Ssquyer sutyme lorde & patron' of this churche & Anne his wyf which Choms dep'tyd ye fyrst daye of Ianuy ye yer of o' lord god mo.bo.xxbij on whole soules Ihu have mercy. Amen.
 6.

CHRISTOFER DAWBENEY ESQVIER HAD TO HIS WIFE PHILLIPPA THE DAVGHTER OF M^R ROBERTES IN THE COVNTYE OF ESSX ESQVIER ON WHOME HE BEGATE FYVE SONNES & THREE DAVGHTERS AND THAT IS TO SAY HENRY THOMAS ARTHVRE CLEMENT AND ROBTE THE TWOE LATTER BEINGE TWENNES AND IOHAN MARRYED TO EDW BRAMPTON OF BRAMPTON FRANCYS MARRYED TO WILLM DYNNE OF HEYDON IN THIS COVNTYE OF NORFF GENT & THE THIRD DAVGHTER DYED A VIRGIN. THIS CHRISTOFER ABOVTE Y LX YERE OF HIS AGE & ON THE XXIIII DAY OF MAY IN THE YEARE OF O^R LORD 1587 DEPTED THIS TRANSITORY LYFE LEVINGE BEHINDE HIM A GOOD NAME & FAME WITH AN ANNCYENTE PATRYMONY AMONGEST HIS VII LYVINGE CHILDRE

ON WHOSE BODYE PHILLIPPA HIS WYDDOWE CAVSED THIS STONE OF REMEMBRANCE TO BE LAYD IN THE 37 YEARS OF QVENE ELIZABETH.

Kneeling figures. Height, 1 ft. Children behind them.

STODY. (ix. 441.)

Grate p afa Bob'ti Branche armig' cui' ale ,ppiciet de'.

[Will dated 1502.]

WEYBOURNE. (ix. 450.)

HERE LYETH Y BODY OF VALENTINE

MOORE LATE OF THIS TOWNE WHO
IN HIS LIFE WAS FREINDLY TO THE

POORE & AT HIS DEATH HE GAVE DIVERS LEGASES BOTH TO THIS TOWE &
OTHERS HE DIED THE 10 OF JVNE, 1593.

WIVETON. (ix. 455.)

1. Grate p afe buf Willi Bilshop Clici q' obijt bo die Maij A bo' mo ccccc xij cuj' afe ,ppiciet'.

With figure in chasuble, holding chalice. Height, 1 ft. 4 in.

2. A skeleton in shroud; companion figure lost, c. 1540.3.

M^d that Rauff Grenewey Cytizen \(^1\) Alderman of L\(\bar{o}\)don who died 3 Maij, 1558, Ded divife by his laft wyll that ev'y Sonday in the yere, before noon, for ever, fhuld be diftributed by the Churchwardens of this Parifhe of Weueton, to xiii poore people of this parifhe xiij^d in mony \(^1\) xiij^d in bred for pformance where of Tho\(\bar{m}\)s Grenewey his Exec' hath affured y^e rectory of Brifton vnto dyvers pifhoners of this parishe to haue c\(\bar{o}\)ntinuance for ever according to the said lafte wyll.

With shield, Grocer's arms, and merchant's mark.

4.

HERE LIETH GEORGE BRIGGE LATE OF LATHERINGSETT ESQVIER WHO HAD ISSVE BY ANNE HIS WIFE MARGARET AND SARA HIS DAVGHTERS AND HEIRES AND DEPARTED OVT OF THIS LIFE THE FIVE AND TWENTIE DAY OF FEBRUARIE, 1597, AND THE YERES OF HIS AGE 53.

Hundred of	Shropham.
Nonę.	

Hundred of Smithdon.

BIRCHAM, GREAT. (x. 293.)

The inscription given by Blomefield as to Edith Cook, wife of Mr. John Wollis, notary, should be as follows:—

Grate p aia Edithe Coote quoda uxoris magri Johis Mattis notarij.

BRANCASTER. (x. 301.)

- 1. The brass to William Cotyng, rector (not Collyng or Coling, as in Blomefield), has the indent of a heart and scrolls, raised on a stem, very like the Stapleton brass at Helhoughton, described in this volume, ante, p. 89. The stem had, no doubt, a verse upon it, and it is curious that the same expression occurs in both brasses, "nunc in pulvere dormit." The date of Cotyng's death was never filled in beyond the year 1480; room is left for another "X," in case he lived over 1490, but he was evidently not expected to reach 1500. He was succeeded in the benefice by John Welles in 1485.
- 2. The "rude old English verse" which Blomefield mentions, to Robert Smithe, is as follows:—

Here lyethe for all that please to see
Robarte Smithe disposed to great charitie
A free schoole he built and two almes houses of fame,
Who entended to geve lands to mayntayne the same,
But sodaynlie he dyed in this towne of Brancaster,
So the right of all was in Elizabethe his sister,
Which buildinges for ever this godly matron did assure,
With foure score & twelve acres land, for ye purpose to endure
To the bringinge upp of youthe, and relief of the poore.
Lett us praise their procedinge, God send the world more.

In June he dyed, that monthe the thirteene
The eight and thirtie of Elizabeth our Queene
Richard Stubbs, Richard Buntinge, and John Reade,
To this end are infeofed, all in one deed.
The first of worshipp, the other of great honestie,
As any could be founde in all our cuntrie. 1596.

3. In the brass of William Taylor, merchant, 1641, Blomefield has omitted "ætatis sue 77."

HEACHAM. (x. 310.)

- 1. A man in armour, sword across his body, a dog at his feet, c. 1485.
- 2. John Rolfe, Gent., d. 29 Nov. 1594, aged 32. With long Latin inscription.

HUNSTANTON. (x. 324.)

Grate pro aiabus Edmundi Grene et Agnetis uxoris eius quorum animabus propicietur deus. Amen.

With two figures turned towards each other, c. 1490. (Engraved by Cotman.)

INGOLDISTHORPE. (x. 337.)

Here lyeth Agnes Bigge the wife of Thomas Bigge, Gen. & the Daughter of this Thomas Rogerson late Parson of this Church & of Agnes Rogerson his wife, who departed this life the first day of November A° Dni 1608, annisq. regni dni Jacobi Rs Anglie France & Hibern VI. & Scotie XLII.; who did give towards the repayringe of this Church V^L & for a stocke for the releefe of the poore of this towne for ever Ten Pounds the profit thereof, yearly for ever upon S^T Thomas day to be distributed unto the most aged and needy poor people of this Parish by the Parson & Churchwardens for the time beinge; which summes were payde by the saide Thomas Bigge her husbande accordingly.

Three curious figures in ruffs and hats, the man holding a book.

RINGSTEAD. (x. 344.)

The brass to Richard Kegell, rector (not Regill), "Decretorr' Inceptor" (not "Boctor Jurisperit") 1482, has a good figure, in the chasuble.

KING'S LYNN, ST. MARGARET. (viii. 502.)

The inscriptions on the large Flemish brasses have been so frequently reproduced in the illustrations of them, that they need not be repeated here. The later ones, to John Atkin, Mayor, his wife and children, 1617; Francis Parlett, 1628; and Thomas Parlet, 1632, with long Latin verses, are printed in Mackerell's Lynn.

KING'S LYNN, ST. NICHOLAS' CHAPEL.

Inscription to Anne Raylie, an infant, 1627, "the first baptized in the Funt of this chapell" (Mackerell, p. 113.)

NORWICH, ST. ETHELDRED. (iv. 72.)

Orate ,p ala Alicie nup ux' Thome Large que obijt xxix' die Maij a' bni m'b'iiij' cui' ale ,ppiciet be'.

NORWICH, ST. HELEN. (iv. 376.) Grate "p ala Johannis Betepns.

NORWICH, ST. JOHN DE SEPULCHRE. (iv. 137.) Hic iacet Iohanna Cok.

NORWICH, ST. LAURENCE. (iv. 260.)

Mic iacet Johes Geney quondam ciuis Portwyci qui obijt xiiij die menlis Septebris ano dni millio ccc lxxb.

(Illustrated in Farrer's List of Norfolk Brasses.)

NORWICH, ST. MARTIN AT PALACE. (iv. 367.)

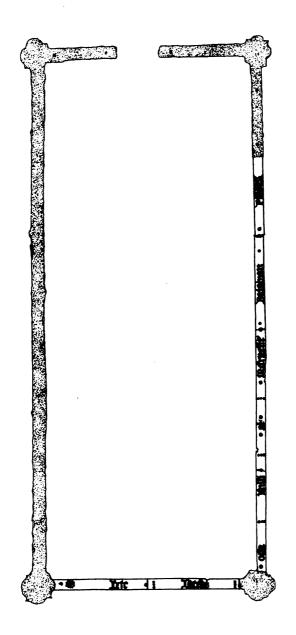
The inscriptions to the children of Peter Parham, M.D., and Susanna his wife (daughter of Bishop Sparrow) are given by Blomefield (iv. 50) as at the Chapel of the Bishop's Palace, from which they appear to have been removed.

HEIGHAM ST. BARTHOLOMEW. (iv. 507.)

1. Portion of a marginal inscription:—

Mic : Kacent : Otta : Willi : et : Margerie : Bateman : Patris.

This is supposed to be to the parents of Bishop

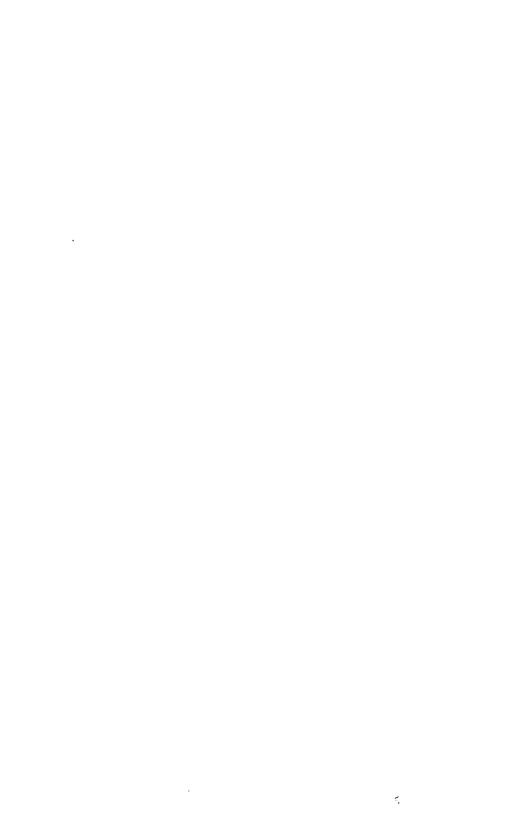


BRASS OF WILLIAM AND MARGERIE BATEMAN,

PARENTS OF WM. BATEMAN, BISHOP OF NORWICH,

AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW, HEIGHAM.

Size 731 × 331 inches, 11 wide.



Bateman (1344—1355), the Christian names being the same. If so, the brass is one of the earliest in the county, and next to that at Elsing, 1347. See Norfolk Archæology, viii. 339, where the date c. 1400 is suggested, but the lettering may fairly belong to c. 1350. (Illustration.)

- 2. Hic facet Willimis Bar cui' ale ,ppiciet be'. Amen.
- 3. HERE · LIETH · THE · BODY · OF · THOMAS · HOLL · SECOND · SONNE TO · THOMAS · HOLL · ESQVIRE MARCH WHO · WAS · BVRIED · THE · 6 · OF · MARCH 1630

With a curious little figure, 1 ft. high. (Engraved by Cotman.)

4. HERE LIETH THE BODY
OF ELIZABETH HOLL THE
DAVGHTER OF AVGVSTIN HOLL
ESQVIRE WHO WAS BVRIED THE SIX
AND TWENTITH DAY OF APRILL, 1633.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

BINTRY. (Ante, p. 75.)

Although this parish is apparently omitted by Blomefield, the particulars of it are given under "Brandeston and Guton" (viii. 197.)

BUCKENHAM FERRY (Hund. of Blofield). (vii. 215.)
Orate ,p afa Galfridi
Palmer cui' afe ,ppiciet be'.

CANTLEY (Hund. of Blofield). (vii. 230.)

Grate p ala Menrici Hyldewell q' obijt ijo bie februarij ao bui mo bo xixo cuj' ale ,ppiciet' be'.

CLIPPESBY. (Ante, p. 86.)

These inscriptions are the two sides of a palimpsest, and No. 2 is probably that of John Heron, rector, 1472, mentioned by Blomefield.

FAKENHAM. (Ante, p. 89.)

Inscription, perhaps belongs to No. 4.

Bit jacet Audrie narborow.

HEMBLINGTON. (Ante, x. 219.)

7. Orate p ala Roberti blakke qui obiit xiiijo die mes' Septeber ao dni mo cccco lxxxo cui' ale ,ppiciet' de. Am.

MATTISHALL. (Ante, x. 211.)

- 10. Grate p ala Kobarti lemma cui ale ,ppiciet' de'.
- 11. HIC IACET THOMAS REPPES
 SEPTIMVS FILIVS IOHANNIS REPPES
 ARMIGERI NATVS SECVINDO FEBRUARII
 1642 OBIJT QVARTO OCTOBRIS 1643.

12. HIC IACET ANNA REPPES PRIMA FILIA IOHANNIS REPPES ARMIGERI NATA 28° OCTOBRIS 1645 OBIIT SEXTO IANVARII 1647.

Also fragments of canopies and shafts.

ORMESBY, LITTLE (Hund. of E. Flegg). (xi. 239.)

- 1. Grate ,p afa Jacobi Hawe qu filij Walterij Hawe cuj' afe ,ppic
- 2. Grate ,p alaby Willmi Bar & Elizabeth ux' fue quor' alaby ,ppicietur ds'. Amen.
- 3. Of your Charite praye for the toule of Ihon Carre the wiche deptid the xb° da of Iulij In the yere of our lord God m° ccccc° xxb° of whosse souls Ihu have macy.

STRUMPSHAW. (Ante, x. 197.)

- 3. Grate ,p aca Alicie dockung q' obijt xo die be melel Augusti ao dni mo boxixo cui' ace ,ppiciet
- 4. Orate ,p aia Willi Sprygye q' obijt ao do' moboxxxiiij cui aie ,ppiciet de' amen.

WESTON LONGVILLE. (Ante, p. 82.)

The inscriptions Nos. 2 and 3 belong to RINGLAND, and not to Weston; and the first is mentioned by Blome-field (viii. 254).

Names on the Nar.

COMMUNICATED BY

JOHN JAMES COULTON.

My object in this paper is to examine received etymologies of names of places on the river Nar, and, where I doubt their correctness, to endeavour to find others.

The course of the Nar is wholly in West Norfolk. It has two principal sources; one at Mileham, the other at Beeston, or perhaps Fransham.

The streams from these places unite at Litcham, where they form a considerable brook, which runs to East and West Lexham, Newton, Castleacre, Southacre, Westacre, Narford, and Narborough, from which place downward it was made navigable under Acts of 1750 and 1770. Thence the river runs through or by Marham, Pentney, West Bilney, Wormegay, Middleton, Blackburgh, North Runcton, Setchey, Tottenhill, Wiggenhall, Saddlebow, West Winch, and Lynn, where it finds its way to the Great Ouse, partly by a natural outfall, and partly by a new cut from a sluice made under the Nar Valley Drainage Acts, 1881 and 1884, for the purpose of stopping the navigation above Lynn, and thereby benefiting the drainage of the Nar Valley.

I will take the places I have mentioned in order, going down the river. With more sparing references to

other books, I shall have frequent occasion to cite the following:—

Blomefield: History of Norfolk, 11 vols. 1805. Camden: Britannia, Holland's Translation, 1637. Domesday, Norfolk: photozincographed, 1862.

Dugdale: History of Imbanking and Drayning, 1662.

Kemble: Saxons in England, 1849, vol. i. Munford: Local Names in Norfolk, 1870.

Spelman: Icenia, Works, 1723. Taylor: Words and Places, 1885.

MILEHAM appears in *Domesday* as Meleham (56), and Muleham (236). Blomefield (16) says, "Mel or Mil gives name to many towns, Melbourn in Cambridge, Melford in Suffolk, Milbourn in Hertfordshire, and Milbroke in Bedfordshire," but he offers no explanation.

Munford says, "The prefix is the Anglo-Saxon Mylen, Mill." He observes that a mill is mentioned here in Domesday. But mills occur in many places on this river, and there seems no reason to suppose that this particular mill was so important or conspicuous as to give name to the place.

Skeat (Etymological Dictionary, 1882) says, that meal (ground corn) is spelt by Chaucer mele. Camden (479) mentions the sandhills on the Norfolk coast between Weybourne and Hunstanton called Meales or Miles (now Meals). Spelman (149) mentions them as the Meales, Miles, or Mules, and derives the word from the German mul, dust. Mileham, however, is not sandy or dusty, and finding a small river in Montgomeryshire called Mule, I am disposed to think that Mile is another form of Mel or Mule, signifying river or brook. And this I take to be Blomefield's opinion. It is observable that Methwold, at the head of a rivulet which runs into the Wissey, is locally called Muel, which seems more like an

independent name than a mere corruption. Compare Mulbarton (*Blomefield*, v. 75) and Mulgrave (Yorkshire), both, I believe, on small rivers.

BEESTON next Mileham is one of four Norfolk parishes so named, the others being near Cromer, Norwich, and North Walsham respectively. The spellings in Domesday (47, 191, 258) are Besetuna and Besetune, and I suppose that the derivation is the same in each case. Blomefield gives us no help; Munford thinks that the initial syllable is the Scandinavian personal name Bia, Bea, the same, I suppose, as the Beo in Beowulf, and I can offer no better suggestion. Blomefield, indeed (viii. 410), says it was not the custom of the Saxons to give names to towns from their lords or any person, but I think that a few names, such as Aylmerton (viii. 80) and Wolferton (ix. 195) can hardly admit of any other interpretation. Compare St. Bees, Cumberland; Beesands, Devonshire; Beesby, Lincolnshire; Beesthorpe, Nottinghamshire; and Besthorpe, Norfolk.

Fransham is, as usual, derived by Blomefield (ix. 425) from water, and by Munford from a personal name. Assuming the present spelling to be correct, I believe it to have been the home of a colony of Franks. In Domesday Great Fransham (114) is Fraudesham, and Little Fransham (254) is Froutesham. It seems difficult to reconcile these with the modern spelling, which correctly represents the present pronunciation. Fraudesham, with Frodsham in Cheshire and Frodesley in Salop, may contain a personal name. Compare Frodingham in Lincolnshire and two in Yorkshire.

The subject of place-name spelling in Domesday requires, and will, I think, repay greater attention than

I have hitherto been able to give it. At present I will only say that the more I study its variations from received spellings the less I am disposed to attribute them to ignorance or inaccuracy. In this paper, however, I proceed on the assumption that the name by which a place is now known is, as a general rule, the antient and true name.

LITCHAM and LEXHAM are derived by Blomefield, rightly I think, from leche, lake. Litcham in *Domesday* is written Licham (57) and Letham (191), and Lexham, Lecesham (236), and Leccesham (113). East and West do not appear in *Domesday*.

Munford derives Lexham from the Anglo-Saxon personal name Lese, Lesse, and Litcham from liced, licet, laid or left fallow, or from lic, a wet place, or from the personal name Lecha. He does not think that lic, a corpse, is applicable here, nor do I.

I think it likely that originally one name was common to Litcham and the Lexhams, and that the slight difference which existed at the Survey arose when, from subdivision of property or other causes, a distinction became necessary. Licham and Letham seem in *Domesday* to be different places, belonging to different owners. Letham I take to have been higher up the stream than Licham, and I suppose Let here, and in Letton (Norfolk), Letwell (Yorkshire), and other places, to signify river or brook; compare Fletton (Hunts).

I also think it likely that the river at Litcham and the Lexhams, and indeed all along its course, was antiently more considerable than it now is, and that it widened, as it still does at West Lexham and Castleacre, into small broads and wet marshes. A farmhouse at Litcham, near the bridge, has an east gable next the road, and a south door opposite the river, which seem

to have belonged to an ecclesiastical building in the early lacorated style; possibly a chapel in which travellers crossing the water, doubtless by a ford, offered prayers or gave thanks for safe passage.

In Domesday mills and saltworks are mentioned as existing in many places high up the river. It seems to follow that the stream was then sufficient to turn a water wheel (windmills not being known in England until the time of the crusades—Beckmann's History of Inventions, 1846, p. 159), and that the tidal water must have come up in quantity sufficient to admit of salt being procured from it. Blomefield (vi. 4), seems to think that the salt works may have been at Lynn; and see Cutting's Gayton (Goose, Norwich, 1889), p. 84. It seems to me on many grounds probable, if not certain, that this and other Norfolk rivers were, in historical times, arms of the sea. This may account for the nonappearance in Domesday of Lynn and Terrington, and the meagre mention of Wiggenhall. It does, I think, by no means follow that these places did not then exist, or were otherwise accounted for. It may be that they had become flooded and consequently unproductive. (Principles of Geology, 1830, vol. i. p. 267) tells us that some of the Lincolnshire fens were embanked and drained by the Romans, but after their departure the sea returned, and large tracts were covered with silt, now again converted into productive lands.

NEWTON (Domesday, 23, Nieutuna) receives from Munford the obvious derivation of Newtown. Blomefield (vi. 4) also suggests this, but prefers the less probable one, nearness to river or water. Munford's derivation seems to me the natural and the right one, and I can suggest no better.

ACRE, in Domesday (104), ACRA (22), comprises Castleacre,

Southacre, and Westacre. Its etymology has been much disputed. Blomefield (viii. 365) derives it from river or water, referring, I suppose, to the Latin aqua. Rev. J. Denny Gedge, in a letter to the Lynn Advertiser of August 24th, 1887, suggests arx, referring to Arques near Dieppe. Munford refers it to the Anglo-Saxon Ecer, a field. Taylor (327) gives the Latin ager (probably the original of the Saxon), and this, I think, is the right derivation, the ager being the cultivated land which supplied the Roman encampment, and afterwards Compare Wheatacre in Norfolk the Norman Castle. (Domesday, 283, Hwateaker and Wateaker), though this may also help the arx theory, since part of it is called Burgh. The fact that each of the Norfolk Acres contains such an eminence may suggest the Greek akros (Taylor, 55), but as I am not aware of the early presence of Greek-speaking people in East Anglia I must still prefer ager.

In NARFORD and NARBOROUGH the name of the river is involved, and I will consider them together.

Spelman (141) speaks of our river as "fluviolus elegans, Nar, (quod aliis commune est nomen) mihi ut videtur appellatus." He proceeds to give his reason for supposing it to be called Nar; not that he had heard it called so, but that in its course occur Narford and Narborough, which he assumes to be so called from a river Nar, because an Italian town called Narnia is, he says, so named from a river Nar which runs through it.

Now this seems to me an insufficient ground for affixing a name to a river which, so far as appears, was nameless, and I find that Narborough in Leicestershire stands on a river named not Nar but Soar. It is remarkable that each Narborough adjoins an antient road or entrenchment, the Norfolk village standing at

the head of the Devil's Dyke, the Leicestershire one on the Fossway. But how far this similarity of situation throws light on the similarity of name I am not able to say.

One thing seems clear, that our river owes its name to Spelman, and that, but for his conjecture, its antient name, if name it antiently had, is lost.

Blomefield (vii. 499), says that Henry VIII. conveyed to John Dethick a fishery at Wormegay in the water of Eye, from which he infers that the river was called the Eye, and not the Nar. I think the water was so called from the number of eys. or islands in it. (Blomefield, ix. 88, says that Robert de Vallibus endowed the Priory of Pentney with the manor of Pentney in the Isle of Eya). It may, however, be fairly inferred, from the conveyance to Dethick, that the river was not then commonly known by the name of Nar. Some old maps call it Linn.

Spelman says that Nar is a name common to other rivers. I know of none but the Italian Nar, which is mentioned by Tacitus (who was born on its banks) Annals i. 79, and iii. 9, and by Virgil, Æn. vii. 517, and other Latin authors. I am informed that Naro is a river in Sicily, and many of us have seen the Nahe, an affluent to the Rhine near Bingen, but neither seems quite in point. Munford, moreover, says that Nar is Celtic for water in general, but he does not give his authority.

Camden (481), mentions our stream as "a little river carrying no name," and he adds, "This riveret or brooke with a small stream and shallow water runneth westward to Linne by Neirford and Neirborough." These spellings nearly agree with those in *Domesday*, Nereforda (71), and Nereburh (138); and with that of the Italian river in modern maps, Nera. But Spelman

is supported by a stone in the north wall of the chancel of Narborough church, inscribed "Domina Agatha a Narborough," and this, Blomefield says, "is a piece of great antiquity, and the lady is said to have died in 1293." Moreover, it must be remembered that Spelman was a Norfolk man, and that his paternal grandfather was the resident owner of Narborough, so that he can hardly have been ignorant of the spelling and pronunciation current in his day.

The forms in *Domesday* and in Camden seem to suggest the Saxon nigher (see Skeat, near) which might be used in reference to the important domain of Acre. Or an abbreviation of nether (German, nieder), the lower ford, and burgh, as distinguished from the fords and burgh of Acre, higher up. On the whole, however, I prefer Spelman's orthography, and I shall have more to say about the names of these two places when I come to my home at Pentney.

MARHAM in Domesday (208) is Mareham, (259) Marham. Blomefield (vii. 374) thinks the prefix is mere, and describes something of the kind as existing in his day. Munford thinks it is the personal name Mar, for which he gives no authority. Taylor (177) seems to derive Marham in Cornwall from mark, it being on the boundary of Devon. Our Marham is on the boundary of three hundreds, Freebridge, Clackclose, and South Greenhoe, but I am not inclined here to follow Taylor; Blomefield's seems to me the natural and probable derivation. Was this "home in the mere" in times long past a collection of lake dwellings?

PENTNEY is in *Domesday* Penteleia (129), which would give Penteley, a spelling for which I think there is no other authority. Blomefield (ix. 37) says it is a village

pent in or surrounded with water. Munford says the prefix is the Anglo-Saxon peond, pund, a place enclosed or fenced in, agreeing, I suppose, with Blomefield. And their views may derive support from two curious passages in Blomefield's Norwich (folio, Fersfield, 1741), which I will transcribe.

Page 105, A.D. 1436. "John May, the jaylor, was displaced for being a common rogue, coming into the Hall at the Election, armed, raving, and bawling out 'Varlottes, I schal breke your hedes, and schal put yowe in Penteney.' Note—the dungeon belonging to his prison."

Page 184, A.D. 1549. "They mended the prison called the Vowte (or Vault) under the Pentney, setting fast the window in the entry called Chapell a feld, and that door that go into the Pentney and other things there."

But in an earlier passage (p. 99, A.D. 1422), I find the prison called Pountneye, and p. 348 the shrine of St. Edmund of Pountneye is mentioned, and I suspect that Pentney in this connexion is a mere corruption, unless indeed it is a personal name. We learn from Kirkpatrick (Streets and Lanes of Norwich by Hudson, 1889, p. 94 et seq.) that in the reign of Ed. I. Roger de Penteneye was owner of a shed in the Market there.

BILNEY is in *Domesday* (259) Benelai, which would give Beneley, a spelling for which I think there is no other authority. Blomefield (viii. 352) gives no derivation. Munford says the prefix is the Anglo-Saxon *Binnan*, between, within. I think that, without disrespect to the memory of my old tutor, I may try to improve upon this.

WORMEGAY (Domesday, 195, Wermegai) is referred by

Blomefield (vii. 502) to Wire, the name of a river in Lancashire. Munford thinks the prefix is the personal name Orm, Worm; and the final syllable the Teutonic ga, gau, a district. He does not account for the middle syllable. Taylor (328) takes the same view of the final syllable, and compares the Greek gaia which I think somewhat far-fetched.

With great deference to my respected predecessors, I think that these three names, Pentney, Bilney, and Wormegay, have a common origin, the abbreviation of a tribal name, with the suffix ey, island, which was doubtless appropriate before the Nar and its tributaries were embanked. On this theory the original names were Pentingey, Billingey, and Wormingey.

In the two first names I suppose i and g to have disappeared, leaving n to do duty for ing, while, in the last i has become e, n has disappeared, and g remains. But in the local pronunciation, Rungay (written Wrongey) both n and g remain. And Pentney was, as we have seen, in early times written Penteney, wherein ing is represented more fully by en.

The second and third syllables of Pentingey and Wormingey may survive in the surnames Tingey and Mingay, not uncommon in Norfolk, but not found as place names.

Whether, with Kemble (437), we call names ending in ing, mark or tribal names (as I believe them to be), or whether, with our native and popular county historian, Walter Rye (*History of Norfolk*, 1885, 11) we call them place-names, does not affect the question.

I think it a general rule that in ney final, ey means island, a dry place with watery or marshy surroundings, and n is the remains of ing, which, with the preceding syllable or syllables, formed the name of the tribe which

possessed the island. In Norfolk, eight parish names end so, and I proceed to consider how far they support my theory.

- 1. Barney (Domesday, 299, Berlei) I suppose abbreviated from Barningey. Compare Barningham (Norfolk and Yorkshire), from which Kemble (437) infers a tribe of Beorningas.
- 2. BILNEY (Domesday, 259, Benelai) I suppose Billingey. Compare Billingford (two) in Norfolk, and about a dozen other English place-names consisting of, or commencing with Billing, from which Kemble (458) infers a tribe of Billingas.
- 3. Blakeney (not in *Domesday*) I suppose Blakingey. Compare Blakenhall (Cheshire) and Blakenham (Suffolk).
- 4. Bodney (Domesday, 119, 257, Budeneia; 254, Bodeneia) I suppose Bodingey. Compare Bodingen (Flintshire), Bodington (Gloucestershire and Northamptonshire). From Bodington Kemble (458) infers a tribe of Bodingas.
- 5. Colney (Domesday, 160, Colenen; 92, Coleneia), I suppose Collingey. Compare Collingbourne (Wilts), Collingham (Notts), Collington (Herefordshire), and Collingtree (Northamptonshire). From these Kemble (461) infers a tribe of Collingas.
- 6. Pentney (Domesday, 129, Penteleia), I suppose Pentingey. No probable tribal name found. Perhaps Penting or Pending (from Penda).
- 7. TILNEY (Domesday, 196, Tilinghetuna, I suppose Tillingey. Compare Tillingham (Essex), Tillington (Herefordshire, Staffordshire, and Sussex). From these Kemble (475), infers a tribe of Tilingas.
- 8. Welney (not in Norfolk Domesday), I suppose Wellingey. Compare Welling (Kent), Wellingborough (Northamptonshire), Wellingham (Norfolk), Wellingley (Yorkshire), Wellingore (Lincolnshire), and five Wellingtons

in as many counties. From these Kemble (477) infers a tribe of Wellingas.

Of such names elsewhere I will mention two, one English, Athelney (Somersetshire), I suppose Athelingey (compare Athelington in the same county and Athelington in Suffolk), and one Scottish, Orkney. Of this name Taylor (113) says, "The terminal syllable, ey, is the Norse for island. The n which precedes is, apparently, a vestige of the Gaelic innis or inch, island. Ork is probably from the Gaelic orc, a whale." With the deference due to such an authority I think the n is here, as in Athelney, a vestige of ing, the termination of a tribal name, probably Orking or Working (perhaps from Orc). Compare the Cumberland seaport, Workington.

Nor is this rule confined to Britain. The Narnia of Tacitus seems merely the Latin form of a vernacular Narni, the modern, and, I believe, the ancient name, wherein ni answers to ney. So we get Narringi, which leads to a tribe of Narrings, some of whom may have left their name in Narringford and Narringburgh, since abbreviated to Narford and Narburgh, just as we may suppose Welbury (Yorkshire), and Welford (Berks, Gloucestershire, and Northampton), to have been abbreviated from Wellingbury and Wellingford.

Narnia is translated by Ainsworth (*Latin Dictionary*, 1808), Naray, which looks like Nar island (Taylor, 330). This, I suppose, is a vernacular alternative to Narni.

Near Narni, and on the same river, is Terni, the birthplace of Tacitus, in Latin Interamnia, a word which, while ingeniously incorporating the vernacular name, conveys a new though not less significant meaning, the true one being doubtless lost. Strange, if a meaning unknown to Virgil has been found by those of whom he wrote (*Eccl.* i. 66)

[&]quot;Et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos."

Compare Terrington (Norfolk and Torrington (Devonshire and Lincoln4(1) infers a tribe of Teoringas.

. .. white seem, I cannot doubt that, in times , mainh or even Roman history, the North ... Nagina gentium, Holcroft's Procopius, 1653; Willers, book 2, c. 12 note, officina gentium; . . wit its swarms to Britain and to Italy, and , thus examination of place-names would reveal their route. May not Ferney, on the Lake of , . , u, recall the Feerings, whose name is that of an way purish? Can the resemblance of Ammergau (so and talked of just now) to Hammeringham in Lincolnthue, and that of Almenau (not less familiar to the readors of Quits) to Menai in Anglesey, be altogether turtuitous and inexplicable? May not our gay have a counterpart in the German gau, and our ney in the German nau, the French nay and ny?

Norfolk Nar nor its Umbrian prototype gave name to a place, but that, on the contrary, each took name from a place, itself named from early (though probably intruding) inhabitants, Narrings, descendants of Nar, whose name is lost in the mist of ages, unless, haply, we find it in the first syllable of Narses, the name of more than one historical personage, notably of the warlike eunuch, the colleague and rival of Belisarius. Perhaps an Oriental scholar may detect in the eastern are an equivalent of the Western ing, and in the recorded Narses a counterpart of the unrecorded and forgotten Narring.

Having so far given reins to conjecture, I must hazard

one on the likeness of the names Roman and Norman. What if Romulus (or rather Remus, compare Reims, also Catullus "Remi nepotes") and his companions were Norsemen or Norman, their city's name a corruption of Norma, its Greek and other extant derivations (Lewis On the Credibility of Early Roman History, i. 395), and even the name of Romulus, as fictitious as the Eneid? What if Tacitus, writing de moribus Germaniæ, unwittingly described those of his ancestors, yet uncorrupted by the soft air of Italy and the empire of the world? I throw this out for consideration, only remarking that, on the supposition, the penuria mulierum (Livy, i. 15), which led to the rape of the Sabines is easily explained.

In gay or gey final, ay or ey is island (Taylor, 330), and ing is in some cases represented by g and in others remains entire. Of place-names so ending we have two in Norfolk, both abbreviated.

- 1. HILGAY, Hilgey, or Helgay (Domesday, 213, Hidlingeia), I suppose abbreviated from Hidlingey, Hillingey, or Hellingey. Compare Hillingdon (Middlesex), and Hillington (Norfolk), from which Kemble (467) infers a tribe of Hillingas; and Hellinghill (Northumberland), and Hellingley (Sussex), from which (466) he infers a tribe of Hellingas.
- 2. Wormegay (Domesday, 195, Wermegai), I suppose originally Wormingey. Compare Wormingford (Essex), Worminghall (Bucks), Wormington (Gloucestershire), from which Kemble (477) infers a tribe of Wyrmingas. Blomefield (L'Estrange pedigree, x. 314), says that Sir Ralph L'Estrange, who died 1197, married Ela, daughter of Richard Lord Wormingay; and Dugdale (288) says that in 55 Hen. III. complaint was made that lands of the Prior of Wyrmingey, lying in Wyrmingey and Tokenhull (I suppose Tottenhill), were inundated from the seas and river of Secchehithe.

the counties I will mention two,

(Northamptonshire), from which

2 GANLINGAY (Cambridgeshire) from which (464) he

Spengay, Cambridgeshire (Taylor, 328), is I suppose a misprint for Shengay, otherwise Shingay. Compare Shenington (Oxon), Shinfield or Shiningfield (Berks).

KETLAM, a brook which rises in East Walton, and falls into the Nar at Pentney, near the Abbey, preserves, I think, the memory of a lost village, Kettleham, so named from the brook Kettle. Compare Kettleburgh (Suffolk), Kettlewell (Lynn and Yorkshire).

GOLDINGHAM WAY, a highway in Pentney, ends in a driftway and bridleway, which lead to a wooden bridge built over the Nar to replace a ford which was destroyed in making the river navigable. Here I suppose was a home of Goldings. Compare Goldings (Surrey), Goldington (Bedfordshire).

MIDDLETON (Domesday, 259, Mideltuna), is said by Blomefield (ix. 20) to be so called as lying on a hill, surrounded with low grounds, marshes, and water, Mid-le-ton. The late Charles Wycliffe Goodwin, a man whose talents did not find their place, with more probability thought it the middle town of a Saxon domain, of which East Winch and West Winch (Anglo-Saxon Wincel, a corner), were the extremities (see Eller's Memorials of West Winch, 18). This is adopted by Munford, and I can suggest nothing better.

BLACKBURGH, a hamlet of Middleton, does not appear

in *Domesday*. Neither Blomefield (ix. 32) nor Munford suggests a derivation. Taylor (264) interprets Blackheath, bleak heath. But I suspect that here Black is a personal name, represented by the modern surname Blake.

The meaning of the second syllable is not obvious, there being no eminence that answers to it. But a mound (artificial I think) is in the upper part of Middleton, not far from the church, and I suspect that the whole of Middleton was from it antiently called Blackburgh, and that when the upper part was occupied and re-named by intruding Saxons, the part next the river retained the old name, and probably the old inhabitants.

RUNCTON (Domesday, 197, Rynghetuna; 201, Rungbetuna), in early Court Rolls (penes I. O. Smetham, steward) Rongeton, Ronghton, Roungton, Runckton, is spelt by Dugdale Rungeton, and by Blomefield (ix. 62) Rungton. Blomefield says it takes its name from its site as surrounded with water, but he does not explain this derivation, nor is his description a happy one. Munford says the prefix is the Scandinavian Runne, old French Ronce, a briar, a bramble, a thicket, but more likely a personal name derived therefrom.

I derive Runcton, like Wormegay, from Orming or Worming. Rungay, the common pronunciation of Wormegay, and Rungton, are alike in the first syllable. I believe that the original name was Wormington: (compare Wormington, Gloucestershire and Roxburghshire) and that the people who shortened Wormingay into Rungay, shortened Wormington into Rungton. A curious illustration is, that as Rungay (on my hypothesis) is akin to Runcton, so Bungay, which I suppose to be shortened from Bunningay (John Bunning in 1469 gave £3. 6s. 8d. to Redenhall church) has its fellow in Bunckton (Sussex).

SETCHEY is a hamlet on both sides of the river, which here divides North Runcton and Wormegay. It does not appear in Domesday. Munford derives the name from Sytch or Seke, a watercourse. Dugdale (1242) and Blomefield (ix. 64) call it Sechey Magna, to distinguish it from Setchey Parva (Blomefield, viii. 443) a hamlet in South Lynn, now called Seech. Blomefield says that in an old record (I suppose the conveyance to Dethick, ante) he finds the river here called the Eye, and he thinks that Setchey takes its name as set on that river, a derivation which takes no note of the letters ch. Although I believe that ev almost always means island, I do not doubt that it sometimes means water, witness the channel in the Wash called Wisbech Eye. here I think it means neither water nor island, but is a corruption of hithe, a landing place (Taylor, 188). Dugdale, as we have seen, in copying a document of the reign of Henry III, writes it Secchehithe. He usually writes it Sechithe, but sometimes Sechey. Blomefield (ix. 64) copying a fine of the same reign writes it Sechith, which is also the spelling of the early court rolls, and I am not aware of any older authority.

Setch I am inclined to identify with Sedge, and to believe that both words antiently meant not only the rough grass on a river brink, but the brink itself. This suits Sedgeford in Norfolk, and, I think, Sedgeford Lane in Lynn, which runs along the brink of the Purfleet (until lately a navigable river), between two bridges which doubtless replaced fords. I do not forget that Thomas de Sedgeford (Mackerell's History of Lynn, 274) or Sechford (Lynn Historical MSS., 132, et seq.) was Mayor of Lynn in 1306 and 1308, but I do not know that any Lynn street was antiently named from an individual. On the whole I think that Setchy is the landing-place on the river brink.

SANDRINGHAM EAU was antiently a name of the lower part of the river. By the Nar Navigation Act of 1750 no haling or towing with horses is permitted "between the town of King's Lynn and a certain place called Sandringham Eau, where the tide ebbs and flows." Here I suppose was once a home of Sandrings. The strange derivation in *Domesday* of the existing Sandringham, "Sant Dersingham" (309), cannot apply here. Kemble (472) derives Sandringham from a tribe of Sandringas. Munford concurs, and I have no doubt that they are right, and that this place on the Nar was a home of the tribe.

TOTTENHILL stands on what in West Norfolk may pass for a hill. It does not appear in Domesday. In the reign of Henry III., we have seen it spelt Tokenhull. Blomefield spells it Tottenhill (vii. 430) and derives it from Tot or Tut, the name of a rivulet. Munford derives it from a personal name Tit, Tyt. Supposing the modern spelling to be correct I derive it from a tribal name, Totting; Kemble (475) derives Tottington (Norfolk and Lancashire) from a tribe of Tottingas. Supposing Tokenhull to be the antient form I derive it from Toke, a Saxon name (Domesday, 121) which survives in the surnames Tuck and Tooke, and hull the name of a river in Yorkshire. Compare Tokenham or Tockenham (Wilts). I am inclined to think that here, and perhaps Fransham and Litcham, may have been two villages, which from propinguity of situation and similarity (by no means identity) of name, have been confounded. Contemporary with the existing village on the hill may well have been one, now lost and forgotten, by the river.

WIGGENHALL appears in *Domesday* (332) as Wigrehala. But so early as 8th Richard I., A.D. 1187 (Blomefield,

ix. 967) it was written Wigenhale. Blomefield derives Wigre from Eager, the swell in a tidal river when the rising salt water meets the falling freshes, well known in the Seine and seen by myself in the Ouse. Hale here as elsewhere he interprets water. Hall, mansion house, he rejects, rightly I think. I believe Wiggenhale to be the right spelling, and the prefix to be a tribal name, Wigging. Compare Wigginton (Herefordshire, Oxfordshire, Staffordshire, and Yorkshire) and the surname Wiggins. Taylor (252) says that hal means salt, and this is not an unlikely place for saltworks. But fifteen place-names in Norfolk (besides Holm Hale) end in hale or hall, and some of them do not seem likely places for salt. Of the fifteen names the prefixes of seven look like tribal names, and those of fifteen others like genitives or plurals.

I cannot with much confidence suggest a meaning for the final syllable, but as hale in Norfolk means heap, may not Wigenhale be a gathering or collection of Wiggings?

SADDLEBOW is a hamlet partly in Wiggenhall St. Mary the Virgin, and partly in South Lynn. It does not appear in Domesday, but it occurs in a deed dated 5th Edward I. (Blomefield, 183). Dugdale (291) mentions "Sadilbow Pitts" in 2nd Henry IV. Blomefield (ix. 182) offers no derivation. Munford does not mention the place. Besides the mountain called Saddleback (supposed in reference to its shape), we have Saddlewood in Gloucestershire, Saddleworth in Yorkshire, Saddlescomb and Sedlescomb in Sussex, with Bow in Devonshire and Middlesex, Bow Bank in Yorkshire, Bow Brech in Kent, Bow Brickhill in Bucks, and Bowden or Bowdon in Cheshire, Derbyshire, Devonshire, and Leicestershire. But I cannot suggest a derivation of either syllable, unless Saddle is a contraction of a tribal name, Sadling (compare

Saddington, Leicestershire), and Bow, a bend in the river here, which was cut off under the Nar Navigation Acts.

Of LYNN, Camden (480) says "Linne, peradventure so "named of the waters broad spreading; for that doth "Lhyn import in the British tongue."

Spelman (143) says, "Dici autem Len (nam corruptè "Lyn), a Britannico Lhyn pro Stagno aut diffusis aquis, "si vox eo traheretur (ut Camdenus voluit) non assentior. "Saxonicum plane existimo, et alias Prœdium, alias "Feodum significare. Sic apud Germanos hodie Fanelhen, "Prœdium sen Feodum Baronis, et Len Episcopi idem "plane quod Prœdium Episcopi." In plain English the name is not Lyn, a watery expanse, but Len, a farm.

The place is mentioned in *Domesday* as Lena and Lun, and Len or Lenn is undoubtedly the spelling in the oldest records. But I think that Camden is right, and that Len is merely another form of Lyn. Thus Lenwade in Norfolk is the water wade or ford, equivalent to Lynford in Norfolk and Waterford in Ireland; Lendal in York is a low-lying street next the Ouse; Lenton (Notts), and Lenham (Kent), are water town and water home; and Lenox, in Scotland, is a double water name, len and ox, usk or ouse.

Rye (3) leans to Spelman. But Taylor (144), without discussing the question, perhaps, indeed, without knowing it, says, "Deep pools or lynns have given names to Lincoln, King's Lynn, Dublin, Glaslin, Linlithgow, Linton, Killin, and Roslin." The water at Lynn is both wide and deep, and with this obvious, and, I think, correct etymology of the name of my native town, I close my paper.

A Revised List of the Bailists of the City of Norwich.

COMMUNICATED BY

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Hon. Sec.

THE student who is conducting his researches among the numerous original deeds of the middle of the thirteenth century preserved in the Guildhall Record-room in the city of Norwich, is seldom fortunate enough to find a date in the body of the deed. Occasionally it is endorsed with the year of the king's reign when it was read in court, and if the names of the Bailiffs are entered among the witnesses this would probably give the date of the Bailiffs and of the conveyance to which the deed refers. But in by far the larger number of deeds the names of the Bailiffs before whom it was executed, furnish the only clue to the date. If, however, the searcher thereupon turns to Blomefield's History of Norwich in the hope of ascertaining the date from the names of the Bailiffs, he will generally be disappointed at finding that no such names are known to Blomefield at all. And if he finds a date in the endorsement, he will generally fail to find the names of the attesting Bailiffs in the year mentioned or in any previous year. My own attention was some time ago

drawn to this untrustworthiness of Blomefield's list of the Norwich Bailiffs in the reign of Henry III. beyond making a note of any Bailiffs whose year of office might be verified, I had not attempted to revise the list till lately, when I was led to do so for the purpose of assisting Mr. Hamon le Strange in compiling this portion of his recently-published Lists of Norfolk These lists being only issued to a limited number of subscribers, it has been thought that the correction (so far as possible) of Blomefield's List of Norwich Bailiffs might be of interest to many others, especially when accompanied by a more detailed account of the errors to be corrected, and of the evidence on which a revised list has been compiled. purpose Mr. le Strange has courteously allowed me to make full use of the revised list as printed in his publication.

Blomefield himself, in giving a List of the Provosts and Bailiffs of Norwich in the reign of Henry III., makes some apology on the score of defective evidence. He states in a foot-note: "Not having seen deeds to prove the exactness of this list I dare not avouch it all, and for that reason am obliged to follow the common lists, which indeed differ very much as to the years though not as to the persons." I only know of two lists which can be thus referred to, one in the "Old Free Book" at the Guildhall, and another contained in a MS. by Dean Prideaux at Norwich Cathedral. This MS. is said to be copied from "a Parchment Roll belonging to the office of the Town Clerk of Norwich." No such roll is known to be in the Guildhall now, but a roll, which must be either the one seen by the Dean or an exact duplicate of it, is in the possession of Mr. T. M. Baker, Town Clerk of Yarmouth. The heading of the roll and of the Dean's copy is, "This Roll is gathered out of ye Guild Hall records and other ancient writings, to show unto you all the Head Officers of this City of Norwich since about 87 years before yo Conquest, first how it was governed by a Sergant appointed by the King to hold Courts and Leets and set fines and mercements, and began in ye 6th year of King Edred, with was the 980th year after Christ." Then follows a list of the kings with the length of their reigns. In each reign it is stated that the city was governed by a "sergant," till 1135 when a notice occurs that "In yo beginning of King Stephen's reign ve Citizens of Norwich sued for libertys and crowners, and [y*] Bailiffs who governed were two Præpositors and Burgesses, wch continued till 1216, wch was ye first year of King Henry the third." that time the governors of the city are called "two Præpositors or keepers" till 1222, when it is stated "This year began four Balives." It will be observed that the date assigned to King Edred, who died in 955, is altogether wrong. So are the dates of the succeeding kings till Canute.

In his account of Norwich during the reign of King Edred, Blomefield plainly refers to this or a similar roll, and in regard to the supposed appointment of a "sergeant" says, "I believe nothing of it," adding that the city must have been under the direct government of an earl. It was so in the time of the Domesday Survey, but the kingdom was not divided into earldoms till Canute's time. There is nothing improbable in the statement that, whether before or after the appointment of an earl, the town (it was not called a city till much later) was presided over by an officer appointed by the king, of whose demesne it formed a part. The statement about the appointment of two Provosts in 1135 accords with a claim put forth by the citizens, which, apparently, they failed to substantiate. It is worth noticing, however, that the only four names of

Provosts given in the "Old Free Book" are coupled in sets of two, as though two Provosts were annually appointed, and not one only. On the other hand the compiler of this document knows nothing of the appointment of a Provost by King Henry I. in 1122, as Blomefield asserts without giving any authority; nor does he mention the charter of 5th Richard I. (1194), which gave the citizens leave to elect a Provost of their own, and have the government of the city in their own hands. On the whole, the traditions which this document may possibly have preserved, coincide very fairly with the statement of the Cathedral monks in the Historia Fundationis Ecclesie Norwicensis (Dugdale, Monasticon, iv. 14, and Norwich Book of Pleas, fo. 59), "Afterwards, in the 17th year of the reign of Stephen, which was the year of the Lord 1152, the Commonalty of Norwich made a fine and agreed, as it says, with the aforesaid king for having coroners and bailiffs of themselves; but concerning this they have no charter, nor did they produce one in time of need, because never before the Conquest nor after for one hundred years and more did they have coroners and bailiffs of themselves, but only one bailiff, who in the name of the king held courts and collected amercements, as it was in Beccles or in Bongey, or in other places where merchandize is sold. And afterwards, when Richard I. was king, the aforesaid Commonalty of Norwich took to farm, from the hand of the said King Richard I., the city of Norwich, with its franchises and all its profits, as both the king himself had to that time held them in his own hand, and as the charter of the aforesaid King Richard testifies, the date of which is on the 6th day of May, in the 5th year of his reign, which was the year of the Lord 1194."

From the time of Edred downwards not a single name is given by this compiler either of a Sergeant or a Provost

until he comes to 1216 (1st Hen. III.) He then gives the four names of Provosts found in the "Old Free Book" and in Blomefield, and after that the names of the Bailiffs for many years agree with those in Blomefield, with some slight difference as to dates. That the list in the roll was taken from the "Old Free Book" seems to be proved by the fact (amongst others) that the error of a later scribe in the Book, by which the Bailiffs for the 52nd Hen. III. have been assigned to 12th Hen. III. is perpetuated in the Roll. At all events there is, I think, no doubt in regard to Blomefield's list that the names in the early part are taken from the "Old Free Book," and that the dates are partly taken from the Roll just mentioned or are assigned without any sufficient authority. One or two facts will place my readers in a position to judge for themselves.

The book called the "Old Free Book" is quoted by Blomefield frequently under the title of "Liber Introitus Civium." It contains the earliest lists of persons admitted to the privileges of citizenship. It was probably begun not earlier than from 1340 to 1350, and appears to have been intended at first as a register of more general information. On folios 28 and 29 are written in a somewhat unconnected and irregular manner some lists of the early Provosts and Bailiffs. On folio 29 are three columns of names with a general heading (which, however, is only intended for the two first columns) "Nomina Ballivorum subscriptorum reperiuntur in veteribus scriptis non habentibus data." The first column contains twelve sets of names which coincide with those assigned by Blomefield to the years 1243 to 1255 inclusive. Blomefield leaves 1244 vacant, and for the remaining years (with one exception), he assigns the names in the same order as they occur in the "Old Free Book." The exception is the last, which has a marginal note, "ao regni regis H. fil rs Joh xxxvi." Blomefield assigns this set to 1253. The more correct

date would be 1252, these bailiffs entering on their office at Michaelmas, 1252, in Henry's 36th year, which terminated on 27th October immediately following. The second column begins with two pairs of Provosts, each pair coupled by a bracket, and bearing no dates. They are the same four which Blomefield assigns to the successive years 1216 to 1219. Then follow eleven sets of names of bailiffs; two of them are assigned in the margin to special years, one to the seventh year of Henry and the other to his twelfth year. Blomefield also assigns these two sets to 1223 and 1227. rest he arranges in exactly the same order as in the "Old Free Book." They extend from 1226 to 1239, several years being left vacant. Then come the two sets of names assigned by Blomefield to the years 1257 and 1258. third column contains names taken from dated deeds.

The consistency with which Blomefield's list follows the order of the sets of names in the "Old Free Book," except where directed otherwise by a marginal note, is of itself sufficient evidence of the source of his information. further proof were required it might be found in a curious error into which a scribe in the "Old Free Book" has fallen, and which Blomefield and, as already stated, the compiler of the Roll, have both unwittingly copied. mentioned above, a marginal note to one set of names runs thus: "ao regni xii H. fil' Joh," and Blomefield has consequently placed these names to the year 1227. fortunately the author of the marginal note made a mistake. and for "xii" should have written "lii," these being the bailiffs for that year. Blomefield has correctly given them for that date, and thus has committed the absurdity of making the same four persons hold office together twice, with an interval of forty years between the two occasions.

It is unnecessary to follow out further the inaccuracies of Blomefield's list, as for instance to point out that the same

names occur in 1258 and 1283, and also in 1260 and 1294, the later date in each case being the correct one. It is plain that in the earlier half of the list of Henry the IIIrd's Bailiffs, the dates cannot be accepted without further evidence, which is not forthcoming: and with regard to the later half, the evidence of existing deeds displaces at least half the names. The only way to arrive at anything like the truth is to ignore Blomefield's list altogether, and to make out a fresh one with as much accuracy as possible. The result of a systematic investigation of existing evidence, so far as I am acquainted with it, is to verify the names with something approaching to certainty from 1248 downwards. suming that the marginal note in the "Old Free Book" is correct, which assigns certain names to 7th Henry III., 1223, the first year when Bailiffs were appointed, there remain nineteen sets of names in the undated list there given, besides three other sets found elsewhere in undated deeds, for the twenty-four years from 1224 to 1247 inclusive. The assignment of these to particular years is at present impossible. I know of only one likely mine of information, the voluminous MS. notes by Kirkpatrick in the Guildhall Record-room, relating to almost every parish in the city. From the contents of certain scraps of paper which have almost fallen to pieces with decay, there is some reason to suppose he had anticipated this revision, as he had many other works. so much of the fruit of his labours is irreparable.

Leaving these early Bailiffs before 1248, as for the present beyond the reach of verification, we have next to observe that after the year 1284 the Enrolments of the Bailiffs' Court are still preserved in the Guildhall under the title of Court Rolls. There is a considerable gap in the middle of the fourteenth century, but the missing evidence can be obtained from other sources. These enrolments were made

in accordance with the "Custom of the City." A citizen who was the grantee in the conveyance of any land, house, shop, rent, &c., in the city, had the right of demanding that the deed of grant should be acknowledged in the presence of the Bailiffs and enrolled by the clerk. At first it was the practice to enter the names of the Bailiffs and the (Town) Clerk in each enrolment; but this was soon altered into an occasional entering of the names at the beginning of a fresh year of office, or as a heading of a new membrane. These rolls begin on the Wednesday after the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul in the 13th year of Edward I., 4th July, 1285. According to the "Mayor's Book" in the Guildhall, it was on this day that the Liberties of the City, which the king had seized at Easter, were restored. Of course the rolls furnish a perfectly correct list of the Bailiffs from that date.

Between these two limits of 1248 and 1284 there are several sources of information available, one of which far surpasses all the rest in importance. This is the large store of Original Deeds which are arranged in drawers in the Guildhall Record-room, according to the parishes to which they refer. How they come to be there I cannot say. Possibly in addition to the security of title which the Court, being a legal Court of Record, could give by enrolling the deed on its rolls, it also undertook, in the interest of the citizens, the office of guardian of muniments. The sanctity of Religious Houses was much used for this purpose, and the city itself at one time, before the Guildhall was built, kept its muniments in the Treasury of the Chapel of St. Mary in the Fields. I have already observed that these deeds seldom contain a date; but there is a sufficient number of them containing the regnal year of King Henry or King Edward in the endorsement with the names of the attesting Bailiffs in the body of the deed to furnish evidence for the dates of more than twenty sets of Bailiffs who held office during this period.

The lists of Bailiffs in the "Old Free Book" with dates assigned have fixed the year of one or two sets.

Some evidence has been obtained from the "Domesday of St. Giles," a valuable volume of the close of the thirteenth century, containing rent rolls and title deeds of the Hospital of St. Giles (now St. Helen's).

Some sets of names have been assigned to a fixed date by the help of the Norwich Hebrew Deeds published in vol. ii. of the *Anglo-Jewish Exhibition*, edited by Mr. M. D. Davis, London, 1887.

For the names from 1277 (52nd Henry) to 1285 (13th Edward), there is an official list preserved in the Crown Plea Roll in the Public Record Office for the year 1286. In that year was held what, in the absence of any reference to another, seems to have been the last of the great feudal eyres of the King's Justices held at Norwich. It began on the morrow of St. Hilary in the 14th Edward I. (14th January, 1288). There are two rolls of the proceedings existing in the Public Record Office, it being the practice for the several judges to have each his own record. One of these rolls $\binom{M}{4}$ 2), begins the proceedings at the City of Norwich (on membrane 88), with a list of the names of all the Coroners and Bailiffs who, having held office since the last eyre, were held responsible for their years of office. does not accord with received theories to find that the last eyre had taken place so far back as seventeen years before. The interval had been one of unusual disturbance, occasioned by the serious riot between the citizens and the monks of the Cathedral in 1272, in consequence of which the liberties of the city were forfeited for more than three years. might be supposed that such an official record would be quite reliable; but it does not always agree with the evidence of contemporary deeds, and, most strangely, the name of one of the Bailiffs at the very time the eyre was being held differs from that constantly repeated in the

contemporary court roll. The exact dates of the appointment of the Custodes, during the forfeiture of the liberties, are carefully recorded.

It may here be noticed that there is a curious uncertainty sa to the names of two of the Bailiffs in the years 1268 and 1269, conflicting sets of names being found in authoritative documents. I can only account for the discrepancy in 1268 by supposing that, the city being then in a very unsettled state, six persons held office in the course of the year. For 1269 the first set rests at present solely on the authority of the Crown Plea Roll above mentioned, and some doubt must be held to attach to these names, because it will be seen that they are the same as those assigned to 1267 on the evidence of original deeds.

The Bailiffs for 1285 are missed out of Blomefield's list. Those appointed at Michaelmas, 1284, were suspended at Easter, 1285. In July the liberties were restored; but only two Bailiffs served till Michaelmas. Then four were elected, whom Blomefield has omitted.

From this date the most important corrections in Blome-field's lists are noted down as they occur.

One source of error in the assignment of these official names to a particular year, arises from want of sufficient care in taking note of the relation between the Bailiffs' official year and the reigning King's regnal year. The Bailiffs' year throughout the whole series commences at Michaelmas (29th September). Henry III.'s regnal years began on 28th October, and those of Edward I. on 20th November. As dates at this period are always expressed according to the years of the king's reign, it is necessary to observe also the month and day of the month in order to avoid mistakes. The practice of the court rolls in both these reigns is to describe the incoming Bailiffs as entering on their office such a year of the reign of the king ending and the following year beginning.

I may add a short account of the probable significance of the office held by the Provosts and the Bailiffs.

The appointment, no doubt, in each case marked the acquisition by the citizens of some fresh control over their own affairs through their local Courts of administration or jurisdiction.

The charter of 5th Richard I., which gave them license to elect their own Provost, makes mention of the hustingcourt ("Concessimus quod hustingum semel in ebdomada tantum teneatur."-We have granted that the husting should be held once only in the week.) writers have assumed that Norwich and other boroughs which had a husting-court, borrowed it from London. seems certain, however, that the "husting" (or housecourt, as distinguished from an open-air folkmoot) was originally the ancient "Burghmote" or Assembly of the Burgesses. In a corresponding charter, granted two years earlier to the City of Lincoln, in which the same clause occurs, for the word "hustingum" is substituted "burghwaramote," meeting of the burgesses. language, which in both these charters follows mention of the court, seems to imply that it had cognizance of pleas respecting land, tenures, debts, and pledges. We may also take for granted that its jurisdiction covered the ground occupied in many other towns by the Merchant Gild; that it controlled the admission of applicants to the freedom of the city, regulated the trade and commerce of the citizens and strangers, and had power to impose fines on those who contravened its rules. The control of the Court would carry with it the profits, that is, the fines or fees paid by suitors who invoked its action, and the amercements imposed upon offenders. respect of such power of internal control in civil matters, a borough differed in degree rather than in kind from a country villa or township, and its presiding official therefore

retained the title of the headman of a township, Præpositus, Provost, or Reeve, as he was more commonly called in the language of the country people.

The Charter by which four Bailiffs were substituted for a Provost has not survived, but the appointment evidently has some close connection with the division of the City into the four Leets of Conesford, Mancroft, Wymer or Westwick, and Over-the-Water (one Bailiff representing each Leet). The origin of these four Leets is at present involved in Palgrave, in his History of the English Commonwealth (i. 97), makes a broad assertion that it was a general practice in East Anglia before the Norman Conquest to divide a Hundred into four Leets, each of which was sub-divided into three smaller divisions. not see how this could have been true of Norwich, since the second of the Leets, Mancroft, was not in existence till the Conquest. Whatever, however, may have been their origin, we find from the existing leet rolls (the earliest of which is of the year 1288) that they were at that time jurisdictional districts, each with its own constable and other officers, and that they were sub-divided for purposes of criminal presentment. The number of subdivisions was probably intended for twelve, Mancroft counting for two. But they were not arranged (as Palgrave states was the custom) in equal sets of three. had four divisions, Over-the-Water only two. sentments being made by the Capital or chief Pledges of the Tithings, and the law requiring that there should not be less than twelve presentors, it was necessary that each sub-division, to make its presentments separately, should include at least twelve tithings. This appears to have been the principle on which the sub-divisions were arranged. Of course they were not looked upon as so many separate courts of presentment, but as divisions of one court, the Leet or Criminal Court of the City. The

four Bailiffs presided in all of them alike. The presentments included all kinds of offences against the person or against the trade regulations and customs of the city, nuisances, and encroachments. Offences were punished by fine, except in the case of murder and some other serious crimes, which were reserved for judgment by the King's Justices. This criminal jurisdiction was theoretically in Norman times a royal right, and exercised in the King's name by the Sheriff in the Hundred Court, where it was called the "Sheriff's Tourn." A "Leet" was the exercise of a similar jurisdiction by a private Lord or a privileged Borough. This, I think, accounts for the title of Bailiff given to the presiding officials of the City of Norwich. Norwich was itself a Hundred, and at this time most of the Hundreds were in the hands of the king or some great noble. In that case the court was presided over by their Steward, who was called the Bailiff of the Hundred. Norwich was part of the ancient demesne of the king, and when its jurisdiction not only as a Borough but as a Hundred passed into the hands of its rulers, and their highest title was derived from its highest court, they would be described as "Ballivi Domini Regis," meaning, as I think, Bailiffs of the king's Hundred of the city of Norwich.

Besides these two courts, the Borough or City Court and the Leet, there was the Sheriff's or County Court, to which various pleas, such as appeals (or personal charges) of felony, had to be taken. This court did not come under the control of the citizens until the beginning of the fifteenth century, when the City was made into a County, and the four Bailiffs gave place to two Sheriffs, the proper officials to preside over a County Court. By that time, however, the character of local jurisdiction throughout the country had entirely changed. In the County Court permanently-appointed magistrates had taken

the place of the suitors, who were formerly its judges. Under the influence of the same tendency the popular leets became little more than local vestry meetings, while the jurisdiction of the city was vested in the Assembly, in which the Aldermen were Magistrates elected for life, and the Common Council were assistant administrators.

The whole history of the character and development of these Borough Courts in mediæval times has been but little investigated. In the hands of a student with competent legal knowledge, such a study might be the means of throwing much fresh light on the political growth of the Boroughs of England.

PROVOSTS.1

Joscelinus Roscelini
Witts de Noeto
Teobaldus descoies
Robertus Ascolf
Prepos. Norwic.

BAILIFFS.2

HENRY III.

1223.3 Henricus fil' Eustac'.

Ricus Monachus.

Wifts Sermuner.

- ¹ By charter dated 5th May, 5th Ric. I. (1194), the citizens of Norwich were empowered to elect a Provost from among themselves annually. Previously to this the Provosts had been named by the king, whether they were citizens or not, according to his pleasure.—Charter quoted by Blomefield, ii. 26-7. The four names given above are taken from the "Old Free Book," in which no dates are assigned to them.
- ² In 1223 the government of the city was committed to four Bailiffs, instead of to a Provost, by the king's approbation, upon a suit made for that purpose by the citizens.—Bl. ii. 31.
- ³ The date, 7th Hen. III., is assigned to these four names in the "Old Free Book," in which they are said to be found in a deed of that year.

The following sets of names, numbered from 1 to 19, are taken from the "Old Free Book," preserved in the Guildhall at Norwich, in which no dates are assigned to them; they evidently belong to the period between the 7th and 32nd Henry III. The numbers are added for clearness. No reliance can be placed on the order. The set numbered 11 looks like a very early one. Most of the names are so mixed together that it is impossible to distinguish the earlier from the later. The three sets numbered 20, 21, 22, are also found in deeds without dates.

- 1. Ysaac de Catton. Godewinus Aurifaber.
- 2. Andr' Munioye. Wifts de Depeham.
- Odo de Bekles.
 Wifts le Clerk.
- 4. Ivo le Ganyer. Hugo de Swathefeld.
- Rogerus de Berwik.
 Simon de Notun, or Notim.
- Hen. de Senges. Thos. Payn.
- 7. Pet. Civis.
 Robtus de Catton.
- 8. Ricus Sundermill.
 Adam de Alby.
- 9. Johes de Sibtona.
 Andreas Matte.
- Hervy de Erlham (i.q. de Vallibus).
 Petr. de Bois, or de Bosco.
- Wittus fil' Warini.
 Henr. fil' Roberti.
- Alured' de Hemlington.
 Nich de Chaumpanye.

Nich le Chapeler. Ranulphus le Pessuner. Thomas le Cuuer. Jacobus de Colcestre. Semann' Wrinell. Johes de Sibtona. Nich le Chapeler. Herveius de Vallibus. Hen. Gust. Johes de Attelbrigg. Ivo le Ganyer. Otonis le Textor. Hugo de Swathefeud. Jacob. de Colcestre. Nic. (de) Costinoble. Hugo Wrincle (? Waukel).

Rogerus de Berwik.

Warinus fil' Eustac. Thomas fil' Turkil. Henr. de Senges. Eustac' de Hethil.

Robtus le Plomer.

Thõs le Cuuer.

Johes de Hindolfston.

Rog. de Ref ham.
 Herbertus le Chapeller.

Nigel le (? de) Wimer.
 Wiffus le Waller.

Walter Gamage.
 Adam le Graunt.

Alan' fil' Benediste.
 Adam le ffruyter.

Aug. Agelmer.
 Gervasius Lorimarius.

Witts de Lyncolne.
 Robtus de Smaleberghe.

Nich fil' Clementis.
 Walter Knot.

20. 4 Walter de Castello.

Nich de Hacford.

21. ⁵ Nich Chese. Alan' le Mercer.

22. ⁷ Hugo Clericus.

Jacobus Cust or Cros.

A.D.

1248.8 Nicholas de Hakeford.

Johes Nade.

1249.8 Hugo Clericus. Jacobus Knot.

1250.9 Hugo Clericus.

Johes le Cove.

Ricus Raysun.

Johes de Sibton.

Ivo le Ganyer.

Thos fil' Henrici.

Ricus le Chaluner.

Edmundus le Tonder.

Henr. Gust.

Fredericus Ailimard.

Ranulphus le Pessuner.

Wittus le Tundur.

Leonardus Lesson (? de

Sessuns).

Ethelbert Chese. Simon de Berforde.

Johes fil' Radulphi (i.q., Johes Nade).

Gerardus Knot.

Ricus le Munye.

Robtus le Mercer de

Cugnesford.

Johes Hereman.

Thomas de Nich.

Adam Croyde.

Wifts le Chaluner.

Alan le Mercer.

Wifts le Tundur.

Witts le Tundur.

⁴ Occur in two undated deeds in the Guildhall at Norwich.

[•] Occur in the "Domesday of St. Giles' Hospital," without date.

See 1223. There were two bearing this name, father and son, as appears by a deed in the Guildhall, being a conveyance by Ric'us le Moyne fil Ric'i le Moyne.

⁷ Found in deeds assigned by Kirkpatrick to "about 1240."

^{*} Assigned by Mackerell (MS. in Brit. Mus.) to this date.

Occur in dated deed in the Guildhall.

		•	
	A.D. 1250.	Adam Croyde.	Semann Wyrennek.
	1251. ¹	Walter de Castello.	Witts le Tundur.
		Adam Croyde.	Witts de Welles.
	1252. ²	Walter Clericus or Walter	Simon le Cunte or Simon
		de Castello.	fil' Nicholai.
		Hugo Clericus or Hugo	Johes le Grante.
		de Burnham.	
	1253.2	Willus de Dunewich.	Witts le Tundur.
7		Symon le paumer.	Henr. de Heylesdon.
	1254.2	Johes Nade.	Robertus Wenge.
		Adam Croyde.	Reginald' le Paumer.
	1255. ²	Alexander de Refham.	Johes fil' capellani.
		Herlewin' Piscenarius.	Thos de Mulkebarton.
	1256. ²	Alexander de Refham.	Thurbert Tannator or le
			Tanur.
		Wiffs de Dunwich.	Rogerus de Rollesby.
	1257.2	Walter de Castello.	Johes le Grant.
		Witts le Cunte.	Nich de Eston.
	1258. ²	Hugo Clericus or de	Roger' de Swerdeston.
		Burnham.	Adam le Graunt.
		Johes Scoth.	
	1259. ²	Adam le Specer.	Witts de Pesenhall.
		Thos de Carleton.	Nich le Gris.
	1260. ²	Hugo Clericus.	Witts de Yelverton.
		Rog' de Swerdeston.	Robtus de Aswardby, or Aslacby.
	1261. ²	Hugo Clericus.	Rog. de Swerdeston.
		Petrus But.	Henr. de Heylesdon.
	1262. ³	Johes Nade, or Johes fil'	Hubert Tannator, or
		Radulphi.	Hubert de Morley.
		Alex. de Refham.	Galfr. de Verly.
			•

¹ Found in the "Domesday of St. Giles," dated 1251 in margin (? by Kirkpatrick).

² From dated deeds in the Guildhall.

³ Assigned to this date by Mackerell and Blomefield.

A.D. 1263.4	Alex. de Refham.		Galfr. de Verly.
	Wiffs de Dunwich.		Johes de Meuton, or
			Springold, or de Colton.
1264.5	Roger de Swerdeston.		Johannes le Scoth.
	Adam de Toftes.		Wifts Picot.
1265.5	Wifts de Dunewich.		Nich de Ely.
	Adam de Toftes.		Roger de Swathing, or
			Swerdeston.
1266. ⁶	Wifts le Cunte.		Rog. de Swerdeston.
	Witts Payn.		Johes de Meuton.
1267.6	Adam de Toftes.		Rog. de Swerdeston.
	Nich de Ely.		Nich de Eston.
126 8. ⁷	Nich de Ely.		Nicholas de Ingham.
	Rog. de Swerdeston.		Walter Croide.
	. 07	r	
1268. ⁸	Petr. But.		Walter Croide.
	Adam de Toftes.		Nich de Ingham.
	o	r	ŭ
1268.º	Petrus But.		Walter Croyde.
	Nich de Ely.		Nicholas de Ingham.
1269.1	Adam de Toftes.		Rog. de Swerdeston.
	Nich de Ely.		Nich de Eston.
	on	•	
1269. ⁹	Nicholas de Ely.		Wifts le Cauz.
	Witts Payn.		Adam de Toftes.

- 4 From dated deeds in the Guildhall, and from Hebrew deeds published by the Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition.
 - From dated Hebrew deeds in vol. ii. of the Anglo-Jewish Exhibition.
 - ⁶ From dated deeds in the Guildhall.
- ⁷ From an unpublished Latin Jewish deed, dated "Wednesday after the Assumption of St. Mary, 53 H."
- From deeds in the Guildhall at Norwich, and from the Crown Plea Roll of 14th Ed. I. in P. R. O.
 - 9 From the "Old Free Book," with date assigned.
- ¹ From Crown Plea Roll as above, but qy. see 1267. The list in the Crown Plea Roll only begins with 1268.

1270.² Wifts Payn. Ro Henricus de Norwich, Add

Rog. de Swerdeston. Adam le Specer.

1271.3 Witts de Donewich.

Rog. de Swerdeston. Adam le Especer.

Nich de Ely. 14 Sept., 1272. Hugo Peche

Hugo Peche

Herveus de Stanhowe

Custodes.

EDWARD I.

2 Feb., 1273.3 Walter de Shelfanger, Custos.

29 Sept., 1274.3 Wifts de Esturmy, Custos.

14 May, 1276.³⁵ Adam de Toftes. Gervasius le Tanur.
 Rogerus de Morle. Thomas de Lincoln.

Michs., 1276.3 Adam de Toftes. Joh'es Bate.

Wifts de Yelverton. Rog. de Swerdeston.

1277.3 Rog. de Tudenham.

Witts de Refham. Witts Picot.

Rog. de Morle.

Roger de Swerdeston.

1278.3 Roger de Tudenham. Wifts de Ref ham.

Roger Morley.

1279. Roger de Tudenham.

Roger de Morley. Walter Knot.

Witts de Refham. 1280.3 Adam le Toftes.

James Nade. John Bate.

Roger de Pentney. 1281.³ Adam de Toftes.

Rog. de Tudenham.

Roger de Morley.

Tho. de Lincolne.

² From Crown Plea Roll, 14th Ed. I.

³ From Crown Plea Roll and dated deeds.

⁴ The liberties of the city were seized this year by the king after the suppression of the riot in which the monastery was burnt, and, in place of the bailiffs, custodes of the city were nominated.—Blomefield, ii. 44.

⁵ The dispute between the citizens and monks having been settled by the king, the liberties of the city were restored.—*Blomefield*, ii. 45.

	21	
A.D. 1282.6	Rog. de Tudenham.	Barth. de Acre.
	Wills de Refham.	Walter Knot.
1283.6	Roger de Tudenham.	Paul Pagrave.
	Walter Knot.	Witts de Refham.
1284. ⁶	Adam le Clerk.	James Nade.
	Witts de Burwood.	Roger de Wilby.
Easter	to July, 1285.67 Wiffs de I	Reckingham or de Redham,
	custos.	_
July t	o Michs., 1285.8 Roger de	Tudenham.
	James Na	ide.
Michs.	, 1285. Adam de Toftes.	Roger de Morlee.
	Geoffrey de Bung	eye. William But.
12 86.	Adam de Tofts.	Adam de Saham.
	Jeffry de Bungey.	John de Blexter.
1 2 87.	Roger de Tudenham.	Adam de Thurston, or
	William Butt.	Clericus, or de Stirston.
		Roger de Felmingham.
1288 .	Roger de Tudenham.	John de Poringland.
	Wiff Butt.	John de Ely <i>or</i> de
		Blickling.
1 2 89.	Adam de Sterston.	Adam de Taverham.
	John de Eaton.	Ralph de Newbrigge.

⁶ From Crown Plea Roll and dated deeds.

1290. William de Redham Richard de Belhuse custodes.

⁷ The liberties were seized into the king's hands because divers persons had been executed for acts committed outside the city jurisdiction.—

Blomefield, ii. 46.

⁸ The liberties restored; the two Bailiffs continued in office till Michaelmas following (1285).—Biomefield, ii. 55. At this point begin the Rolls of the Bailiff's Court, from which all the remaining names are taken, except between 1340 and 1375, for which period the rolls are lost, and perhaps may have been interrupted by the "Black Death."

⁹ The liberties seized, June 6th.—Blomefeld, ii. 55. A deed in the Guildhall gives:—"With de Redham, custos," on 28th May, and an enrolled deed:—"Richard de Belhuse, custos," 1st May, 1290.

A.D.		
1290. ¹	Will. Butt.	John Holveston.
	Walter le Taverner, or de	Thomas de Hekingham.
	Mouton, or Meuton.	
1291 .	Will. Butt.	Alex. del Sarterin.
	Odo de la Bothe.	Ralph de Newbrigge.
1292 .	Will. Butt.	John de Poringland.
	Jeffry le Clerk or Geoffrey	Odo de la Bothe.
	Kempe.	
1293 .	Will. Butt.	John de Poringland.
	Jeffry le Clerk.	Will. de Kirby.
1294 .	Roger de Tudenham.	Rich. de Felmingham.
	Will. Butt.	Rob. de Hekyngham.
12 95.	Roger de Tudenham.	Rich. de Felmingham.
	Will. Butt.	Tho. de Hekingham.
12 96.	Hen. Clerk.	O. de la Boze.
	Tho. Sparrwe or Sparrow.	John de Gouthorpe.
1297.	Hen. Clerk.	O. de la Both.
	Tho. Sparrwe or Sparrow.	John de Gouthorpe.
1298.	John de Holveston.	Peter de Bumpstede.
	William le Spicer.	Ralph de Newbrigge.
1299.	John de Norwich, or	John de Poringland.
	Clericus.	Peter de Basingham.
	Ro. de Tudenham.	
1300.	Hen. le Clerke.	Rog. Stalun.
	Hen. de Hale or de Aula.	John de Gouthorp.
1301.	Will. Butt.	Peter de Bumpstede.
	Will. Bateman.	John de Gouthorp.
1302.	Jeffry Kempe.	John le Graunt.
	Rob. de Lopham.	John de Thurston.
1303.	John de Morley.	Will. Butt.
	Peter de Bumpstede.	John de Thurston.
1304.	Peter de Bumpstede.	John de Morley.
	Peter Basingham.	John de Gouthorpe.

¹ The liberties restored.

A.D. 1305.	John de Morley.	John de Gouthorp.
	John Sparwe.	Peter de Basingham.
1306.	Alex. de Sartrin.	Jeffry Kemp.
	Will, Bateman.	Rob ^t de Wilby.

EDWARD II.

1307.2	Will ^m But.	John Cosyn.
	Henry de Heylesden.	John de Gouthorp.
1308.	Henry de Heylesden.	William But.
	John Cosyn.	John de Gouthorp.
1309.	John de Morlee.	Peter de Basingham.
	Hugh de Dunston.	Roger Stalun.
1310.	John de Morlee.	Peter de Basingham.
	Hugh de Dunston.	Roger Stalun.
1311.	•	Peter de Bumpstede.
	John de Poringland.	William Leke.
1312.	Robert de Lopham.	William But.
	William Bateman.	Robert de Holveston.
1313.	Robert de Lopham.	Peter de Basingham.
	William Bateman.	Peter Pyrmund.
1314.	William But.	John Cosyn.
	John Sparwe.	Hugh de Dunston.
1315.	John de Morlee	Thomas Ymme.
	William Bateman.	William de Strumpshagh.
1316.	John de Morlee.	Thomas Ymme.
	William Bateman.	William de Strumpshagh.
1317.	Robert de Lopham.	William But.
	Peter de Bumpstede.	Robert de Wilby.

² Edward I. died 7th July, 1307. The four Bailiffs appointed at Michaelmas of that year belong therefore to the first year of Edward II., not to the last of Edward I., as Blomefield places them. For 1308 he incorrectly repeats the Bailiffs for 1306. The Bailiffs for 1307 were re-elected for 1308. Throughout the whole reign of Edward II., though the names of the Bailiffs are in most cases correct, the dates are given most erroneously by Blomefield.

A.D. 1318.	John de Morlee.	Hugh de Dunston.
	William Bateman.	John Pyrmund.
1319.	John de Morlee.	John Flint.
	Thomas de Weston.	Robert de Wilby.
1320.	John de Morlee.	John Flint
	Thomas de Weston.	Robert de Wilby.
1321.	Walter de Bery.	John Pyrmund.
	Thomas de Cockfield.	John de Strumpshagh.
1322.	John de Morlee.	John de Corpusti.
	Robert de la Sale.	Thomas Ymme.
1323.	John de Morlee.	John de Corpusti.
	Robert de la Sale.	Thomas Ymme.
1324.	William Bateman.	Hugh de Dunston.
	John Cosyn.	Henry de Thirston.
132 5.	William Bateman.	Ralph de Burwode.
	John Flint.	William de Strumpsawe.
1326.3	John Cusyn.	John de Corpusty.
	Robert de la Sale.	John Pyrmond.
	or	1
	⁵ William Bateman.	Hugh de Dunston.

EDWARD III.

John Pyrmond.

1327.	William Bateman.	Nicholas de Middleton.
	William de Dunston.	William But, junior.
132 8.	William But.	Hugh de Curson.
	William de Dunston.	Adam Midday.

³ From the book in the Guildhall called the "Mayor's Book."

John Cusyn.

⁴ The Court Roll for this year only gives "John Cusyn et soc." The Bailiffs assigned by Blomefield to 1326 were appointed at Michaelmas, 1327, in the first year of Edward III., who began to reign 25th January, 1324.

[•] Given by Blomefield for 1325.

A.D.		
1329.	Hugh de Dunston.	John de Corpusty.
	William de Blicling.	Henry de Hevingham.
1330.	Ralph de Burwode.	Nicholas de Midleton.
	Ralph de Bumstede.	Richard de Melton.
1331.	John de Hackford.	John de Stratton.
	John de Rodeland.	Richard de Bumpstede.
1332.	Jeffrey Monyet.	John de Rodeland.
	William Beert.	John de Corpesti.
1333.	Richard de Bittering.	Ralph de Burwood.
	William Beert.	Henry de Heveningham.
1334.	John de Holveston.	William de Dunston.
	John de Bumpstede.	William Butt.
1335.	Adam Midday.	Mat. de Blickling.
	Roger le Virlie or Verly.	William de Sturmer.
1336.	John de Hackford.	Tho. de Rokele.
	Ralph de Bumpstede.	Ed. le Cosyn.
1337.	Jeffry Monyet.	Rog. Hardegray.
	Tho. de Framelingham.	Clement de Aldeburgh.
1338.	Rob. de Poley.	Mat. de Blickling.
	Roger le Verly.	Andrew de Bixton.
1339.	John de Hakeford.	Will. de Dunston.
	Roger Verly.	Will. de Blackenee or
		Blakney.
1340.6	⁷ Edm. Cosyn.	Roger Herdegra or Har-
	Rich. de Poringland.	de gray .
		John Iring or Iteringham.
1341.	Rich. de Bitering.	Thomas de la Rokele.
	Ralph de Bumpstede.	Edmund le Cosyn.
1342.	o o	Rich. de Bumpstede.
	Will. Beart or Berte.	John Treye or Tye.

[•] From 1340 to the close of Edward III.'s reign the Rolls of the Bailiffs' Court are lost. The names given are taken from the "Mayor's Book." Notes have been added to those names which have been verified from other sources.

Verified from the "Domesday Book of St. Giles' Hospital."

A.D. 1343 8	John de Hakeford.	Roger Verley.
IUTU.	Richard de Bitering.	Will. de Dunston.
1344.	Roger Verli.	Will. de Blakeneye.
IOTT.	William But.	Robert de Poole or Poleye.
1345.9		John de Snetterton.
1070.	Tho. Prior.	John But.
1346. ⁹		
1040.	• •	Simon de Blickling. Will. Sturmer.
1347.	Ric. de Poringland. John de Hackford.	
1047.		Will. de Basingham.
1040	Tho. de Bumpstede.	Adam Beart.
1348.	Roger Midday.	John de Snetterton.
1040	Tho. de Framingham.	Will. Sturmere.
1349.	Jeffry Boteler or Butler.	Roger de Gurmunchester.
1050	John de Elyngham.	Adam Berte.
1350.	James de Blickling.	Roger Hardegray.
7057	Will. de Dunston.	John de Berford.
1351.	Roger de Bitering.	Rob. de Bumpstede.
	Will. de Blakeney.	John Treye.
1352.	John de Heveningham.	Simon de Blickling.
	John de Erpingham.	Edm. Sturmere.
1353.	Tho. de Bumpstede.	Rob. de Bumpstede.
	Ric. de Poringland.	John Trye.
1354 .	Tho. Cok.	John Fairchild.
	John de Elingham.	Roger de Gurmunchester.
1355.	Roger Midday.	Barth. Appleyerd.
	Will. de Blakenee.	Edm. de Alderford.
1356 .	John de Causton.	Edmund Lente.
	Ric. de Bitering.	Roger Berte.
1357.	William Skey.	Walter de Bixton.
	Ralf de Attylburgh.	Rob. le Spicer.
1358.	Rob. de Bumpstede.	Hugh de Holland.
	John But.	Will. de Broke <i>or</i> Brook.

^{*} Verified from the "Domesday Book of St. Giles' Hospital."

^{*} Verified from the "Old Free Book."

A.D. 1359.	Peter de Blickling.	Simon de Blickling.
	Walter de Bunwell.	John Welbourne, apud
		Dullond.1
1360.2	John de Erpingham.	Roger Hardegray.
	Thomas de Bumpstede.	Reginald de Huntington.
1361.	John de Stoke.	Peter Fairchild.
	John de Welbourne, apud	John de Heveningham.
	tumlond.	
1362 .	Will. de Blickling.	Roger Berte.
	Walter de Bixton.	Edm. de Alderford.
1363.	Tho. Coole or Cooke.	Will. Asgar.
	Nic. de Blakney.	Rob ^t de Bumpstede.
1364.°	John le Latymer.	Will. de Brooke.
	Simon de Blickling.	John Rutte.
1365.	John de Tilney.	${f John \ de \ Welbourne}, apud$
		tumblond.
	Tho. de Bumpstede.	Will. de Knateshall.
1366.	John de Gnateshale.	Barth. de Appleyerd.
	Peter de Blickling.	Hugh de Holland.
1367.	John de Stoke.	John de Corpestie.
	Will. de Worthstede.	Will. de Stallon.
136 8.	William Skye.	John Geneye.
	John de Wellbourne, in	Reginald Cobb.
	foro.	
1369.	John Latimer.	Walter de Bixton.
	John Ward.	Rob. le Spicer.
1370.	John de Oulton.	Simon de Blickling.
	Roger de Lyng.	Stephen Silvester.
1371.2	Robert Papingeay.	Will. de Blickling.
	Henry Lominour.	John de Winterton.

¹ Two persons named "John de Welborne" are distinguished at this period. "Dullond" looks like a clerical error for "Tumlond." The other "John de Welborne" held the office of "Clericus Mercati."

² Verified from the "Domesday Book of St. Giles' Hospital."

A.D. 1372.3	Nic. de Blakeney.	Ralph Sket.	
	Barth. Appilyerd.	Tho. Herte or Hart.	
1373.³	Reginald de Bungeye.	John Geney or Jenney.	
	Tho. de Bumpstede.	Philip Brion.	
1374.3	Henry Skye.	John Latimer.	
	Hugh de Holland.	Will. Gerard.	
1375.3	John Pykeng.	Adam Baas or Base.	
	John de Welborne, in foro.	Tho. Spynke.	
1376.	Walter Niche, or Neech.	John de More or Atte-	
		mere.	
	Walter de Bixton.	Peter de Alderford.	

RICHARD II.

Robert de Burnham.	Will. de Horning.
Will. de Wurstede.	Reginald Cobbe.
Rob. Popinjay.	John de Moulton.
Will, de Blickling.	Will. de Eaton.
Will. Asger.	Henry Lomynour.
Nich. de Blakeney.	Roger Presson.
Henry Skye.	Ralph Skiet.
Tho. de Bumpstede.	John Parlet.
John Pikinge or Pickering.	Will. Lomynour.
Tho. Hert or Hart.	Tho. Spynke.
John Gilbert.	John le Latymer.
Hugh de Holland.	Stephen Silvester.
Walter Nich.	Walter de Bixton.
Will. de Wurstede.	Reginald Cobbe.
Rob. Popinjay.	Will. de Eaton.
Roger de Ridlington.	Will. de Horning.
Walter Daniel.	John de Moulton.
Will. de Blickling.	Clement Herward.
	Will. de Wurstede. Rob. Popinjay. Will. de Blickling. Will. Asger. Nich. de Blakeney. Henry Skye. Tho. de Bumpstede. John Pikinge or Pickering. Tho. Hert or Hart. John Gilbert. Hugh de Holland. Walter Nich. Will. de Wurstede. Rob. Popinjay. Roger de Ridlington. Walter Daniel.

^{*} Verified from the "Domesday Book of St. Giles' Hospital."

13 86.	Henry Lomynour.	Rog. de Blickling.	
	Nic. de Blakeney.	Will. de Appilyerd.	
1387.	John Pikinge.	John de Trowse.	
	Ralf Skeet.	John Parlet.	
13 88.	John Gilbert.	Tho. Garrard.	
	John le Latimer.	John Daniel.	
1389.	Rob. Poppinjay.	Edm. le Warner.	
	Rob. de Burnham.	John de Shuldham.	
1390.	William Everard.	Tho. le Hert or Hart.	
	Hugh de Holland.	William de Crakeford.	
13 91.	Robert Brasier.	Walter de Bixton.	
	John Pilly.	Walter Nyche.	
1392.	Rich. Drue or Drew.	John Wurthlich.	
•	Walter Daniel.	Rob. de Honeworth.	
1393.	Roger de Blickling.	Rich. White.	
	Tho. Garrard.	John de Shottesham	
1394 .	Robert Popinjay.	Tho. Parlet.	
	John Daniel.	Tho. Leverich.	
1395 .	John de Harleston.	Will. Appleyerd.	١
	Edm. le Warner.	John Copping.	
1396.	Will. Everard.	Roger Parker.	
	John de Shuldham.	John de Lynne.	
1397.	Tho. Herte.	Will. de Crakeford.	
	Walter Nyche.	John de Wurthstede.	
13 98.	Ric. Drew.	John Wurlich.	
	Rob. Brasier.	Ralph Brooke.	/

HENRY IV.

1399.4	Walter Daniel.	Rich. White.
	Rob. de Dunston.	Walter de Eaton.
1400.	Roger de Blickling.	Tho. Garard or Gerrard.
	Barth. de Blakeney.	Hugh Skeet or Skeyt.

⁴ Richard II. resigned the crown on 29th September, 1399. The Bailiffs therefore who entered on their office on that same day are to be assigned to the first year of Henry IV., who began his reign 30th September, 1399.

A.D.		
1401.	John Daniel.	Will. Appleyard.
	Edmund Warner.	Will. Everard.
1402.	Rob. de Hunworth.	Will. Sedman.
	John de Harleston.	John Copping.
1403.	Rob. Brasier.	Rich. Spurdaunce.
	John Dannard.	Tho. Leveriche.









FRAGMENTS OF SCULPTURED STONE, EAST BARSHAM.



Some Fragments of Sculptured Stone found in a Barn at East Barsham, Horfolk.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. W. MARTIN,

VICAR OF EAST BARSHAM.

The alabaster fragments, of which illustrations are here given, were found on the pulling down of an old barn in the parish of East Barsham, which was called the Abbey Barn, and was situated within a few yards of the Wolterton Manor House and close to the main road between Fakenham and Wells, the ends facing north and south. The barn was pulled down about six years ago, to make room for modern farm buildings.

The beautiful fragments of stonework built into the wall of this barn long ago attracted the attention of members of our Society. In Norfolk Archæology, ii. 406, we read that at a Committee Meeting held on August 10th, 1848, "Mr. Dawson Turner read a letter from Mr. Fitt, local secretary at Fakenham, forwarding drawings of a barn attached to the Hall at East Barsham; in the walls of which are inserted many large fragments of carved stone, one of them being charged with the arms of vol. xi.]

England. The Rev. F. Cubitt observed that he believed them to have been brought from an old hall at Houghtonin-the-Dale, which had been pulled down, and he promised to make further enquiry."

The result of this enquiry is recorded in vol. iii., p. 415, in the following minute of a Committee Meeting held on January 2nd, 1849: "Mr. F. Cubitt laid before the Committee a large and careful drawing of the barn near Wolterton Manor House, East Barsham, mentioned at p. 406 of our last volume; and stated that, although he had made many enquiries, he had been unable to discover from whence the stonework had been removed; but the tradition in the neighbourhood was, that it had formed part of the neighbouring Priory of Walsingham. Mr. Carthew has since made further enquiry, and he believes this work to have formed part of the steeple of the church at East Barsham, which has long since been destroyed."

Some account of the Wolterton Manor House will be found in vol. ix., p. 166.

The evidently ecclesiastical character of the fragments here illustrated, make it almost certain that they must have originally come from Walsingham Priory. The subject of the lowest of the three illustrations is plain. Of the two other fragments, that on the right may probably represent St. Ann, the mother of the Blessed Virgin, teaching her daughter to read, a mediæval design which would have a special appropriateness at Walsingham. The remaining subject is altogether uncertain.

The Will and Codicil

OF PETER PETERSON, CITIZEN AND GOLDSMITH
OF NORWICH, 1603.

(Norwich Archdeaconry, 1603, folio 190).

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. C. R. MANNING, M.A., F.S.A., HON. SEC.

The following Will of an eminent Norwich Goldsmith in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, contains so many interesting bequests of plate, that it is thought to be a suitable one to be printed in extenso in our volumes; and for that purpose it has been carefully transcribed from the original by Mr. Tallack. Peter Peterson, the testator, was born in the parish of St. Andrew, Norwich, about the year 1518. It has been thought likely that his family was of Dutch origin, as the name is a more common one on the Continent than in England, and one of his legacies is "to the poorest sort of the Dutch nation" in the city. Another Peter Peterson, perhaps his grandfather, a hardwareman of Norwich, died in

1497,¹ and he may have been a settler from the Low Countries, as I have not met with the name earlier. Peter Peterson was apprenticed to John Basyngham, goldsmith, and took up his freedom in 1554. In 1574 he was Chamberlain of the City; and in the same year, on being excused the office of Sheriff, he presented the Corporation with a silver-gilt tazza cup, still remaining in their fine collection of plate. This piece has been frequently exhibited, and was figured in Ewing's Norwich Pageantries. A small photograph of it appears as No. 20, in the group of the Corporation Plate, in the Insignia and Plate of the city, lately published,² where it is described from the catalogue of Works of Art, exhibited at South Kensington in 1862:—

"A silver-gilt tazza cup on short baluster stem; the stem and base ornamented with gadroons and other repoussé work, and with stamped and chased borders; round the edge is engraved in cusped letters—

"In the bottom of the bowl are engraved, within a circle, the arms of the City of Norwich. Two plate marks have existed on the edge of the bowl; one of these seems to bear the city arms, and the other a cross mound.

"The early inventory calls its weight xvi. oz., and describes it as 'a boll all gylte of the gyfte of Peter Peterson, Chamblyne of ye Cittie.'"

¹ He was buried at the Black Friars, beside Alice his wife (*Blomefield*, iv. 338). There was also a Cornelius Peterson, who had a daughter baptized at St. Andrew's in 1558.

² Norfolk Chronicle Office, Norwich, 1890.

The following entry from the Assembly Book of 21st September, 1574, explains its history:—

"This daye, by the hole concent of this howse, at the humble suit, request and desyer of Peter Peterson, of the same cittie, goldsmith, the same Peter Peterson is dispensyd with and descharged from beryng the office of Shrevaltie, and all other offices within the cittie, only the office of Chamblyne excepted, for the which dispensation the same Peter Peterson have agreed to geve one standing cupp gylte of the weight of xv. oz., and xlli in money, to be payed in forme following, viz., £20 between this and the purification of or Lady next; £10 at Michaelmas next after that; and the other £10 that tyme twelvemonths."

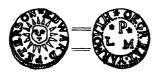
The two "Blenerhasset" cups belonged to the Corporation, numbered 21 and 22 in the photograph already mentioned, are of very similar design and ornament; and as they appear in the Elizabethan inventory, are, no doubt, of much the same date. It was in consequence of the orb and cross in a lozenge, or cross mound, appearing as the maker's mark on the Peterson cup, that Mr. Wilfrid Cripps 3 attributed that mark to It was natural to suppose that the piece he presented would be his own workmen's manufacture, and the inscription round it expressly states that he made most of it himself. The very numerous pieces of church plate throughout the county bearing the same mark have, consequently, all been believed to be his work; for it was in the midst of his career that the change took place, 1565-1570, by which the bell-shaped cup and footed paten took the place, in the Diocese of Norwich, of the older form of pre-Reformation vessels. But in his Will, now printed, made twenty-nine years after his gift of the cup, there is no reference whatever

³ Old English Plate (Murray), 3rd edition, p. 83.

to the cross mound. In his numerous bequests of plate he is explicit in describing the articles as marked with "the sonne." Spoons with "knoppes of the sonne" occur frequently. It is not clear whether this was an impressed mark, or whether the handles of the spoons were fashioned at the seal end, like a sun. some cases, he mentions not only the knop of the spoon, but the same article also graven and gilt on the back There is also a garnish of pewter with the sun. marked with the sun; and leaden tokens marked with the sun for his gifts of coal to the poor; and what is still more to the purpose, he gives to his very good friend and neighbour, George Birch, a silver pot, with a cover all gilt, called Hauncepott, graven upon the cover with the sun, the lion and the castle of Norwich touch. "of my own making." He seems even to have placed this mark on a piece of London manufacture, for he leaves to the Mayor and Citizens a silver cup, with a cover pownst, and all double gilt, to be used only as the city plate is, of London touch, which cover has the sun mentioned in the top thereof, with the goldsmith's arms and certain posies enamelled upon it. But the best piece of evidence that the sun was his mark in 1567, as well as in 1603, is that the cup at St. Margaret's, Norwich, is marked with the sun, i.e., a human full face surrounded by rays; and in the churchwardens' accounts of that parish is an entry in 1567, of the payment to Peter Peterson, the goldsmith, for making the "comunyon cuppe," at sixpence for every ounce worken." 4 In my list of the Norwich Church Plate, I have called this mark "a head affrontée"; but it is clear, on re-examining the cup, that it is the conventional representation of a sun. It is interesting to

Norfolk Archæology, x. 392.

notice that among the seventeenth century copper tokens of Yarmouth, is one issued by Edward Peterson, vintner, perhaps a great nephew, whose device on the obverse is "a blazing sun," on which Mr. E. A. Tillett notes he was admitted a freeman of Norwich, 14th August, 1634.⁵ Mr. E. Skinner, of Norwich, has a specimen in his collection which he has kindly allowed to be used for the illustration here given.



The same mark of the sun is not found on any other Norwich piece, but it occurs, or a mark very similar, on the plate at Banningham, Briston, Brampton, New Buckenham, Cawston, Fincham, Hindolveston, Houghtonon-the-Hill, Methwold, Stratton Strawless, and Tittleshall. The orb and cross may have been Cobbold's mark. Of this there are three varieties, one in a lozenge, generally found on plate of 1565-1570; another in a plain shield, as at Haddiscoe St. Mary, "made by Robart Stone." whose names are John Stone and the list of Norwich goldsmiths" 6; and a third, probably somewhat later, in a shaped shield, with the orb a good deal larger in proportion than in the other case. Of this there are instances on the cups lately belonging to the Dutch Church, and on a cup at Deopham. A complete list of English goldsmiths, including Norwich, has been printed by

⁶ Eastern Counties Collectanea, p. 291; and Boyne's Tokens. It was very likely a rebus, in Elizabethan fashion, for Peter's sun.

⁶ Norfolk Archaelogy, x. 112.

Mr. R. C. Hope, in the Reliquory. The trade must have been a flourishing one in Norwich at this time; and Peter became a man of substance, having lands to bequeath at Barnham Broom, Barford, and Bickerston, besides his mansion and other property in several parishes in Norwich, and his personal possessions. But it is probable that he was not born to much affluence, and rose by his own industry. He expresses his obligation to his "son-in-law," or stepson, Robert Witchingham, whom he makes his sole executor, the son of his first wife Millicent, "the maker and upholder of me in the tyme of my beginning; for the goodwill and gentle behaviour that he hath, doeth, and ever did shew unto me from his childhood hitherto." A perusal of his Will leaves the impression of a religious, kindly-affectioned man, desirous to provide permanent gifts to poor of his native city, disposing his property to his nearest relatives, and his stock-in-trade to his nephew, Peter Peterson, junior8; and anxious to be kept in memory by all his friends, among whom he distributes more than forty spoons, and a number of rings with mottoes of "Peterson's Gift," or "Remember Peterson." It is to be regretted that his portrait, which he mentions, is not now known to be preserved.

In connection with the goldsmiths of Norwich, and the cycle of date letters employed by them, opportunity may be taken to notice here that the years hitherto adopted, according to Mr. Cripps' tables, must be shifted forward at least a year. Until the year 1565 the Goldsmiths' Company at Norwich did not officially mark

⁷ New Series, iii. 245; iv. 24.

⁸ This Peter Peterson, Jun., was stated by me (*Norfolk Archæology*, x. 112), and in the *Goldsmiths List* by Mr. R. C. Hope, to have died in 1609. But the burial at St. Andrew's is more probably that of his child Peter, two years old; as he had other children born later.

their plate, in spite of the Act of 1423, requiring all assay offices to do so. Hitherto, the first cycle has been believed to begin in 1564, and plate with the letter A has been taken to belong to that year. But on October 2nd, 1565, an assembly of the Common Council was held at Norwich, Thomas Sotherton being mayor, when the Goldsmiths Company presented a complaint and statements to the Council; and the ordinances resulting, which have been printed by Mr. R. C. Hope, F.S.A., in the Reliquery for October, 1890,9 assert that "no comon stampp or marke have thereto been used and occupyed wthin the said cittie, whereby the said works of sylver made and wrought wthin the said cittie, might be stamped and signed as well for the demonstracon of suche trew and perfecte fynesse as ought to be in the same works of sylver, as for a declaracon wheare the same works were made and wrought, and by whom." They, therefore, pray that certain lengthy regulations, which they set out, with penalties attached, may be ordained and decreed; and among them that "from and after the feaste of St. Michaell tharchangell next coming, after the date of this assembly, every artificer.... shall, trewly and faithfully worke according to trewthe and honestie," and that "the standerde towching the fynes of sylver, whereby the said artificers at all tymes hereafter shall worke all ther works of sylver within the said Cittie and suburbes of the same, shalbe accepted, reputed, and taken to be of souche and the same fynes and goodnes and better as the standerde of the lyberds hedde with the crowne,1 ys, and hathe ben alwayes hetherto adjudged, And not under the same in enywyse, and that a comon stampe or towche of the Armes or Ensigne of the said cittie, beyng the castell and the

⁹ New Series, iv. 208.

¹ The London Hall Mark.

Lyon, shall be provided to remayne in the custody and keepyng of the wardens of the said art for the time being, under two severall kyes," &c. It is, therefore, clear that the first year of Norwich hall-marking was not 1564. But was it 1565, or 1566? Mr. R. C. Hope thinks the cycle began at Michaelmas, 1566, as the ordinance distinctly says, "from and after the feast of St. Michael next coming after the date of this assembly."2 But this is contradicted by the dates on some of the existing plate. The cup at St. James's is dated 1567, and has c for the date letter. If the cycle began in 1566, c would represent 1568-9, while if it began (as I think) at Michaelmas 1565, the date and letter would agree for 1567-8. As the Assembly was held three days after St. Michael's Day, October 2nd, it does not seem likely that a whole year would be allowed to pass before the ordinance came into force. I venture to hazard the explanation that the form was written out for an expected Assembly before Michaelmas, 1565, perhaps for the regular day on September 21st, and that the Meeting was postponed for some reason to October 2nd, and the wording remained unaltered. If this be correct the Norwich date-letters will stand as follows:-

A	Michaelmas	1565	to Mic	haelmas	1566.
В	,,	1566	,,	,,	1567.
\mathbf{C}	,,	1567	"	,,	1568.
D	,,	1568	,,	,,	1569.
E	,,	1569	,,	,,	1570.

One of the testator's bequests is to the Corporation, of a "silver cupp with a cover pownst, all doubble gilt,

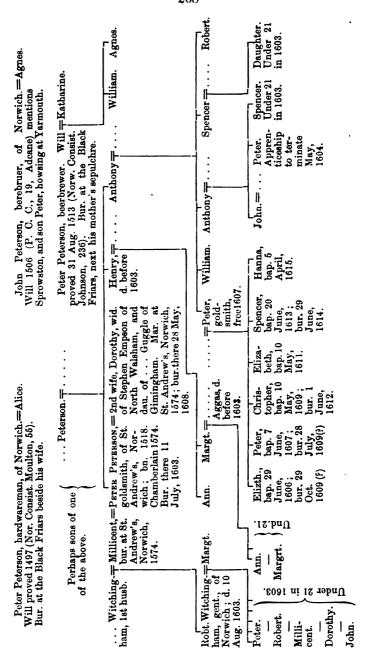
³ The fourth edition of Mr. Cripps' work has appeared while these pages are passing through the press, and in it he has adopted Mr. Hope's view, and moved the Norwich cycle on two years.

of London tuch, waieng thirty ownces or therabouts, web cover hath the sonne mentioned in the topp therof, wth the gouldsmythes arms graven uppon it, and with certain verses or posies graven and enamyled uppon it." Nothing further is known of this piece, and it is not now among the civic plate. Mr. Tallack informs me that he has examined the Assembly Book, 1603-4, and the Court of Mayoralty Book for the same years, and there is no mention of any plate being received by the city. There is no record of the brass he orders having been put down to him at St. Andrew's, nor of the chest being provided at St. Peter Mancroft. Mr. Tallack thinks that something must have happened to prevent the will being carried out in its entirety. As regards the bequest of houses in the parish of St. Peter Permountergate, for providing doles of coals to the poor, there is a direction in the Assembly Book of 1603-4 to certain aldermen to view the grounds. Blomefield says 3 that in 1667 the premises were let at £11 per annum by the city, and the chamberlain paid £9. 15s. of it for coals, and the parson twenty shillings. The rent is still received by the churchwardens. Robert Witchingham, the sole executor, died within nine days of proving the will, and Margaret, his relict, took out letters of attorney, 12th August, 1603, constituting Robert Smyth, notary public, her proctor.

Peter Peterson was twice married: first, to Millicent, widow of Witchingham, Gent., and mother of Robert Witchingham, the executor; and secondly, to Dorothie, widow of Stephen Empson of North Walsham, and sister of John Guggle, Gent., of Gimingham, who survived him. He appears to have had no children, or none were living at his death. The relationships disclosed

⁸ iv. 98.

⁴ Stephen Empson married Dorothy Guggle, 12th February, 1557-8. He was buried 20th January, 1574-5.—North Walsham Register.



by the will may be more clearly set out by a tabular form; to which may be added:—Thomas Peterson, brother-in-law, who probably married a sister of Peter's second wife, Dorothy (Guggle); John Guggle, Gent., of Gimingham, brother-in-law; Margaret Lynsey, niece. For several of the names in the pedigree I am indebted to the kindness of the Rev. Canon Copeman, Vicar of St. Andrew's, who has extracted them from the Register; as also:—

Baptised.—1558. Maria, daughter of Cornelius Peterson, 26th August.

Buried.—1558. Cornelius Petersonne, 9th August. Married.—1559. R. Richardson and A. Peterson.

There are also in North Walsham Register:—

Married.—1557-8. Stephen Empson and Dorothie Gogul, ye xii of februer.

Buried.—1574-5. Stephen Empson, 20 January.

Married.—1601. John Peterson and Audry Adams, widow, 1st Aug.

The worthy goldsmith, having attained the age of "fowerskore and five years or therabouts," made his will, May 15th, 1603. He desired to be buried in St. Andrew's church, in the chapel "whear I doe usually sitt"; and that a gravestone should be placed "right against the seate where I doe usually sitt," on which he would have engraved in brass the following verses, which no doubt he felt to be a proper lesson to the reader, although to us something less hackneyed and more grammatical would have been welcome:—

"I, Peter Peterson, Gentleman, Gouldsmyth, dead and gone, Here lieth, buryed under this stone.

As you be nowe see sometymes was he,
And as he is nowe see shall you be.
Inclosed in earth his bones dee rest,
His soule wth Christ in Heaven is blest."

I have already mentioned that nothing is known of this brass now. The above directions confirm the view that appropriated seats in churches were allowed in Elizabethan times. He died two months after making his will, and was buried as he directed, 11th July, 1603.

The following list classifies the various articles of plate and jewellery to be found in the will; omitting the furniture, clothes, &c.:—

Bowls:-

A gilt bowl of Antwerp touch, to drink sack in.

A little bowl, parcel gilt.

A silver porringer with two ears, marked with the sun.

A silver bowl.

CUPS:-

A little goblet for medicine, parcel gilt, of Antwerp touch.

A silver tankard, marked with the sun.

A white pownst cup of silver.

A silver cup and cover pownst, of London touch, weighing thirty ounces, with the Goldsmith's arms and posies, enamelled, double gilt, marked with the sun.

JEWELS:-

A pointed great diamond.

Two bracelets of gold.

A gold rose, with rubies.

A portion of gold weighing seven angels.

A stone called a green Elyne, with a chain, silver gilt.

A four square pointed diamond.

Pots:-

A stone pot, garnished with silver, gilt lip, cover, and foot.

A silver pot with spout, to pour wine out of.

A silver pot with two ears, parcel gilt, of Cobbold's making.

A stone pot with silver lip and foot.

A gilt hauncepot, one of three.

A plain silver pot with one ear.

A hauncepot of silver, parcel gilt.

A stone pot with lip and foot of silver.

A silver-gilt pot with two ears.

A silver pot and cover, gilt, with ears.

A hauncepot marked with the sun and lion and castle, of my own making.

RINGS:-

A ring with a great sapphire.

A fine gold Paternoster ring.

A black enamelled ring.

A ring with a death's head and posy.

Thirteen other posy rings.

SALTS:-

A silver-gilt salt with cover, of London touch.

A salt of silver, six or eight square, with cover, parcel gilt.

A bell salt of silver with cover.

A bell salt, parcel gilt.

Two others, ditto.

Spoons:-

A spoon with the Name of Jesus on the top or knopp.

A foult gilt silver spoon.

Another.

Six silver spoons.

Four ditto.

One ditto.

Two silver spoons marked with the sun.

Two silver spoons with knopps of the sun.

One ditto, ditto.

One ditto, ditto.

Two ditto, ditto.

Two ditto, ditto.

Two ditto with knopps of the sun.

Two ditto, ditto.

Two ditto, ditto.

Two ditto, ditto.

Two ditto, ditto.

Six ditto with knoppes of the sun, and graven with the sun on the back.

Two ditto, ditto, ditto.

Two ditto, ditto, ditto.

Two ditto, ditto, ditto.

One silver spoon to every godson named Peter.

MISCELLANEOUS :---

Three gold angels.

A silver-gilt casting bottle with chain.

A pair of knives with hafts, sheath, and chain, all silver.

A flat piece of silver, pownst.

A casting flagon of silver with chain, for sweet water.

A little black dagger with locker, chape, and chain of silver, and the knife and bodkin.

A pepper box of silver with a bird of silver on the top, gilt.

A caliver of silver with a dragon's head at the mouth, with flask and touch box.

PEWTER:-

One whole garnish of pewter marked with the sun.

Half a garnish, of London make.

Half a garnish marked with the sun.

Four platters. Four dishes.

Great tapestry hangings with the history of King David, to be lent to the Mayor's feast yearly.

A painted cloth of the Queen of the Harvest.

Picture of Queen Elizabeth.

Picture of Testator.

THE WILL.

In the Name of God, Amen, the fiftene day of Maye in the yeare of the raigne of or Souaraigne Lord James, by the grace of God Kyng of England, France, and Ireland the first, and of Scotland the thirty-sixth, Defender of the Faith, &c. I, Peter Peterson of the City of Norwich, gentleman and gouldsmyth, of thage of fowerskore and five years or therabouts, free of the said city, and a commoner, being whole both of bodye and mynde and of good and perfect remembrance, praysed be Almighty God, doe make and declare this my present testament conteyning my last will in manner and forme following, That is to say, first and before all things I do commytt my soule into the mcifull hands of Almighty God my Creator, to Jhesus Christ my Redeemer, and to the Holy Ghost my sanctefier and Comforter, trusting and assuredly believing that in the latter day I shall arrise both bodye and soule unto eternall salvation and life everlasting through the meritts of Christ his Death and passion, and my bodye I commytt vnto the earth decently to be buryed in Christian buryall in the Chappell whear I doe usually sitt in the parrish of St Andrew wher I was

borne wihin the Citty of Norwich, right against the seate where I doe vsually sitt, for weh purpose I have preferred a gravestone uppon weh stone I will that their verses be written in brasse and fastened to the sayde stone, viz., I, Peter Peterson, gentleman gouldsmyth, dead and gone, here lieth buryed under this stone, As you be nowe soe sometymes was he, And as he is nowe soe shall you be, Inclosed in earth his bones doe rest, his soule wth Christ in Heaven is blest, with the date and yeare of our Lord (yf it please God soe to permytt it). Item, I give to the poormen's box in the parrishe of St Andrew aforesaide iij and iiij to be payde wthin one month next after my decease. Item, I give to the reparation of the parrishe church of Set Andrew aforesaid xxo of lawfull mony of England to be payde wthin one yeare next after my decease uppon lawfull demaund made. Item, I give and bequeath vnto the chest called Cambridge chest⁵ in the parrishe of Set Andrew aforesayde xle of like mony to be payde wthin one yeare next after my decease being lawfully demaunded to be vsed and employed as the stock of mony in the same chist is now vsed and employed. Item, I doe give unto the prysoners in the Guyldhall wthin the sayde Citty of Norwh iij & iiiid to be bestowed and distrybuted amongest them in meate and wheete bread wthin eight dayes next after my decease. Item, I give vnto the prysoners in the Castle of Blanchflower withn the Citty of Norwich, xo to be bestowed and distributed amongst \mathbf{them} in meate and bread wthin eight dayes next after my decease. I give to eavery of the lazerhouses about the Citty of Norwh xxd a peece to be payde vnto them wthin eight days next after my decease. Item, I give

⁵ John Cambridge, Alderman, left £10 in 1442, to be kept in a chest at St. Andrew's, where he was buried, to be lent to the poor on security.—

Blomefield, iv. 302.

and bequeath vnto Cornelius Kyddell and fyve other poore men within the ward of Sct Andrewe in Norwch wher I was borne, that shall accompanye my bodye to the buryall, vnto eavery one of them one black freise gowne ready made, six pence a peice in mony, there dynners or suppers as the tyme of the daye shall serve, and everye of them a twopenny wheat loaf. Item, I give unto the Minyster of the parrish of Sct Andrew, beinge a preacher, for the making a sermon at my buriail, vj. viijd and my will is and I doe earnestly desier him to take for his theame or Text, Lord now lettest thou thy servaunt depart in peace according to thy word, for my eyes have seene thy salvation, &c., wen saide theame or Text I will shalbe delivered by my Executor vnto the sayde preacher, and if he be not in the country then I will that my Executor shall appoynt such a one as he shall thincke meete and shall deliver to him the theame or text aforesaide in convenyent tyme in writyng. Item, I doe give vnto the sayde parrishe of Sct Andrew for and in consideration of breaking the ground wher my body shall soe be buryed as aforesaide, xo to be payde wthin one moneth next after my decease uppon lawfull demaund. Item, I will that my Executor or his assignes shall destribute unto such poore people as shall resort to the Newhall for reward the daye of my buryall to eavery of them one wheaten loafe of two pence. Item, I doe give and bequeathe unto Dorothie, my welbeloved wief, my Bible conteyning thold and new Testament, the booke of common prayer and Jenevea psalms. Item, I doe give more vnto the sayde Dorothie, my welbeloved wief, one fyne mourning gowne, kirtle, and hoode, my poynted great dyamond, my ryng wth the great saphare, one fyne gould ryng called a Paternoster ring, one other gould ryng black enamyled that I gave her for a token, two bracletts of gould weyeng three owner, one rose of gold wth rubies in or uppon it, one

portion of gould weveng seven angells, three ould angells, one little yron chest, one guylt bowl chaste wthin, of Anwarpe touch, to drynck sack in, one stone pott garnished with silver and guylt lypp, cover, and foot, weieng eight ownces, one silver pott wth a spout to poure wyne out of weyeng xviij ownces, one salt silver and guylt wth a cover, of London touch, conteyning in weight togeather xxiiij ownces, one casting bottle all guylt wth a cheane weyeng six ownces, one pott of silver wth two eares pcell guylt weyeng fifteene ownces, of Cobbold's making; one payor of knyfes wth hafts, sheath, and cheane all of silver weyeng three ouncs and better, one little bowle peell guylt weyeng tenn ownces, one tankard of silver graven uppon it wth the sonne in the cover weyeng xij ownes three quartre, one silver porringer wth two eares graven with the sonne weieng six ownes, one silver spoone wth a knopp and the name of Jhesus sett vppon the topp or knopp weyeng one ounce and di, one little gobliett to drynck medicyns in pcell guylt, of Anwarp touch, weyeng fower owncs; one salt, six or eight square, of silver wth a cover pcell guylt weyeng xviij ownes di; one stone pott with lipp and foot of silver weyeng two ouncs di, one flatt peece of silver pownst weieng six or seaven owncs, one of the three guylt haunce potts. Item, I doe give and beqeathe more vnto the sayde Dorothie, my welbeloved wief, my best posted bedstead wth the curteyns of blew and yellow saye, my best downe bed, my best featherbedd, my two best boulsters, two of my best pillowes of downe, two of my best blancketts, three of my best pillowes, my best tappestry covering, six payer of my best sheets, my silke twilt, one tryndle bedstead wth the featherbedd to the same belonging. Item, I give and bequeathe vnto the sayde Dorothie, my wief, fifty pounds of lawfull mony of England to be payde vnto her wthin one quarter of

a yeare next after my decease at the now mansion house of Robert Witchingham, gent., wthin the Citty of Norwich vppon lawfull demaund made, vppon condition that shee the sayde Dorothie, my wief, shall not at any time hereafter make any clayme or challendg of any thirds or dower in or to any of my messuages, tenements, gardeyns, ortchyards, and other my lands whatsoever, and if shee shall fortune to make any title or clayme any thirds or dower into any of saide messuages, lands, and tenements as aforesaide, that then the sayde Dorothie to be voyde of this my guyft of fifty pounds before to her given and bequeathed, anything in this my psent testament and last will to the contrary notwthstanding. Item, I doe also give and bequeathe vnto the sayde Dorothie my wief all and singular my hangings, presses, tables, and stooles covered with silke, my Cheast of Flandermake, two chairs covered, thone of cloth of tissue and thother is a lowe seate for a woman covered with redd velvett; my coubourd, togeather wth all my stuff of howshold vsed or occupied in the sayde great chamber and not hereby given or bequeathed to any other pson Item, I doe give and bequeathe vnto the or psons. sayde Dorothie my welbeloved wife, two of my best diaper table cloathes, one dozen of my best diaper napkyns, my best diap towell, two dozen napkyns striped wth blew, two of my best playne table cloathes, my drawne table wth the frame, two carpetts to the sayde table belonging when the same table is in the square, six buffet stooles covered with velvet, being in my great plour or ther vsually occupied; six of my best cushins of redd velvett, my carving table, the picture of the Queene and my own picture, wth the table, a paynted cloth of the Qweene of the harvest, and all other my furnyture in the saide parlor being and not hereby given or bequeathed to any other person or psons; one whole garnish of pewter marked

wth the sonn, half a garnish of pewter of London make, the edges stamped wth anticworke, togeather with my two great brasse potts and two little brasse potts, fower of my best kettles, one cawdron wth two ears of yron, and one yron jack standing in the kitchen called a turn speete, and the speets thertoe belonging. Item, I doe further give and bequeath vnto the sayde Dorothie my welbeloved wief, my great presse of waynscott standing in my great hall peell of my mansion howse, one long cushin of purple velvett and one little cushyn of purple velvett, both of the saide cushins being ymbrodered wth flowers of the one make, and thirty shillings in gould to make her a ryng wth a death's head, in wth I will have written or engraved this posie or words following, viz., "the guyft of Peter Peterson my husband." Alsoe, I give and bequeathe unto my saide welbeloved wief all and singular such vtensills, stuff of howshold, and moveable goods by what name or title soeever they be called, weh were my saide wiefe's before I marryed wth her, inventoried to be the late goods of Stephen Empson, late of North Walsham in the county of Norff., being in Norwich. Item, I doe further give and bequeathe vnto the sayde Dorothie my welbeloved wief during her naturall life, all those my messuages, tenements, yards, gardens and grounds, with all and singuler ther appurtennes scituat, lieing, and being in the parishes of Sct Edmund and Sct Martyn at the pallace wthin the Citty of Norwch or either of them, weh I sometyme purchased of one Robert Gibson, gent., shee keeping them in good and sufficient repation and vppon condition that shee the sayde Dorothie my wief shall not at any time hereafter make any clayme or chalenge of any thirds or dower in or to any of my messuages, tenements, gardyns, ortchyards, and other my lands whatsoever; and after her decease I will and bequeath the sayde messuages, tenements, yards, gardens, and grounds, with all and singular their appurtennes vnto Peter Peterson, sonne of Anthony Peterson, and to his heires for ever. I doe further give and bequeathe vnto the saide Peter Petersonn one playne silver pott wth one eare weyeng xiij or xiiij ownces or therabouts, one long table of weynscott wth fower feete, a coubbourd of waynscott, a carving table standing wthin my long plour, a chaier and fower formes in the said parlor, he to have them presently after my decease. gyve and bequeath vnto Peter Peterson, gouldsmyth, the sonne of Anthony Peterson, one posted bedstead paynted black as it now standeth with the tester and vallance of redd silk, wth one good featherbedd and boulster, two blancketts, two payer of sheets, and one coverlett of Pulham worke wth one good pillow and pillowbeere, and also fower pewter platters, four pewter dishes, and four sawsers, one brasse pott, one brasse kettle, together with all my gouldsmyth's tools, stifles, hammers, ingotts, gouldsmythe's bellows, and all other my saide tooles and patterns of leade belonging to my science, all which I have layde in my great iron chist now standing in my little hall; and also I give unto him fyve pounds of lawfull mony of England all weh I will to be payde and delivered unto him upon the feast of the Appostells Phillipp and Jacobb, commonly called Maye Daye, come twelvemonth, being the daye of the determination of his prentisehood upon lawful demand made to my executor, and alsoe if he soe long doe lyve. Item I give and bequethe unto Thomas Peterson my brother-in-lawe two silver spoones weyeng two ounces and di, a mourning cloake and a mourning gowne for his wife, and a ryng of gowld wth bres Peter Peterson's guyft, to be presently delivered him after my decease by my executor. Item, I give and bequeath unto Katheryne Howse, wife of James Howse,

my half-sister, two silver spoones wth knopps of the sonne, weieng togeather two ownes di, to be delivered by my executor wthin a short tyme after my decease; and alsoe to her and her husband to each of them one gould ryng wth my saide posie, Peter Peterson's guyft, to be delivered to either of them wthin one moneth next after my decease yf they be then livyng, vpon lawfull demaund made at the saide mansion house of the savde Robert Witchingham. Item, I give and bequeath vnto Robert Witchingham, gent., my foult guylt silver spoone with the sonne weieng one ownce, one haunce pott of silver with a cover peell guylt weyeng xvj ownes and one quarter of one ownce, one stone pott with a foote and lipp of silver weieng two ownces di; and to Margaret his wife one casting flagyn of silver, all guylt, with a cheane for sweete water; half a garnish of pewter marked wth the sonne, one diaper table cloth, one playne table cloth, one dozen table napkyns striped wth blewe, one long playne towell. Item, I give and bequeath vnto Margarett, now wife of the said Robert Witchingham, one white pownst cupp of silver weieng three ownces three quarters, and one gowld ring wth my posie afore written. Item, I give and bequeath vnto Peter Witchingham my godsonne, sonne of the said Robert Witchingham, gent, one silver salt called a bell salt wth a cover to it, weieng six ownes; six silver spoons weieng seaven ownes di, one silver bowle that his father hath in keaping weieng tenne owncs, and one silver spoone beinge a foult spoone weieng one ownce. Item, I give to Ann my neice, the daughter of my late brother Henry Peterson, deceased, one silver spoon with a knopp of the sonne weieng one ownce, and xlo of lawfull mony of England, all woh to be payde and delivered vnto her at the saide mansion howse of the saide Robert Witchingham wthin one quarter of a year next aftr my decease vppon lawfull

demaund made and shee then livyng. Item, I give and bequeath vnto Margarett my neece, the late wife of Aggas, one silver spone wth a knopp of the sonne weieng one ownce, and xlo of lawfull mony of England, to be payde and delivered vnto her at the saide place vppon lawfull demaund wthin one quarter of a year next after my decease, yf shee be then livyng. Item, I give and bequeathe to the children of the sayde Margarett, viz., to Ann and Margarett her daughters, to either of them xlo a peece, to be payde to either of them as they shall accomplish their severall ages of one and twenty yeares within one quarter of a yeare next after my decease at or in the sayde mansion howse of the said Robert Witchingham, vppon lawfull demaunde made and they then livyng. Item, I give and bequeath vnto Peter Lardg and Thomas Large, sonns of Rose Lardg, and to either of them xlo a peece, to be payde unto them at the saide place wthin one yeare next after my decease, vppon lawfull demaund yf they soe long lyve. Item, I give and bequeathe to Willm. Bland and Margarett Punt, daughter to one Hooke of Laistoff, dwelling in Harborne's rents, to either of them forty shillings of lawfull mony of England, to be payde vnto them wthin one quarter of a yeare next after my decease at or in the sayde mansion howse of the sayde Robert Witchingham vppon demaund made by them. Item, I give and bequeathe vnto Will^m Petersonn my nephew two silver spoones with knopps of the sonne weieng two ownes and a half, to be payde and delivered vnto him wthin one yeare after my decease, at or in the sayde place, vppon lawfull demaund made and he then livyng; and also I give vnto him one mourning cloake to be delivered him vppon demaund against my buriall daye; and I give unto the wief of the saide William one gould ryng with my posie, Peter Peterson's guyft, to be given and delivered vnto

her at the saide place vppon demaunde made, wthin one yeare next after my decease yf shee doe so long lyve. Item, I give and bequeath vnto Anthony Petersonn my nephew, two silver spoones wth knopps of the sonne weieng two ownes di; and I give vnto his wife one gould ryng wth my posie, Remēber Peterson, to be delivered vnto them wthin one quarter of a yeare next after my decease, at or in the sayde place, vppon lawfull demaund and they then livyng; and also I give vnto the sayde Anthony one mourning cloake to be delivered him against my buriall vppon lawfull demaund. Item, I give and bequeathe vnto Spencer Peterson my nephew two silver spoones wih knopps of the sonne weigng togeather two ownes di, my black cloth gowne with a gard of velvett faced wth damask, to be delivered vnto him within one moneth next after my decease, at or in the sayde mansion howse of the sayde Robert Wichingham, and one mourning cloake against my buriall daye; and I doe give vnto his wief one gould ryng with my saide posie, Remēber Peterson, to be delivered vnto her at the sayde place wthin one moneth next after my decease, vppon lawfull demaund made shee then being livyng. Item, I doe also give and bequeathe vnto the sayde Spencer Peterson a silver pott guylt wth two eares, to be delivered vnto him at such tyme as the guyfts before given vnto him is appoynted. Item, I give and bequeath vnto Peter Peterson, gouldsmyth, the sonne of Anthony Petersonn, one paper booke conteyning the Bailiffs, Maiors, and Sheriffs of the Citty of Norwen, to be delivered vnto him by my executor within one moneth after the determination of his prentishood. Item, I give and bequeathe to Robert Petersonn, sonne of Anthony Petersonn, two silver spoones wth knoppes of the sonne, weyeng two ownes di, to be delivered vnto him wthin one yeare next after my decease, if he be then living, at or in

the now mansion howse of the saide Robert Witchingham. Item, I give and bequeath vnto Robert Witchingham, the sonne of Robert Witchingham of the Citty of Norwich, gent., two silver spoones with knoppes of the sonne waying togeather two ounces and di, and a bell salt pcell gilt waying fower ounces, to be delivered unto him at his age of xxi^{tl} yeares if he then be livyng. Item, I give and bequeath unto Milicent Witchingham the daughter of the said Robert two silver spoones with knoppes of the sonn weyeng togeather two ownces and di, a bell salt pcell gilt waieng fower ownes, and a stone called a grene Elyne wth a silver and gilt cheane, to be delivered unto her at her age of xxi yeares yf shee be then living. Item, I give and bequeathe to Dorothie Witchingham, one other of the daughters of the sayde Robert, two silver spoones wth knopps of the sonne weyeng as afore, and a bell salt pcell gilt waieng ut supra, to be delivered unto her at her age of xxi yeares (if shee be then living). Item, I give and bequeath unto John Witchingham, one other of the sonnes of the sayde Robert, two silver spoones wth knoppes of the sonne waieng two ownces and di, and a bell salt peell gilt waieng fower ownces, to be delivered unto him at his age of xxi yeares (if he be then living). Item, I give and bequeathe unto eavery of the daughters of Spencer Peterson which ar unmarryed fower silver spoones waieng fyve ownces in the whole, to be delivered unto either of them at their severall ages of xxi yeares or the daye of ther marriage web commeth first (if they shal be then livyng). Item, I give and bequeathe vnto Michell Peterson sonne of Thomas Peterson the some of xl. of lawfull mony of England to be payde unto him at his age of xxi yeares if he shall then be livyng. Item, I give vnto Margarett Dvnks, the late wife of Richard Duncks of Norweh, deceased, one gould ryng with my saide posie, to be delivered

vnto her wth in one moneth next after my decease at the saide place, and uppon lawfull demaund, shee then beinge livyng, and also one mourning whood against my buriall daye. Item, I give to Nichas Mayes, my fearmor at Barnham Broome for the time beinge, one cloake cloth to be delivered him against my buriall daye yf then he be my fearmor. Item, I give to Thomas Empson, my fearmor of North Walsham for the tyme beinge, one cloke cloth to be delivered him against my buriall daye yf then he be my fearmor. Item, I give and bequeathe to Peter Mayes, sonne of the foresaied Nichas Mayes, one silver spoone waieng one ownce, to be delivered vnto him by my Executor at his age of xxi yeares. Item, I give and bequeathe unto the Maior, Shreives, Citizens, and Comonaltie of the Citty of Norwich for and in consideration of ther paynes hereafter to be taken, and my requests to be pformed (onely to be vsed in all respects as ther Citty plate is vsed by the Maior of the saide Citty for the tyme being), one silver cupp with a cover pownst all doubble gilt of London tuch waieng thirty ownces or therabouts web cover hath the sonne mentioned in the topp thereof wth the gouldsmythe's arms graven vppon it and with certen verses or posies graven and enamyled uppon it, to be delivered by my Executor the next daye of meeting at the Guyldhall uppon an assembly after my decease to the Mayor for the time being in the presence of the Shreives and other of the citizens thear assembled, and the sayde Mayor vppon the sayde delivery to give to my saide Executor an acquittance for it. Item, I give and bequeathe to George Birch,6 my veary good frynd and neighbour, one silver pott with a cover all gilt with eares, called Hauncepott, graven vpon the covers wth the sonne, the

⁶ Sheriff, 1604; Mayor, 1621.

Lion and the Castle of Norwich tuch, of my owne making; my fyne cloth cassack with a broade vard of velvett uppon it and new lyned with fyne furr, to be delivered unto him presently after my decease, and my little black dagger with the locker, chape, and cheane of silver, and the knyfe and bodkin, soe that he will weare it for my sake; and to his wife a pepper box of silver wth a bird made of silver vppon the top of it all guylt, and a gould ryng with lies, to be delivered her presently after my decease. Item, I give unto Peter Long, a calendar,7 xxº in respect of his good will shewed unto me comming from St Fayes ats St Fayth to Norwich, to be payde vnto him within one half yeare next after my decease at or in the now mansion house of the sayde Robert Wichingham uppon lawfull demaund made, yf he shall be then living. Item, I give and bequeathe unto Peter Peterson, the sonne of Anthony Petersonn, a calyver with a spryng locke wthin the match and horne frynged, and my caliver of silver with a dragon's head at or on the mouth therof, flask and touch box theretoe belonging, one murryn 8 headpiece, a rest of black velvett layd on wth gould lace, with my two scarfs of greene and white silke frynged, and one sword and a dagger therevntoe belonging, to be delivered unto him within one moneth after the said Peter shall come out of his prentishood by my Executor. Item, I give and bequeathe to the porest sort of the duche nation within the Citty of Norwen xlo, to be payde ymediately after my decease. Item, I give and bequeathe vnto Margery Lynsey, my neice, dwelling wthin the parrish of St Andrew with one Henry Alborn, xlo of lawfull mony of England to be payde vnto her presently after

¹ Calender: a person whose trade is to press, smooth, and put a gloss upon linen.

⁸ Moryon?

my decease vppon demaund made at the sayde mansion howse of the saide Robert Wichingham. Item, I give to eavery of my godsonns whose names bene Peter one silver spoone weieng one ownce, to be delivered vnto them and eavery of them as they and eavery of them shall accomplish their age of 21 years, at or in the sayde mansion house of the said Robert Witchingham vppon lawfull demand made and yf they so long live. Item, I give vnto fower men being gouldsmythes that shall take the paynes to carry my bodye to the church to be buryed, they beinge appoynted by my Executor, to eavery of them a black coate. Item, I give and bequeathe to Robert Gibson and John Silver9 to either of them a ring of gould wth my posey uppon it, Peterson's guyft, to be presently delivered vnto them after my decease by my Executor. Item, I give and bequeathe vnto John Peterson, the sonne of Anthony Peterson, fyve pownds of lawfull mony of England wthin one yeare after my decease, and to his wief xxº in mony and a gould ryng wth letters being Petersonn's guyft, to be delivered unto her wthin one yeare after my decease uppon demaund by them to be made. Item, I give and bequeath vnto Spencer Peterson, sonne of the sayde Anthony, fyve pounds of lawfull mony of England, to be payde vnto him at his age of xxi yeares by my Executor uppon demaund. Item, I give and bequeathe to Joan Dickerson and Elizabeth Stocking, my servants, to either of them xx* a peece and as much holland cloth as will make either of them a kercher yf they shall serve and continew with me vntill the daye of my decease. Item, I give and bequeathe vnto the Mayor, Shreives, Cittizens, and Comonalty of the Citty of

⁹ Robert Gibson, Alderman and beerbrewer; founder of Gibson's Conduit. John Silver, Sheriff and Deputy Recorder in 1602. See Norf. Archy. x. 186; Blomef. iii. 370.

Norwch all that my inclose and fower tenements, together wth the howses, yards, ortchyards and gardyns to them belonging wth all and singuler ther appurtennes weh I purchased of Mrs. - Raynbowe, wyddow, sett lieng and being in the parrishes of St Vadasts als St. Fasts and St Peter pmountegate ats St Peters of Cunsford or any of them wthin the Citty of Norwich, wth all the deeds, charters, writyngs, and evidences onely concerning the sayde premises or any part thereof, to have and to hold the sayde Inclosse, and fower tenements with the howses, yards, ortchyards, and gardyns wth all and singular ther appurtenns to the sayde Mayor, Shreives, Citizens, and Comonalty and Successors for ever, to the uses, entents, and purposes herafter mentioned, and to no other vse or vses, that it is to say that the sayde Maior, Shreives, Citizens, and Comonalty shall under the comon seale make and deliver to my welbeloved wief and her assigneis one lease or demyse of the said inclosse, fower tenements, howses, yards, ortchyards, and gardens wth all and singular ther appurtenns for the terme of xxi yeares (yf shee shall soe long lyve) other but untill the feast of Set Michell the Archangell next after her death, the said lease to begynn at the said feast of St Michael Tharkangell next after my decease, reserving only to the said Maior, Shreives, Citizens, and Comonalty one yearly rent or farme of vo of lawfull mony of England to be alwayes paide to the said Maior, Shreives, Citizens, and Comonalty or ther assignes during the sayde terme at the said feast of St Michael tharkangell with sufficient covenaunts to them for the repayring, maynteyning, keaping of the howses, two shudds, walls, and fenses belonging to the said premisses, and for maynteyng, keaping, and renewyng the fruyte trees of eaverye kynde now ther growing and in default of any of them to plant others, and also for the payeng of

vs yearely to the Minyster for the herbage at Lammas daye, and alsoe for the true payeng yearely during the saide terme (yf shee shall soe long lyve), otherwise soe long as shee shall eniove the same by vertue of the said demyse vnto the Churchwardens and overseers of the pore of the parrish church of Sot Peter p mountegate ats Sot Peters of Cunsford for the tyme being see much lawfull mony of England in and uppon the feast of St Peter ad vincula commonly called Lammas daye as they mave presently after the said daye provyde, buye, and laye into the lower vestery of the said parrish church two chalder of good sea cole full measured by a water bushell for the provision of the poorest and most needy psons dwelling and inhabiting wthin the said pisshes of St Peter of p mountegate ats St Peters of Cunsford and the parrish of Sot Vedas ats Sot Fassts soe as every of them maye have one bushell of the said sea cole delivered vnto them by a water bushell measure in and uppon the feast of St Thomas the Appostle yearly during the said terme or soe long as shee shall occupie or eniove the same, soe far forth as the said two chalder will amount unto; and that the said churchwardens and overseers for the tyme beinge shall yearely, before the said feast of St Thomas, deliver vnto eavery of the said poore people appoynted to receave the said cole, one token of lead stamped wth the stame [stamp] of the sonne and before thend of the said xxi yeares or the feast of Sct Michaell tharkangell next after the death of the said Dorothie my said wief weh of them shall first happen. I will that the Minyster of the said pish of Sct Peter of pmountage ats Sct Peter of Cunsford for the tym beinge and the greatest number of the then owners and freeholders of the same pishe shall assemble themselves togeather and make choise of two of the honestest and fittest freholders inhabiting the said pish (not being Aldermen) to become fearmers for

the said premises and every part thereof, and the names and surnames of them soe by them elected and chosen shall deliver in writyng before the determination of the said lease unto the Maior, Shreves, and Comonalty of the said Citty, and upon the delivery of the said names they to graunt a demyse or lease of the said premisses and eavery part thereof unto one of the said two psons soe to be namyd, we of them they shall best like of yf he soe namyd will give the best price or ferme fer the same, or els to some other of the said Inhabitaunts that will give most for the said ferme to be to buye fower chalder of coales at the least, to be employed as before, or more yf the mony will extend to take his beginnyng from the daye of thexpiration of the said lease to be made to my said wief for the terme of ten yeares then next following, wth reservation to them the said Maior, Shereves, Citizens, and Comonalty of the yearely rent or ferme of ve yearely as abovesaid and no more, and wth sufficient covenaunts for the sufficient repayring, maynteyning, and uphoulding of the houses, shudds, walls, and fences, now belonging to the said premisses, and payment of the herbage for the same as abovesaid, and also for the maynteyning, keeping, and renewing the frute trees of eavrey kinde now ther growing, and in defalt of them to plant others of the same kynde soe decayed, and alsoe for the payeng yearely vnto the churchwardens of the said parrisshe for the tyme beinge at the feast of Set Peter ad vincula, commonly called Lammas daye, soe much lawfull mony of England as shall well serve to buye and provyde for the neadiest and poorest people of the said parrish, fower chalder of good sea cole or more as the fearme of the same will paye for, measured by a lawfull bushell, and the saime cole so provyded and brought to be layd upp as abovesaid and before the feast of Set Thomas the Appostle, the

said churchwardens yearely to make choise of the said poorest psons for the receipt of the said cole on Sot Thomas day following, and to deliver vnto them and eavery of them a token of lead stamped wth the stamp of the sonne, and in and vppon the said feast of Set Thomas yearly the poore people soe appoynted as aforesaid to come unto the said vestry and eavery of them to redeliver his, her, or ther token unto the said churchwardens and overseers. and to receive every of them one bushell of cole measured by a water bushell soe far forth as two chalder pcell of the said fower chalder will amount and thother two chalder remayning to be delivered unto the same poore people betwene the said feast of Set Thomas and the purification of our Lady commonly called Candlemas daye as the hardnes of the yeare and necessity of the tyme shall requyre as to the discreations of the said churchwardens and overseers for the tyme beynge and two of the best freeholders and Inhabitants of the said parrish shall be thought best and before thend and expiration of the said ten yeares the like choise to be made as abovesaid and the like demyse and provision for the pore for other ten yeares and soe forth ever after from tyme to tyme so long as the world shall endure. Item, I will and bequeathe that twenty pownds of lawfull mony of England shalbe by my Executor payde within one yeare after my decease vnto the churchwardens of the pish church of St Peter of Mancroft within the Citty of Norwich for the tyme being, to be lent out, ordered, and disposed in such manner and forme as hereafter in this my present will is expressed, sett downe, and appoynted, viz., I do hereby appoynt, order, and determyn that the said twenty pownds see by me given, bequeathed, or appoynted to be payde as is abovesaid wth one great chist bound wth yron wth two locks and two keyes to the same belonging, with one pyle of gouldsmyth's weights and two payer of ballances,

thone to wave gould and silver and thother to weve other things, shall for ever remayne as the free guyft of me the sayde Peter within the said parrish of Sct Peter of Mancroft wthin the sayde Citty, to thuse of the said pishners for the tyme beinge, and that the said chest shalbe called by the name of Petersonn's chest for ever, and alsoe the said chist shalbe used for and about the keaping of the said twenty powndes, and such pawnes as shalbe layd in and delivered vpon the lending of the said twenty powndes or any part thereof, and that the said ballancs and weights shall be likewise used for the weieng of the said pawnes as occasion shall serve, and I doe also appoynt and requyre hereby that the said cheast shall stand and remayne within the chamber called the little vestry over the north porch of the said parrish church and be called by the name of Peterson's chest for ever. And I doe also hereby appoynt, order, and decree that the said pishners and the churchwardens of the said parrish for the tyme being, or the more part of them, shall yearly and every yeare for ever upon the feast day of the circumsicon of our Lord, commonly called New Yeare's day (vf it be not Sondye), and if it be Sonday then uppon the Monday next after the said feast day, chose three men of the said pishners, every of them being then able to dispend wthin the said citty in his owne righte or in the right of his brief of freehold xlo by the yeare, of weh three men one to be a gouldsmyth, yf ther shall then be anye such dwelling in the said pish, which said three men shall be called clavers of or for the said chest, which said clavers shall vppon or ymediatly after they shall soe be chosen at the fyrst tyme receive and take of the said churchwardens or some of them the said xx11 and shall also have to eauery of them delivered a severall keye fitt to and for the said cheast by the said parrishioners or some of them, we sayd keyes shall remayne from tyme to tyme to the clavors of the said chist for the tyme

being for ever, we sayde clavors for the tyme being shall for ther yeare freely lend and delyver the said twenty pounds and every part thereof unto such of the said parrishners as shall desire to have of the same to them lent soe as such of the said parrishners as shall from tyme to tyme desire to have thereof be not then valued in the subsidy booke above four pounds in goods or xlo in or by lands (the said clavors for the tyme being not to have any part therof), and that none of the said pishners shall have above five pounds thereof at anye one tyme nor for any longer tyme then for two yeares at the most, and none of them to have of it agayne before thend of two yeares then next ensueng after the said two yeares shalbe expired, and that no alyn borne out of this Realme and inhabiting in the said parrish shall at any time have to him or them anye part of the said mony lent. Provyded always and I doe also by theis presents appoynt, order, and determyne that the said clavers for the tyme being receive of every such of the said parrishners as shall have to them lent any of the said money at the time of the lending and delivering thereof a sufficient pawne of gould in coyne well knowne to the said clavors or some of them silver plate or gilt plate at iiiis viijd the ownce, silver plate not gilt at iiij and ijd the ownce and not at any great rates or value, and that yf any such pson or psons as shall borrowe or have to them any of the said mony soe lent as aforesaid shall fayle and make defalt of or in the repayement thereof, agayne at thend of the said two years, that then the said clavors for the tyme being, or some of them, shall cause that open warning shalbe given or published by the curate or clark of the said parrishe for the tyme beinge uppon some Sondaye or Holydaye ymediately after the end of the said two yeares to come in with and make payment of ther mony and to redeem their pawnes within fifteene

dayes next after such warning given or published as aforesaide. Or ells the sayde pawnes soe layde in or mortgaged and not redeemed shalbe sould by the sayde clavors, churchwardens, and parrishners or some of them openly uppon some holidaye or weeke daye unto such as will give most for the same, and that the mony due to the said chist or lent as aforesaid shalbe first deducted and then the overplus thereof to be restored to the pson and psons to whome the said pawne or pawnes that shall so be sould did first apperteyne. Item, I doe further by this my present will, order and decree for the better preservation and continuing of the said xxli without losse or diminishing thereof, and for good orders to be kept and continewed in the vsing thereof that the said clavers for the tyme beinge shall at thend of every two yeares uppon the said feast daye of the circumsition of our Lord (if it be not Sondaye), and beinge Sondaye then vppon the Monday next after the said feast, in the presence of the saide churchwardens and pishners or of the most part of them for the tyme beinge, make in the said parrish church a just and true accompt of the said xx11 chest, ballance, and weights, and of such pawnes as shall then be remayning in their or any of their custody or chist, and the saide accompt soe made and finished one of the said clavers to be putt of and a new to be chosen in his stead and place for the yeare then to come, and he to have vppon the said choise the key of the ould claver that shall soe be putt of (belonging to the saide chist) to him delivered in the presence of the said pishioners or the more part of them, this order to be done, pformed, and kept yearly, and every yeare for ever according to my true, symple, and good entent and meaning herein. Item, I doe further by this my present will order, determyne, and appoynt that yf any of the clavers for the tyme beinge shall chaunce to depart this

present life, or to depart out of the said parrishe of St Peter of Mancroft to dwell elsewhere before thend of the yeare wherin he or they shal be clavor as aforesaid, That then the said churchwardens and overseers, or the most part of them for the tyme being with the rest of the said clavors for the tyme beinge shall demaunde the key and keyes of such clavor and clavors as shall soe be departed out of this present life, or out of the said parrish to dwell as aforesaid, or of the Executors or Administrators of them, or any of them web shall happen to be in ther or any of ther custody at the tyme of such departure as aforesaid, and to the said chist belonging or appertayning, and that the said key and keys shalbe safely kept by the churchwardens and overseers or some of them untill the next accompting or reckoning daye to be held as aforesaid, and then to be delivered unto such pson or psons as shall then be new chosen to be clavor or clavors of the said chest for the yeare then next ensuing in manner and forme aforesaid, and according to my good and true entent and meaning herein. Item, I give and bequeath unto my brother-in-lawe, John Guggell, gentleman, of Gimmyngham, within the county of Norfolk, my best black cloake, to be delivered unto him by my Executor presently after my decease. Item, I give and bequeathe to Michell Peterson the sonne of Thomas Petersonne, Three pounds of lawful money of England, to be payde by my Executor at his age of one and twenty yeares. Item, I give and bequeathe xx11 of lawfull money of England, to be delivered by my Executor within three years after my decease, unto the Maior, Shreives, and Comonaltie of the said Citty of Norwich, to be by them lent unto two freemen gouldsmythes of the said City, to either of them x11, and to no other men of any other trade, other then gouldsmythes, for three yeares freely without paying anything for the same, to

be ordered by the said Major and Justices of peace of the saide Citty in such sort as Mr. Terry's 1 mony is employed and used, and not otherwise, and the said gouldsmiths that shall have the said xx11 to enter into bond wth two sufficient sureties as they doe that have Mr. Terrie's mony, and vppon the same daye. will and my mynde, entent, and meaning is that all and every the legacies in this my last will and testament named, shall vppon the true payements of ther and every ther legacies, guyfts, and bequests, seale and deliver as ther deade in the lawe unto my saide Executor one sufficient acquittance tendered by my said Executor unto them or any of them for his discharge of and for the receipt of eavery ther legacies, guyfts, and bequests, by thands of my said Executor, his Executor or assigneis (web if they or any of them shall wilfully refuse to doe and pforme) then he, my said Executor, to retayne in his hands such legacie, guyft, and bequest, as is given unto such wilfull and refusing pson or psons wthout preiudice, hinderaunce, or breatch of the condition before mentioned in this my said last will and testament concerning the true payement of the legacies, guyfts, and bequests, in this my said last will and testament, by my said Executor. Item, further I will and my mynde is that my Executor shall, within one moneth next after my decease, prove this my testament and last will, within the Dioceis of Norwich, before some competent Judge in that case assigned, and this my last will to be in writing in fayre paper, and to be layde in the Guyldhall, thear to continew for ever in the ould Councell Chamber. Item, I give and bequeath unto Thomas Petersonne, my brother-in-lawe; Will^m Petersonne, Anthony Petersonne, Spencer Petersonne, and Robert Petersonne, my nephewes, sonnes of Anthony Petersonn, my brother, to eavery of them xx11 of

¹ Blomefield, iv. 291.

lawfull mony of England a peece, To be payde unto them wthin one yeare after my decease uppon lawfull demaunde made by them or either of them, and if any of them shall depart this present life before the said daye of payement That then the guyft of that pson or psons so dieing shall be equally divided amongst the rest that shall then be livyng. Item, I doe will, and by this my present testament and last will appoynt that all my messuages, houses, lands, and tenements lieng and beinge in Burnham Broom, Barford, and Dickersonne als Bickersonn, within the said Countie of Norff., shall be presently sould after my decease by my Executor to the full valeu and unto such pson or psons as will give most for the said lande, and the mony thereof comming to be wholly employed by my said Executor towards the payement of the legacies and bequeathes specified and conteyned in this my present last will and testament and not to any other entent, use, or purpose. Item, I will and my mynde and meaning is that all the rest and residue of my goods, mony, cattell, chattell, utensiles, and ymplements of household plate and iewells of what nature, kynde, or qualitye soever the same be and herein not by me given or bequeathed, I give them wholly unto the said Dorothie, my welbeloved wife, and to Robert Witchingham, my wel beloved sonne-in-lawe, to be equally divided between them by John Silver, Gent., and George Byrch, my very good frynds (my saide wief to be at the choise weh part shee will take and best like of), Provyded alwaye and my mynde, entent, and meaning is that if it shall fortune my Executor to be from home and not present at the tyme of my depture That then I will have him sent for with as much convenyent spede as may be, and my bodye not to be buryed before he doth come home, and that no part of my goods be delt with or stirred untill he commeth But such as of necessity must And for the good will and zeale weh I bare to Milicent, my first welbeloved wiefe, in the tyme of or lyves (mother

unto the said Robert Witchingham, who was the maker and upholder of me in the tyme of my beginning) the more rather in conscience and for the good will and gentle behaviour that the same Robert hath, doeth, and ever did shew unto me from his childehood, hithertoe assureth me in hart that he will pforme this my present last will and testament according to my trust reposed in him and according to the true entent and meaning of the same, and therefore I do hereby constitute, nomynate, appoynt, and make the said Robert Witchingham, Gent., my sonin-lawe, to be my soale Executor of this my present last will and testament, he to pay my debts and legacies, and to see my body decently brought to the earth, and to enter bond in the some of fyve hundred pounds to the use of my supervisors within one moneth after my decease for the faithful pforming of this my present testament and last will, and I do also constitute and appoynt my welbeloved frynds John Silver and George Birch to be my supvisors of this my present testament and last will. And I doe also earnestly desier them and either of them that according to the trust in them reposed they will as much as in them lieth see to the due performance of this my present last will and testament according to the true entent and meaning thereof, and for their paynes therein to be used and employed I doe give unto either of my said supvisors xxs. of lawfull mony of England, over and besides all chardges and expenses by them to be disbursed in and about the same, and to either of them a mourning cloake against the daye of my buriall. In witness whereof I have caused thes presents to be written, and I do acknowledge the same to be my veary true testament and last will, conteyning in it nine sheets of paper whereof this is the last, and I have alsoe subscribed my name to eavery of the said sheets, and further have vnto them being fyled together with a parchment labell setto my seale the daye and

yeare first above written. Theis being witnesseis, Nicholas Whorlow, Thomas Olyet, Andrew Cock, and William Skottowe.

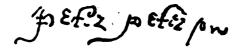


Item, I Peter Peterson of Norwich, gent., the xxiith daye of Maye, in the first yeare of the reigne of or Gratious Kyng James, doe appoynt and my will and meaning is that theis guyfts and legacies here following by me bequeathed and given shall be of good force, and this to be annexed as a Codisell to my will. Item, in consideration of the love and kindnes I have received from the right Wor. the Maior and Cittizens of Norwich when I purchased my lands at Barnham Broom, in lending me the some of six skore pounds, to requyte that love and kyndenes of theirs I doe give and bequeath to the Right Wor. Mr Mayor, the Sheriffs, Cittizens, and Comonalty, one Cli of good and lawfull mony of England, to be employed and used to such use and uses as followeth: first my will and mynde is that xx11 peell of the hundred pounds, shalbe freely lent to two freemen, to either of them the somme of x11, and those two men to be of the trade and mystery of gouldsmyths, we men shall inhabit and dwell within the parrishes of Set Andrew, St John, and St Michael's, and not elswhear, wth two gouldsmyths shall use and occupy the somes of xli for three years, and at thend of three years the same some of xli to be lent to other two gouldsmyths inhabiting in the same ward in like manner and this to continew for ever, to be lent to such men inhabiting in those parrishes beinge gouldsmyths and not els whear. Item, my will and meaning is that the fowerscore pounds, peell of the said hundred pownds,

shalbe likewise lent to eight freemen inhabiting in the ward of Middle Wymer wthin the parrishes of Set Andrew, Set John, and Set Michael's and not elsewheer, neither to anye other persons not being resident and dwelling wthin the same ward of myddle Wymer, web eight freemen shall have lent to either of them the somme of x11 pcell of the Cli for three yeares freely wthout paieng anything for the use of the said somes of x11. Provyded always that all and either of the aforesaid psons whoe shall have the use of the same mony shall putt in such good assurance and security as shalbe thought good by such as I will appoynt to putt forth the same, and my will and mynde is that after the aforesaid psons have occupied the aforesaid somes three whole yeares that then they shall paye in the same to the Mayor, Sheriffs, Cittizens, and Comonalty to be by them putt forth to other eight persons freemen inhabiting and dwelling within the warde of Wymer in the parrishes aforesaide for three yeares, and so for ever in like manner to such psons ther dwelling and not elswher, weh mony shalbe lent to the psons before appoynted by the Mayor for the tyme being, the justices of the peace and my Executor during his life, and the Aldermen of the Ward of Middle Wymer at such tyme and such assurance to be taken as is now for Mr. Terryes mony and my will and meaning is that if any of the personns who shall vse the mony aforesaide shall depart this life or remove their dwellings out of the ward of Myddle Wymer, that then it shall be lawfull for the Mayor wth the psons beforenamed to call ene the same mony and cause it to be lent to such persons as doe dwell in the ward and that they shall enter such covenaunts in ther bands when they receive the money, that if they shall not tarry and be resident and dwelling in the Ward, that then they shall forthwh paye ene the same to be lent as is before specified. Item, my will and mynde is that William Barker, servaunt to the Right Wor. Mr Thomas Laver.

shalbe one of the first that shall have the vse of one tenn pounds before mentioned, and my will and mynde is that my Executor shall paye the foresaide some of one hundred pounds in the Guyldhall wthin the Citty of Norwich wthin three yeares next after my decease weh mony shalbe peell of the mony for w^{ch} he shall sell my lands in Barnham Broome. Item, I give unto Dorothie my loving wief the some of xvili xiijo iiijd, more then before I have bequeathed to her to make vpp the former some being togeather the just some of one hundred marks to be payde by my Executor out of the mony for weh he shall sell my landes in Barnham Broome, to be paide her after the first fifty pounds, and when he shall have sould my lands. Item, I give unto Peter Peterson, sonne of Anthony Petersonne, the some of xxxiijil vje viijd to be payde to him by my Executor when he shall accomplish or have served the tyme of his apprentishood, wen mony shalbe likewise payde out of such mony as shalbe received for my lands at Barnham Broome. Item, I give vnto my good frynd, George Birch, my best black cloth gowne faced with fyne black budg, to be delivered unto him by my Executor presently after my decease. Item, I give and bequeath to the wyddow Cobbould one gould rynge with the posey, Peter Peterson's guyft. Item, I give and bequeath to John Birch, sonne of George Birch, my fower square poyneted dyamond. Item, I give Richard Guggle, gent., one black mowrning cloake and xx* of lawfull mony of England. Item, I give vnto John Guggle one black mowrning cloake and xx' of lawfull mony of England. Item, I give vnto Mary Guggle a black mowrning gowne and xxº of lawfull mony of England. Item, I give vnto Henry Marling, tailor, xx* of lawfull mony of England. Item, I give unto Elizabeth Hendwick, daughter of Richard Punt, the some of iijli to be payde out of the mony received for my lands at Barnham Brome. Item, I give unto the Mayor, Sheriffs, Cittizens, and Comonalty my great tappestry.

hangings with the history of Kyng Davyd, to be yearly lent to such men as shall beare the chardg of the Maior's feast to hang vpp at the Hall, But I give it conditionally that if Mr. Alderman Stokes will likewise give one other cloth wth he hath of Tappestry somewhat like vnto myne, But if he will not give his to the like vse Then this guyft of myne to be voyde; and my will is that he that shalbe the Alderman of the feast called the Mayors feast shall have the keaping of the same cloth during his yeare and at the yeares end to be delivered to the next Alderman and so successively to the same vse. Item, I give vnto George Downing, gent., one of the Aldermen wthin the saide Citty, a gould ring with the posey, Peter Peterson's gift. Item, I give vnto every of the daughters of Spencer Peterson xxº a peece. Item, I give vnto Dorothie, my welbeloved wief, six silver spoones with knoppes of the sonne and graven and guylt on the back side wth the sonne. I give vnto Spencer Peterson and to his wief, to either of them, a silver spoone wth the knoppe of the sonne and graven and guylt on the back sid wth the sonne. I give and bequeath vnto Robert Witchingham and his wiefe, to either of them, a silver spoone with the knoppe of the sonne and graven and guylt on the back side wth the sonne. Item, I give and bequeath vnto George Birch and his wief, to either of them, a silver spoone wth the knopp of the sonne and graven and guylt on the back side with the sonne.

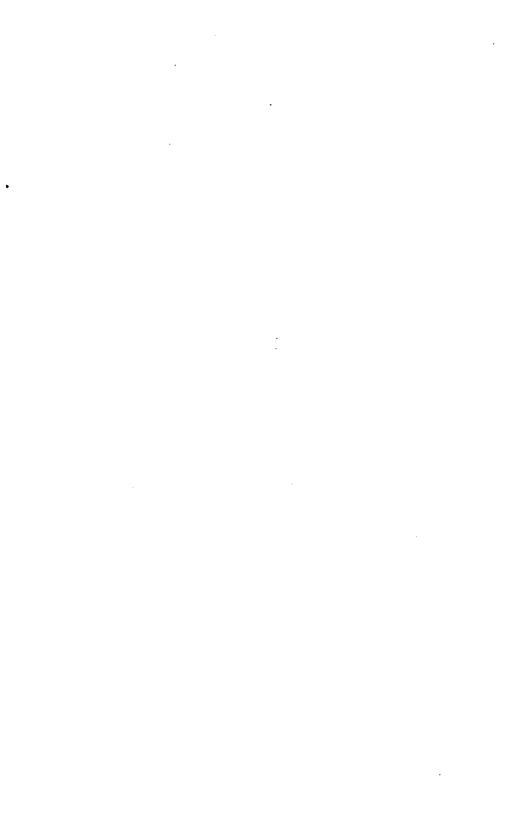


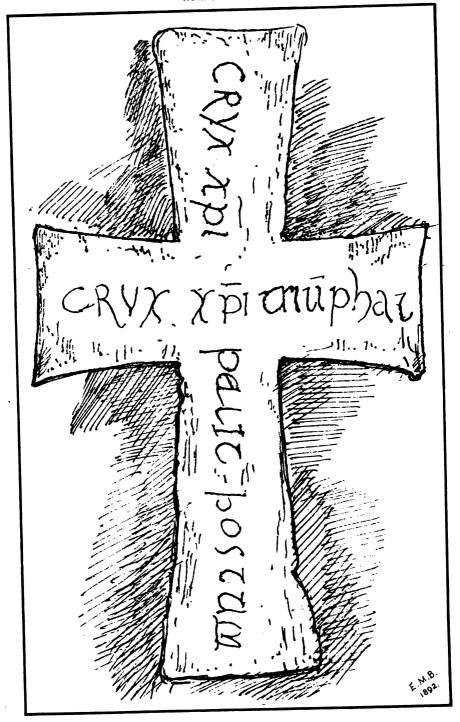
In the presence of us, Nicholas Whorlow, Thomas Olyet, Andrew Cock, and William Skottowe.

Proved at Norwich by the Executor, 1st August, 1603.

Following in the Register is a Letter of Attorney, dated 12th August, 1603, by Margaret Witchingham, relict of the said Executor, constituting Robert Smyth, Notary Public, her proctor.

Norwich Archdeaconry, 1603, folio 190.







LEADEN MORTUARY CROSS, BURY St. EDMUND'S. (Size of original).

The Mortnary or Absolution Cross.

EDWARD MILLIGEN BELOE, ESQ., F.S.A.

THE Cross, the subject of this memoir, was found at Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, in that part of the church-yard known as Cemeterium Fratrum, the cemetery of the brethren of the great Abbey of St. Edmund. It is roughly cut out of a thin sheet of lead, and is 6\frac{2}{3} inches long by 4\frac{1}{3} inches wide. The cross is inscribed "CRUX XPI TRIUPHAT" on its lateral members; and, down its length, "CRUX XPI PELLIT HOSTEM." This is cut in letters of the twelfth century.

I propose to take the cross as the foundation for a detailed description of this form of reverence by which the faith of our ancestors was frequently expressed in the burial of their dead. Several such memorials have been found, the present one being the finest and most graceful of those which will be here described and illustrated.

For a very careful observation and description of Mortuary or Absolution Crosses we are indebted to l'Abbé Cochet, Inspecteur des Monuments Historiques de la Seine-Inférieure. In the year 1842, when it was necessary to cut through the churchyard of the extinct Church of Bouteilles, in order to avoid a curve in the road between Dieppe and Neufchatel le Bray, four tombs containing skeletons were found, and on the breasts of the skeletons lay leaden crosses, cut from the sheet. One of these was on the skeleton of a child, and the following form of absolution was cut upon it: "Oremus-Ihesus Christus qui dixit discipulis suis quodcunque ligaveritis super terram erit ligatum et in cœlis et quodcunque solveritis super terram erit solutum et in cœlis, de quorum numero licet indignos nos esse voluit, ipse te absolvat, Hemmelina, per ministerium nostrum ab omnibus criminibus tuis quæcunque cogitatione, locutione, operatione negligenter egisti, atque noxibus (sic) absolutam perducere dignetur ad regna cœlorum qui vivit et regnat in sæc. sæcul." "Noxibus" seems a clerical error for the usual "nexibus peccatorum."

The crosses were deposited in the museum at Dieppe; but no special record was made of the exact manner in which they were found, nor of their position, except that they were on the breasts of the deceased.¹

In the months of April and May, 1855, l'Abbé Cochet himself commenced a most careful excavation of this churchyard of Bouteilles. The cemetery had been abandoned in the year 1791, and the church was demolished in 1806. He inserted a record of his discoveries in the Memoirs d'Archæologie Normande; and also sent a copy to the Society of Antiquaries of London, who inserted it in the Archæologia.²

In the search of 1855, l'Abbé Cochet found several burials; the coffins were in several pieces, lying due east

¹ Archaelogia, xxxv. p. 299. Communication by l'Abbé Cochet to Mr. Wm. Michael Wylie,

² Vol. xxxvi. p. 258.

and west, and he gives a careful drawing of the position in which the deceased was found: the hands were crossed over the breast; and under the arms, at the centre of their crossing, lay a leaden cross, of the Maltese shape. On this cross was written a form of absolution, in the exact words written on the cross found in 1842, except the transposition of two sentences. The interment was that of Regnauld (Ragelnaude), and the form was as under:—

"Oremus—Dominus Jesus Christus qui dixit discipulis suis: Quodcumque solveritis super terram erit solutum et in cœlis, et quodcumque ligeravatis super terram erit ligatum et in cœlis, de quorum numero nos licet indignos esse voluit, ipse te absolvat, Ragelnaude, per ministerium nostrum ab omnibus criminibus tuis quæcumque cogitatione, locutione et operatione negligenter egisti, atque nexibus absolutum perducere dignetur ad regna cœlorum, qui vivit et regnat Deus per omnia secula seculorum. Amen."

This cross is most carefully figured in the Archæologia.³ The inscription is written on lines creased on the cross, and, in order that the copy might be perfect, Mr. Ireland, one of the staff of the Society of Antiquaries in London, told me that the cross itself was sent over from France, and he examined it and copied it himself, comparing the writing with that on the cross; so that we may be assured that the print is a perfect facsimile, both of the cross and of the inscription.

Two more crosses were found in the same position, on the breasts of the deceased, during the excavations in 1855. The inscription on these was not so clear. On one of them was the sentence of absolution; but at the end only the following words could be made out: "Absolve in ressurectionis gloria resuscitata"
These, l'Abbé Cochet says, would be read: "Absolve,
Domine, animam famulæ tuæ ab omni vinculo delictorum
ut in ressurrectionis gloria inter sanctos et electos tuos
ressuscitata respiret, per Christum Dominum nostrum.
Amen."

In the month of March of the following year (1856), l'Abbé Cochet continued his excavations in the cemetery of Bouteilles, making his notes day by day, from the 6th March to the 11th of the same month. He found six coffins, but in two only of them were there memorial crosses.

On the one which is given in Archæologia,⁴ the cross is almost square, with diagonal cuts in it, to divide the members. The inscription does not run down it, but round it, in two lines; and these lines have, by the help of the Society of Antiquaries of France, been deciphered as under:—

HEC EST GULLERMI CRVX ISTIC INTUMULATI ERGO PATER NOSTER QUISQUIS VERSUS LEGIS HOS TER DICAS, UT REQUIEM DET SIBI CRISTUS: AMEN.

The skeleton was that of a young man; and under the hands, crossed on the breast, was found this leaden cross.

The other cross was found near the former, having the hands crossed over the breast. It was a smaller cross than the one we have described. The inscription on this cross was, to a great extent, illegible; but the first lines showed that it contained the ordinary form of absolution.

Before we come to the English examples of the Mortuary Cross, we will continue our description of those that have been found in France; but in no case of their

⁴ Vol. xxxvii. p. 38.

discovery has the exact description of the mode in which they were placed, and the circumstances under which they were found, been noted, except with regard to those found at Bouteilles by l'Abbé Cochet.

At Périgueux, in 1853, when carrying out some underground works at the cathedral church of St. Front there, a leaden cross was found; and, afterwards, in 1881, on opening several sepulchres in the north porch of the same church, in one of them was a cross of lead, precisely similar to the one found in 1853; and a third was afterwards discovered by M. Delluc. These three crosses were all alike, struck out of the same mould, in the Greek form, and perhaps it is best to give a description of them, as given by M. Emmanuel Delorme: "Au centre, une croisette entourée d'un filet et accostée des deux lettres onciales A et Ω . Ces lettres sont remplacées dans les branches verticales, par deux perles rondes. La croix porte à sa base un appendice pour en indiquer le sens."

Again, afterwards, there was found near the same cathedral, in the coffin of a child, probably six years old, a cross, on which was the inscription, partly in capital and partly in small letters, thus: on the top limb, "D.S." in capitals; on the side branches and centre, the word "REX" in capitals; and, at the base, "A et Ω ," a slight further development in expression.

Taking our crosses according to the date of finding, we come to the two crosses which were found by M. Meissonnier at Périgueux, in the year 1875, in digging for new barracks, and are now with the Historical Society of that town. They were in two coffins, but mixed up with earth, and human remains, and fragments of pottery. No note was taken of their

⁶ Etude sur deux Croix de Plomb du XIIe Siècle. Toulouse: A. Chauvin et fils, 1886. Reviewed in Revue de l'Art Chrétien, vol. vi., N.S., p. 258.

position; but the inscription on them is very interesting. These two crosses were made the subject of a memoir in the Bulletin de la Société Archéologique du Midi de la France. On the upper limb, in capitals, "PAX"; on the lower, "LEX"; on the cross limbs, "LVX" and "REX"; in the centre, "A Ω " (see Plate 4, No. 1). This inscription is of singular interest, because, on the demolition at Périgueux of the ancient church of St. Georges-des-Barris (dedicated to Jacob the Pilgrim, of Armenia), a brick was found, which is now in the museum there, which has the same words in different order, according to the following diagram. This would read:

P LAXBL E

This brick, mentioned in an article in the Revue Archéologique du Midi de la France,⁶ was probably used to mould these leaden Mortuary Crosses.⁷

There is but one more foreign cross of the kind which I must mention before coming to those of our own country. It was found in Angers; and is useful for our enquiry, containing, as it does, a date. And this confirms the assumption arrived at by all antiquaries, that these crosses are chiefly of the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

⁷ I am favoured by Dr. William Radford, of Sidmouth, with a copy of a similar form taken from a mosaic at Rome, thus:



Dux is substituted for Pax.

⁶ Page 12 of Etude sur Deux Croix de Plomb.

The cross found at Angers is inscribed on both sides. On the one side it reads:

AN

NO

AB

INCARNACIO

NE DNI

M

: C : X

xx:

VI:

And on the other side:

OB

IIT

CLA

RICIA 11 NON

NOVEBRIS:

HORA

TER

CIA

It is mentioned in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, where a figure of it is given.

This, with one in Rouen Museum, and one found at Quiberville (in the possession of l'Abbé Cochet), completes

8 Vol. iv. p. 213. The inscription on a leaden plate preserved in the Cathedral Library at Lincoln (Arch. Inst., Linc. Vol., p. 218), though its form is not a cross, nor the inscription religious, is nevertheless worthy of an extract for the charming simplicity it has, in common with all the earlier examples. It ends, "Prefatus Willielmus regia stirpe progenitus dum in curia regis Willielmi filii magni regis Willielmi qui Angliam conquisivit aleretur III kalendas Novembris obiit": he was consanguineus to "Remigius Episcopus qui hanc ecclesiam fecit." In English—"The before-said William sprung from royal stock. While he was (being) brought up in the Court of William, son of the great William who conquered England, he died the 3rd kalends of November." It was found near the west door.

the list of all the crosses that are known to have been discovered abroad.9

M. Lacroix in Vie Militaire et Religieuse, p. 503, confirms the custom among Christians, between the eleventh and thirteenth centuries, of putting the croix d'absolution on the breast of the dead. He says, "Cette croix de bois ou de plomb, quelquefois d'argent, fut appellée croix d'absolution par qu'on y gravait generalement la formule d'absolution en faveur du mort;" and he gives a very interesting incident which is told by Mabillon in his Annales de l'ordre de Saint Benott, which M. Lacroix says sufficiently proves the importance and universality of this custom. "En 1142, après la mort d'Abailard, Héloise, abesse du Paraclet, demanda à Pierre le Venerable, abbé de Cluny, une formule d'absolution. Afin de la déposer sur la tombe de l'illustre théologien cette absolution fut placée, dit un écrivain bénédictin sur la poitrine d'Abailard." The form of the inscription, so far as relates to our subject, is this, "Ego Petrus Cluniacensis abbas auctoritate omnipotentis Dei et omnium Sanctorum absolvo eum pro officio ab omnibus peccatis suis." M. Lacroix gives no example of an absolution cross in wood or silver, his only illustration being one of the Bury crosses with its usual inscription.

We now come to a few interesting examples which have been found in our own country. Perhaps the highest of all in interest is on plate No. 2, which is

It is mentioned that leaden mortuary crosses have been found in the tombs of the bishops at Metz, one dated 1046. I have been unable to trace any detailed description.—Arch., vol. xxxv. p. 317. In Illustriches Archæologisches Woeterbuch der Kunst (G. D. Herman Müller), under the heading "Absolution," is given an illustration of a cross, bearing the words, "A Crux xti triumphat A Crux xti hostem A," worn on the breast, in the hope of thereby obtaining remission of sins. They were, on this account, worn by many. On the cross is shown a hole, as if to be worn round the neck.



ABSOLUTION CROSS TO GODFRIDUS, BISHOP OF CHICHESTER, 1088.

IN THE CATHEDRAL LIBRARY.

pardoner of all thy sins. On the seventh day before the Kalends of October, on the Feast of St. Firmian, Bishop and Martyr. Godefridus, Bishop of Chichester, died on the same day, which was the fifth of the moon."

The bishop thus commemorated was consecrated in 1087, at Canterbury, by Archbishop Lanfranc, the one bishop consecrated in that year.—(P. C. Roll of Canterbury, Stubbs). He died 25th September, 1088. The only records of him are those of his consecration and his death. William of Malmesbury, in his Gesta Pontificum, does not name him between Stigand and Ralf Luffa, the successor of Godfrey; he puts William, but only this name.

The other cross (Plates 3, A and B), remaining in the archives of an English cathedral is at Lincoln, also preserved in the library there. By the kindness of my friend, Mr. Precentor Venables, I have been permitted to examine it very fully, and to give copies from photographs. On one side is engraved, in capital letters:

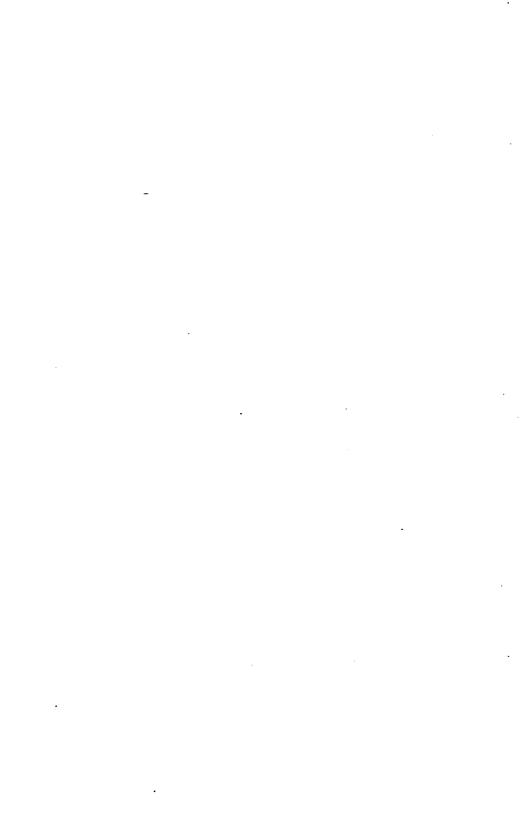
CORPUS: SIFORDI: PRESBITE

RI: SCE · ELENE · ET · SCE · MARGARETE

TITULATUS HIC JACET.

The form of the letters is earlier than that of any previous cross. On the other side is an inscription, in small letters, running quite across, from side to side of the arms of the cross, and coming down from the top to the centre, and, again, from the top to the bottom of the lower arm of the cross. The inscription at the back has been stated to be unreadable. The cross was found in the year 1847, in a stone coffin, on the southeast side of the west front of the cathedral. Its length is 42 inches, and its breadth 41 inches. Neither in the

³ Lincoln Vol., Archaeological Institute, p. xliv. I have endeavoured to obtain a reading of the words on the back of this cross, which seem clear, but only the word cunabula has been deciphered.





CROSS IN LIBRARY OF LINCOLN CATHEDRAL. FI



OROSS IN LIBRARY OF LINCOLN CATHEDRAL. BACK.



Lincoln case nor in the Chichester case were there any notes taken of the finding of the crosses, so that we are without information as to its position on the body, or the manner of its disposal.

We now come to a series of crosses (see Plates 1 and 4, Nos. 2 and 3) which bear more closely upon the subject of this memoir, found by the side of the great Abbey Church of Bury St. Edmund's, in the Cemeterium Fratrum there.⁴

Although made of a simple material, this cross is of very fine proportion, and in beautiful preservation. It has this inscription written in letters, probably of the twelfth century, "CRUX XTI TRIUMPHAT"; across it and down the centre, "CRUX XTI PELLIT HOSTEM." This cemetery has been a perfect mine of this form of cross. There are eight in the museum at Bury. These have been made the subject of a note in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, where three of the series are drawn. They were then in the possession of Mr. Tymms. Two of these contain the same inscription, scratched, with little alteration, upon the face of the cross.

The first mention of the discovery of these leaden Mortuary Crosses is made in the Bury Post of 16th November, 1791, which describes the finding of two stone coffins in the Cemeterium Fratrum; and in each of them was found a leaden crucifix, inscribed, on the one side, "CRUX XPI TRIUMPHAT," and, on the other, "CRUX XPI PELLIT HOSTEM."

There is a small one in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, measuring in length 6 inches, and in breadth $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; and on this is inscribed, in the same manner as on the crosses from Bury St. Edmund's, the

⁴ The cross belongs to Mr. James Reeve, the Curator of Norwich Museum, who has kindly lent it to me. It forms the first illustration in this paper.

⁵ Vol. iii.

words, "Crux Christi Triumphat," and "Crux Christi pellit hostem."

Of the eight which are now in the Bury Museum, some are also thus inscribed, but the remainder appear never to have had any inscription at all. There are others reported in private possession.

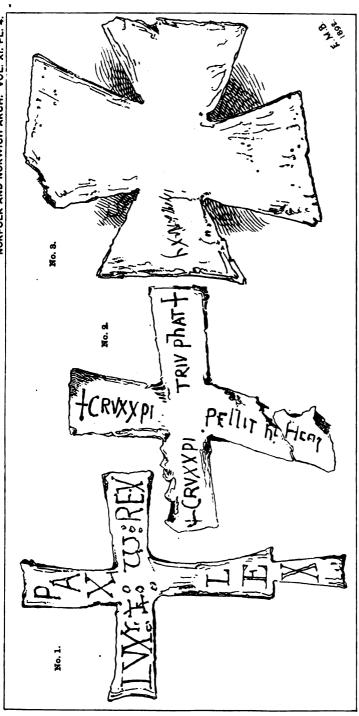
I have, as far as I am able, mentioned all the examples of these humble memorials of the dead. There is one thing common to all, that is, their early character.

Taking the rule, of very general application, that the simpler the subject, the earlier it is, I would suggest that the three examples all found near the Cathedral of St. Front, Périgueux, in 1853 and 1881 are the earliest; and this suggestion is sustained by the fact that the Cathedral of St. Front is of the very first part of the eleventh century.6 It was built on the plan of St. Mark's, Venice, probably by settlers from Northern Italy. These crosses, cast from the same mould (all the others are inscribed), bear the figure of a simple cross, and, on either side of it, the letters "A" and "\O": Christ crucified, the beginning and the end; and in this simple faith the deceased died. Again, there is the further expression of faith in the inscription on the fourth cross, found near St. Front, on the breast of a child: on the top arm, "D.S."; on the crossing, "Rex"; and, at the base, "A et Ω "; the Lord, Saviour, King, the beginning and the end.

A little advanced still on this are the two crosses discovered bv M. Messonier and described $\mathbf{b}\mathbf{v}$ Emmanuel Delorme. These were also Périgueux, but not near the Cathedral; on the one was "A et \O"-Pax, Lux, Rex, Lex, all the highest attributes of the Saviour-and it is not improbable that these

⁶ Ferguson, Handbook of Architecture, vol. i. p. 612.

¹ Etude sur Deux Croix de Plomb, where the one cross having a legible inscription is figured, and is copied on Plate 4, No. 1.



NO. 1. OROSS FOUND AT PERIQUEUX. 8 INCHES BY 6. From "Étude sur deux Croix de Piemb"

NOS. 2 & S. OROSSES FOUND IN THE GEMETERIUM FRATRUM, BURY, NOW IN THE BURY MUSEUM. From Photographs. Both are Inscribed,

LEADEN MORTUARY CROSSES. PERIGUEUX AND BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

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memorials went still further, and that on the other side was a form of absolution now mouldered away.

There is but one dated example of these Mortuary Crosses, and that contains on it nothing religious, but as I have said it confirms the suggestion of the early date. It was found at Angers, and is to the memory of Claricie, who died on the nones of November, 1036, at the hour of three.

To this time we have no evidence of any form of absolution on these crosses. We now come to the part of our treatise containing most interest. We have, on the crosses found at Bouteilles in 1842 and 1855, the form of absolution still used in the diocese of Rouen to the sick who receive extreme unction. It is in the form of a prayer: "Oremus, Dominus Jesus Christus qui dixit ipse te absolvat Ragelnaude per ministerium nostrum ab omnibus criminibus."

The form on the cross of the Bishop of Chichester is different. It begins, "Absolvimus te Godefride Episcope," a distinct declaration by the priest of the act of absolution. The earlier form of the absolution was precatory, thus the crosses at Bouteilles would be earlier than the Chichester cross, and before 1088.

I would suggest that this devout practice of placing crosses inscribed with the form of absolution on the breast of the dead, took its use in the simple ages of faith from a feeling that it was well for even the body

The delegation of authority to absolve receives an interesting illustration in the Charter of Herbert, Bishop of Norwich, circ. 1100, begging for alms for building the church of St. Margaret, Lynn. The extract, so far as is necessary, is as follows:—"Et sitis fratres ipsius ecclesiæ et Sancte Trinitatis de Norwyco monacho qui in ipsa ecclesia fuerit do licentiam iniungendi penitentias omnium peccatorum et faciendi omne ministerium presbiteri," and then follows that whoever gives alms "habeat pardonationem quadraginta dierum de penitentia sua" [penitentia peccatorum is translated absolutio peccatorum in M. Arnis' Lex. Mediæ Latinitatis, 1866].

after death to be furnished with a certificate that the soul to which it had belonged had been duly absolved before its departure from earth. Of course this was a superstition, but a very innocent and natural one, which in these enlightened days, with many similar ones, has passed into desuetude.

To trace the form of absolution from these early times to the present, I will give the form now used by the Roman Catholic Church in England. It is:

"Dominus noster Jesus Christus te absolvat: et ego auctoritate Ipsius te absolvo ab omni vinculo excommunicationis (suspensionis) et interdicti in quantum possum et tu indiges. Deinde ego te absolvo a peccatis tuis in nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti: Amen."

Translation: "May our Lord Jesus Christ absolve thee: and I by His authority absolve thee from every bond of excommunication (suspension) and interdict, so far as as in me lies, and thou needest. Therefore I absolve thee from thy sins in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Amen."

The word "suspensionis" is only used in absolving an ecclesiastic, for they only are liable to suspension.

This form is both precatory (Jesus Christus te absolvat) and absolute (ego te absolvo). This double form is followed by the Church of England in the absolution given in the Service for the Visitation of the Sick, "Our Lord Jesus Christ, Who hath left power to His Church to absolve all sinners who truly repent and believe in Him, of His great mercy forgive thee thine offences: and by His authority committed to me, I absolve thee from all thy sins, in the name," &c.9

The form of absolution in the Sarum Manual, in the

[•] I have to thank my friend, the Reverend Father Bodley, Chaplain of Oxburgh, for his kind assistance in tracing the change in the form of absolution.

Ordo ad Visitandum Infirmum, from which our form is derived, was "Dominus noster Jesus Christus pro sua magna pietate te absolvat: et ego auctoritate ejusdem Dei Domini nostri Jesu Christi, et beatorum apostolorum Petri et Pauli, et auctoritate mihi tradita absolvo te ab omnibus peccatis"

The form in the York Manual was: "Dominus Jesus Christus pro sua pietate te absolvat; et ego auctoritate ejusdem Dei et Domini nostri Jesu Christi et beatorum apostolorum Petri et Pauli et domini nostri N divina providentia Summi pontificis, et virtute gratiæ tibi concessæ et electionis qua me in tuum confessorem eligisti in hac parte mihi commissa, absolvo te ab omnibus peccatis tuis" This form was to be pronounced, "Si infirmus bullam habeat apostolicam de plena absolutione." Other forms are to be used if he had no bulla apostolica. For these and the Salisbury form see The York Manual, &c., edited by Dr. W. G. Henderson, the present Dean of Carlisle.

In the inscription on the cross found at Bouteilles in 1856, to the memory of Gullermus, we find all forms of absolution gone. It is the beginning of the custom of putting a prayer for the repose of the soul of the deceased, which we find on the tombs of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. This was an advance on the simpler form, at first generally in Norman French, "DEV. PVR. SA. PITE. EIT. MERCI. DE. SALME," and seems immediately to follow, in date, the cross to Gullermus.

The inscription on this cross to "Gullermus" seems of interest. It runs "Ergo pater noster quisquis versus legis hos ter dicas ut requiem det sibi Christus," which may be rendered "This is the cross of Gullermus here entombed, therefore, whoever thou art who readest these

¹ Surtess Society, 63, pp. 48, 49, and Appendix, p. 48.

lines, say thrice a pater noster, (in order that) Christ may give him rest." "That Christ may give him rest" seems to be an earlier form of that gift of pardon which is found, though rarely, in inscriptions in our county. On the fourteenth century road-side cross at Drayton, is the following inscription. Part of the prayer is gone:—"Vous che prie pur l'ame William de Bellemont—Johanne sa femme—pater n...r, ave Maria—de pardonna avera"; and in the neighbouring church of Hellesdon is this on a brass, also of the fourteenth century, to Richard de Heylesdone and Beatrice his wife.

"Richard de Heylesdone & Beatrice sa feme gisont icy dieu de lo'almes eit m'cy ame qi p' lour almes p'era · x · aans & · xl · iours de pardoun auera."

This is a high development of the simpler form "that Christ may give him rest," and a change comes as to incidence of the blessing; it is not that it should be given to the dead lying at their feet, but to those alive praying for them.³

After the description given of the above crosses, it is unnecessary to do more than briefly refer, once more, to that which is the originating subject of this paper—one of those found at Bury. The letters of the inscription correspond, in a great degree, with those on the other crosses; but the form is different, and appears to be limited to this cemetery at Bury St. Edmund's. It is very simple: "The cross of Christ triumphs"; "The

² Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. x. p. 413. See Stukeley's Itinerarium Curiosum, where there is a plate of the cross.

³ The latest we have of this class of inscription is in English, on a brass at Great Coates, Lincolnshire, dated 1503, to Sir Thos. Barnardiston and lady.

[&]quot;Of po charite say a pr noster abe & cred & pe schall haue a C dapes of p'don to por med."

cross of Christ repels the enemy." These are the last words placed on the remains of the dead; the assurance of his faith and of its conquest; all that is left that is of interest or of good; a form that could be equally common to all Christianity, as that on the cross at Périgueux, where, in the lofty words of the prophet, it is said that Christ is king, peace, light, and law.

Note.—There are in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, two wooden pectoral tablets—the one of most interest I have examined. It is a thin board, quite free from decay, 4½ in. long and 2½ in. broad, and on it in Greek:—

ΚλαγΔιοέκολανθοέ ΫϊοέΔιοεκορατοέ Μητροέκολλωθιοέ ΕΒιωεενετήπεν Τηκοντάτεςεαρα΄

LIB NAYNI

Claudius Colanthus, son of Dioscoras, and Collothis his mother, lived 54 years.

The date is month Paÿni, 12th year: the name of emperor is omitted. It is conjectured to be of the fourth century, and was found at Sohaq, Upper Egypt.—Oxford University Gazette, 14th May, 1890. The custom of placing tablets on the deceased is therefore of very early date.

Grant of Admission of a Name Child into the Hospital

(FORMERLY THE LEPER HOUSE)

Ontside St. Stephen's Gates, Aorwich.

COMMUNICATED BY

REV. J. J. RAVEN, D.D., F.S.A.

"To all faythfull people in Christe to whom these presentes shall cum, Josua Atkinsonn, of the Cyttye of Norwch, Glover, send greating in our Lord God Everlasting: knowe ye that I, the said Josua Atkinsonn, being Mr and Guyder of the pore howse and hospitall wtout St Steven's gattes, belonging to or Soveraygne Lord the King, together wt the consent and assent of the pore bretheren and systers of the same howse, have admitted and receyved, and by these prsence do admit and receyve into the companye and fellowshipp of the same pore howse or hospitall, Thomas Smyth, a pore lame boy, borne in the town of firesingfild, wtin the countye of Suffolk, to be one of the pore bretheren of the same howse. In witnes whereof, I, the said Josua Atkinson, have hereunto set the comon seale belonging

to the same hospitall, the xxviijth day of June, in the xxijth yeare of the raygne of or Sodaygne Lord Jeames, by the grace of God king of Ingland, ffraunce, and Ieareland, defender of the ffaith, and in the seaven and fyftye yeare of his maties raygne of Scotland, Annoq. doni 1624.

p me Josuā Atkinsonn."

"In presend me, Richard Alldous, Samuell Smyth."

The above admission of a lame child into the Spital outside Nedham or St. Stephen's gates, has recently been sent to me by Mr. John Calver of Bungay.

The scanty remains of the seal do not seem to correspond with that recorded by Richard Taylor (*Index Mon.* p. 58) as used in 1629. "Square, with an S. in the middle for St. Stephen."

A short account of this hospital will be found in Blomefield's History, vol. ii. p. 605. It had been one of the five leper-houses outside the city gates. built on the fee of the Prior of St. Faith of Horsham, its mastership continued in the gift of the priors till the dissolution, when it passed into the hands of the king. The master was called the "Guider," which is the term used in this document, the hospital being described as "belonging to our Sovereign Lord the King." Blomefield states that a "Thomas Atkinson, glover," was appointed in 1615 by Thomas Ogilthorp and Mary his wife, who probably farmed the hospital from the king. He also quotes a deed of admission granted by "John Atkinson, glover," as "Master and Guider," in 1629, to a poor lame boy of Fersfield, Norfolk. In that case the parochial officers of Fersfield paid £5 for the provision made for their fellow-parishioner.

The hospital must have included some of the ground on which the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital is now built.

The register at Fressingfield records the baptism of the unfortunate child:—

"1621.—Thomas, a bastard son of Mary Smyth, bap. Septembr 19th,

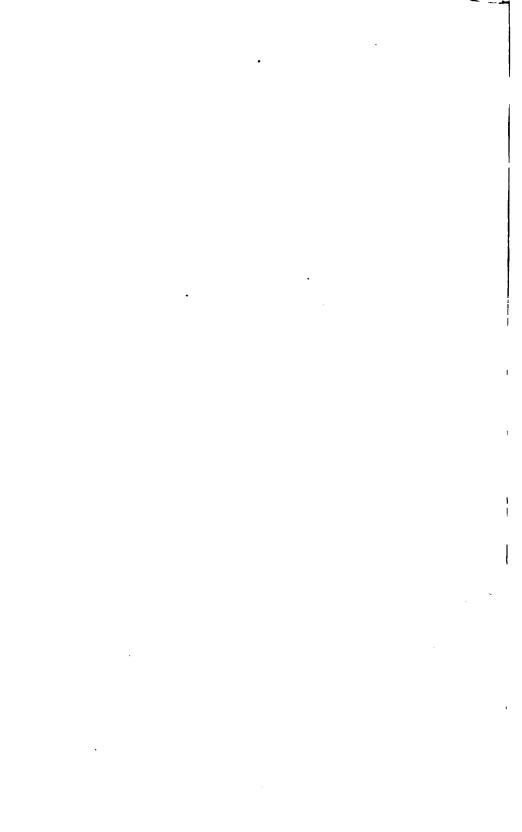
.... John Rawlins, Cl'icus.

• James Alldous, Fr. Sandcrofte,¹ Churchwardens."

Both witnesses write good hands. Samuel Smyth's name does not occur till June 20th, 1624, when his daughter Marie was baptised. There were two of the name of Richard Alldous living in Fressingfield in 1621. The elder died in 1628. The witness to the child's admission is to be identified, by handwriting, with the younger Richard, churchwarden from 1634 to 1636.

¹ Archbishop Sancroft's father.





Three Old Halls in Aorfolk.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. C. R. MANNING, M.A., F.S.A.,

HON. SEC.

I.—LOVELL'S HALL, TERRINGTON ST. CLEMENT'S.

This is an old gabled mansion, standing in a small park, in the parish of Terrington St. Clement's, near Lynn, about a mile south of the church, and on the road leading to Tilney. It is believed to have been built, or re-built in 1543, and was of larger extent than The lower stage and the projecting porch are of Barnack stone; the upper stages are of brick. The walls are in some places four or five feet thick, and the principal room is panelled in oak. The manor of Lovell's Hall is not mentioned separately in Blomefield's Norfolk (ix. 84), but it seems to be the same as that originally called "Bardolph's Fee," of which "the whole right was in the Lovells" before 1416, when Thomas Lovell of Barton Bendish, presented to the chapel of St. James, now destroyed. By his will, dated Sept. 10th, 9th Henry V., he gives it to his second son Nicholas, who presented in 1424. William Lovell of Wretton Blomefield (i.e. Parkin) says that it presented in 1503. passed from the Lovells to the Howards, and was united with "Howard's Manor" in the same parish. But the family of Richers resided at Lovell's Hall, and held the manor for a very long time before 1688, when it was

sold to Thorowgood Upwood; and both Howard's and Lovell's Manors still exist separately. There is a small view of the house in Mason's Norfolk Photographically Illustrated, and a poor sketch of a portion in Willins's Old Halls and Manor Houses of Norfolk. The property is now held in trust for the family of the late Rev. Thomas Thorogood Upwood, Vicar of Terrington, who resided here. The estate was acquired in 1688, by the marriage of Thorowgood Upwood, Esq., with Elizabeth, widow of Peter Barker.

The following particulars are contained in papers preserved at the Hall. "Upwood's Title: The title of Terrington estate as it is derived to Thorowgood Upwood. John Richers, and his ancestors, has been possessed of this estate for sev'all hundred yeares; John Richers and his mother, who had a joynture, or righte in Dowry, morgages this estate to one Harwick. John Richers afterwards sells this estate to Peter Barker, and has an assign^{mt} from Harwick, and a conveyance from John Richers of the inheritance to Barker and his heires for ever. Peter Barker dyes intestate, and without children. Henry Lynhooke and Edm^d Maxey are found to be heires att Law to Peter Barker. Barker had two sisters (only); one marries Lynhooke, and the other Maxey. Lynhook's eldest son by Barker's sister was Henry, who conveyes to Th. Upwood and his heires his moiety of halfe part of this estate. Edmd Maxey, who was eldest son of the other sister, gives his moiety or halfe p'te to Amie his wife, by his last will and testamt. conveys her right to Th. Upwood, who is now in ye possession of it; there has been a Recov'y suffered from John Richers and also fro' Maxey. Maxey had some time morgaged his moiety to Edm^d Rofe, who assigned to Upwood."

"10th Feb., 1658. John Richers, sen, of South Lynn,

grants the Manor of Lovells, etc., and lands in Walpole, to his son, John Richers of Terrington."

"5th Nov., 4th James 2nd (1688). Henry Linhook, of Emneth, sells his moiety of the Manor of Lovells in Terrington and Tilney, with eighty-nine acres of land in Terrington St. Clement's. House, etc., late in the occupation of Peter Barker, Gent., dec^d, to Thorowgood Upwood, of Soame in the Isle of Ely." ¹

This family, now extinct in the male line, probably originated at Upwood, co. Hunts. I have traced it from Southill, co. Beds., to the late possessor, and append a pedigree.

Arms: Argent, a chevron gules between three horses' heads erased sable.

Crest: A horse's head erased sable.

Henry Upwood of Southill, = Joane Louder, m. at Southill, co. Beds. 21 Oct., 1612; bur. there 13 March, 1640-1.

Thomas U., bapt. at = Mary [Thurgood or Henry U., bapt.=Jane....bur. Southill, 1 August, Thorowgood?], bur. at at Southill, 24 | at Southill, 27 1613; bur. there 6 Sept., 1664. 1615-16; Southill, 12 Sep. 1664. Janry. March, 1650. bur. there 25 Feb. 1660-1. Hen. U., bap. at Southill, 20 1st w. Mary, =Thorowgood = 2nd w. Eliz., = 3rd wife, Tho. U., U., Esq., of wid. of Peter Southill and Barker, Esq., da. of Thomas Elizabth. bapt. at Cockayn, gt., Cockayn Southill, Dec., 1642. of Astwick, 1 May, οf Lovell's of Hatley Soham, co. Sarah U., bp. at Southill, 26 co. Beds., a branch of the Hall, Terring-1647; Camb.; bapt. Cockayn. at Southill, 23 ton St. Clem-Born br. there Jan. 1641-2; bur. there 21 ent's, co. Nor-folk. Mar. at 16 Sept., family of Jan., 1644-5. about Cockaynof 1652; m. 1684. April, 1705. Will proved Terrington, Hatley Cockat St.An-26 Nov., 1688; ayn. Died 12 drew's, 28 June, 1705. April, 1687,in bur. there 11 Holborn April, 1690. Peter Barker 40th year; br. Li-Acquired (?). Southill. Lovell's Hall cence 23 died 23 May, M.I. in chan-Dec.1697 by second marriage. 1688, aged 49, (Chester's Marriage cel. Licences, p. 1377.) Bur. at Southill, 8 s p., intestate; Arms of COOKAYN: bur. at Ter-Argent, three rington, Oct., 1698. cocks gules. gravestone in N. transept. Arms of BARKER: Per fesse nebulée azure and or, three martiets counterchanged, a canton ermine. (a)

¹ These particulars, with many other evidences, extracts from Registers, &c., and a pedigree of Upwood to the present time, have been printed by me in Dr. Howard's *Miscellanea Gen. et Her.*, New Series, iv. 248, 258, 281.

(a) (b)Mary Thur-Sara U., Frances Eliz.U., Esther Thos. U., John Ann Upwd., bapt. at Upwd., Upwd., good U., bapt. at U., bpt. bapt. at U., bapt. bapt. at Southill, 3 Dec. South- South- Southill, 26 Jan., ill, 11 6 Dec., ill, 26 21 Mar., 1668; br. ill, 16 ill, 21 4 Feb., 1676-7. Nov., 1680. March, 21 Mar., 1668; br. ill, 16 ill, 21 1667-8. there 29 July, Oct., 1674-5. 1678. 1683. Dec. 1670. 1672. 1669. Thos.U., John U., U., Elizth. Thur-1st wife,= Thomas U., of Tilney St. 2nd wife, good U., Upwd., bur. at bapt. at Southill, bapt. at Eleanor Margart. She Wardale bapt. at Southill. Lawrence, co. Southill, bapt. Southill, 29 Dec., 19 April, mar. at Norfolk, remar. at Southill, 22 19 Oct., 1669. 28 Dec., 1671; Tilney 1667. 1669. Aug., 1672; d. Aug., 1738. bur. All Greene, Saints, and died there 6 3 March, a widow, April, intestate. 1672. 1700-1. before 18 June, 1765. Thos. U., John Henry Algerina Hen. U., Anna U., Margaret Ursula U., bp. bapt. at U., bn. U., br. U., bapt. bapt. at bapt. at bapt. at U., mar. U., m. at Ter- Terring- 9 Sep., at Til- at Tilney Tilney Tilney John Robert ring- ton, 1703. ney St. St. Law- St. Law- Chadd of Grimton, 11 Christrence, 20 rence, 20 rence, 11 Wiggen- mer, Sup-Lawrence, May, April, May, hall 1 July, 1718; br. 1720; br. 1721; br. Ger-Gt., of mas, posed Feb., hall St. 1701-1702. Hockto be wold, 2. Wentdead in 1719. there 31 there 21 there 13 main's. abroad. 1765. March, June, March, co. Norf. co. 1719. 1720. 1721-2. Norfk. Only surviving chidren. Samuel U., = Dorothy, George U., Ursula U.,=Willm. Dorothy U. John youngest bapt. at bapt. at Doman. bapt. at Upwd., bapt. at Southill, 27 Southill, 20 Southill, 10 Southill, dau. and bp. at coheir of Mar., 1679-Nov., 1673; June, 1676; Southill Jan., 1677-5 Oct., 80; bur. at m. at Term. at Ter-78, of Lov-John Cockayn, Soham, 23 ell's Hall; rington St. rington St. 1676. died 7 Sep., Clement's, Esq., of Oct., 1683. Clement's, 7 Aug., 6 Jan., 1716, aged 38. Will Hinx-1718-9, Edworth, co. Mary U., 1699; died 17 July, proved 11 Herts, by bapt. at Soham, 28 1700; bur. wards,Esq.; Dec., 1717; Elizabeth, Sept., 1684; at Soham. bur. there bur. at his lst w.; M.I. d. 6 May, bur. there 17 Feb., Terrington. 1773, aged 85; bur. 1721-2, M.I. 21 April, Mary Doman, bapt. at Soham, 13 July, 1700; bur. there 15 1685. aged 46. M.I. in at Ter-Lewis U., rington. chancel. June, 1707. John Ed-(Portrait bapt. at at Lovell's Soham, 22 wards died 18 May, Hall.) Feb., 1685-86; bur. 1733, aged Cousin to her husthere 13 49. band. Arms of EDWARDS: Erm., a lion May, 1686.

rampant guardant azure; on a canton or an eagle displayed sable.

M.I. in

chancel.

Anne U., bapt. at Terrington St. Clement's, 3 June, 1713; d. 25 June, 1714; bur. there 27 June.

bapt. at Terrington St. Clement's, 23 Novr., 1715; Vicar of Wiggenhall St. Germain's, 1749; of Wiggenhall St. Peter, 1771; of Stradset, 1774. Died intestate, 29 March, 1794; bur. at Terrington.

Rev. Thorogood U.,—Anne, dau. of the Rev. Robert Pack, Rector of Folksworth, co. Hunts, and Anne his w.; born 7 July, 1722; m. at Woodstone, co. Hunts, 2 Nov., 1742; died 2 Jan., 1787, aged 64; bur. at Terrington.

Dorothy Upw., (posthumous), bapt. at Terrington St. Clement's, 18 April, 1717; died 2 Sept., 1718.

Dorothy

Dorothy Anne U., born = James Everard, at Lynn, 19 Sep., U., bn. at Lynn, 3 1744; d. 9 July, August, 1809. (Portrait 1743; bur. at Lovell's Hall.) M.I. in at Terrington, 13 July, chancel, rington. 1744.

Ter-

Esq., of Lynn, d. 28 Feb., 1773. Arms of E.: Argent, a fesse wavy between 3 estoiles gules, a crescent for diffe-

rence.

bn. 14 Sp., 1745 ; d. 9 July, 1777, aged 31. M.I. in chancel, Terrington.

Saml. U.,

U., bn. 30 U., born 23 Aug., March, 1747; br. 1748; br. at Terat Terrington, rington, 11 Jan., 1748.

Dorothy

21 Jan., 1748-9.

Catherine U., bn. 28 June, 1750; br. at Terrington, 5 Jan., 1755.

Thos. U., Esq., of Lovell's Hall, surgeon; bn. 14 Mar., 1752; d. 10 Nov., 1834; bur. at Terring-M.I. in ton. chancel.

=Ann, dau. (by his 1st wife) of Joseph Hare, Esq., of Hamstall Ridware Hall, co. Stafford; d. 15 July, 1835, aged 79; bur. at Terrington. M.I. in chancel. Joseph Hare's dau. Harriet (by his 2nd wife) m. Rev. Gilbert Parke, Rector of Downham Mkt.; and was mother of Isabella Lloyd Williams. M.I. in chancel, Terrington.

Rev. Nelson=Frances Braithwaite, Rector of St. Peter's, W. Lynn, co. Norfolk; d. 7 June, 1793, aged 48; bur. at Terrington. M.I. in chancel.

U., born 25 Mar., 1757; d. at Kenilworth. 16 June, 1840.

Anne Ū., bn.13Aug., 1793; d. 30 Nov., 1877, aged 84, unmar. br. at Terrington. Tomb in churchyd.

Frances U. (twin), bn. 13 August, 1793; d. 13 Nov., 1801; br. at Terrington. M.I. in chancel.

Rev. Thomas Thoro. ~ Jane, da. of good U., M.A., of Pembroke College, Camb.; of Lovell's Hall. Vicar of Terrington; Rector of Clenchwarton, co. Norfolk. Born 13 Dec., 1794; mar. April, 1822; d. 27 April, 1868; bur. at Terrington. Tomb in churchyard.

Wm. Stephens, Esq., of Aldermaston, co. Berks.; bn. 2 April, 1798; d. 14 Oct., 1858; bur. at Terrington. Tomb in churchyd.

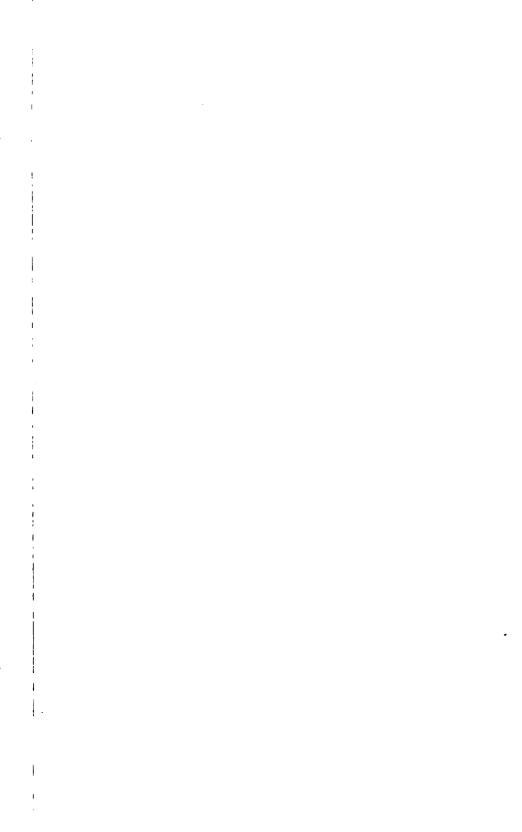
Eliza U., Louisa U., bn. 1 born 31 Nov., August, 1798; d. 1796 ; d. 30 May. 10 April, 1798; b. at Ter-1799; br. at Terrington. rington. M.I. in M.I. in chancel. chancel.

II.—THELVETON HALL.

THELVETON or Thelton Hall, near Scole and Diss, is a good specimen of an Elizabethan mansion of moderate size. It was built about the year 1592 by Thomas Havers of Winfarthing, who purchased the manor in that year, and died in 1605. It is of red brick, with stone facings, and has projecting wings and porch. faces north, as is frequently the case with such houses, a gallery extending along the first floor, having doors opening to rooms facing south. The principal sittingrooms on the ground floor were panelled until recent years, when from decay the woodwork had to be Between the ceiling of the entrance porch and the small chamber over it was a low secret room or hiding-place. The Havers family were Roman Catholics, down to the late possessor, Thomas Havers, Esq., and A pedigree of the family is given by his children. Blomefield.2 who states that "John Havers was Gentleman of the Horse to John. Duke of Norfolk, and attended him in the battle at Bosworth Field, where that Duke was slain. John Havers of Winfarthing was Steward to the Howard family, as was Thomas Havers his son, who purchased the manor, and built the house." There are a few memorials of the family in the church; and in Swainsthorpe Church is a brass to Gilbert Havers, who was probably the brother of Thomas, who died in 1628, aged 87. It is published in the Rev. E. Farrer's Church Heraldry of Norfolk.3 Fourth in descent from the builder of the hall was Thomas Havers, of Norwich, a goldsmith, many of whose pieces of church plate remain, marked with his initials. The last resident

³ i. 151. Also Burke's Landed Gentry, editions of 1847 and 1863.

⁸ i. 180.

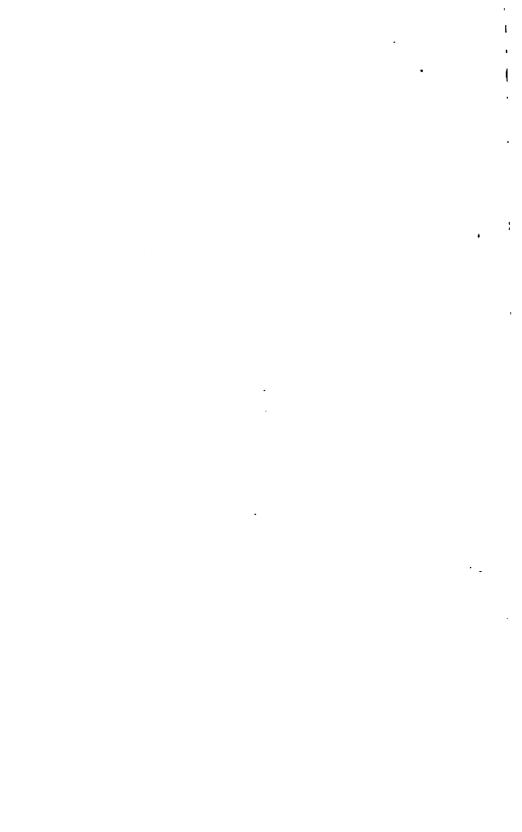




THELVETO



ETON HALL.



possessor of the estate, Thomas Havers, Esq., a well-known magistrate, died Oct. 12th, 1863, and several of his descendants survive; but the property was sold in the following year to the late Thomas Mann, Esq., to whose family it now belongs.

The Society is indebted to Mrs. Edward Mann for the photograph here reproduced.

III.—WILBY OLD HALL.

Of this picturesque old house at Wilby, near Attleborough, very little is to be ascertained from printed sources, and no MS. records have yet been found relating to its history. It does not appear to be older than the beginning of the seventeenth century. Wilby Hall Manor is stated by Blomefield 5 to have been in the possession of the Curson family in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and in 1565, William Curson, Esq., and Thomasine his wife, sold it to Sir Thomas Lovell, Knt., and his heirs. In 1570, it was in Thos. Lovell, Esq., it being then called Wilby Hall, otherwise Curson's. In this family it continued till 1627, and then Charles Lovell of Harling, Esq., sold it to Edward Hobart of Langley, Esq., in trust; and from the Lovells it passed to the family of Wilton, and was joined to the Manor of Beckhall, also in Wilby.

⁴ His eldest son, Thomas, held distinguished appointments at the Falkland Islands, and at Monte Video, and was the father of two ladies well known to fame: one being the authoress, "Theo. Gift," wife of Prof. Boulger, and the other, Miss Alice Havers, the artist.

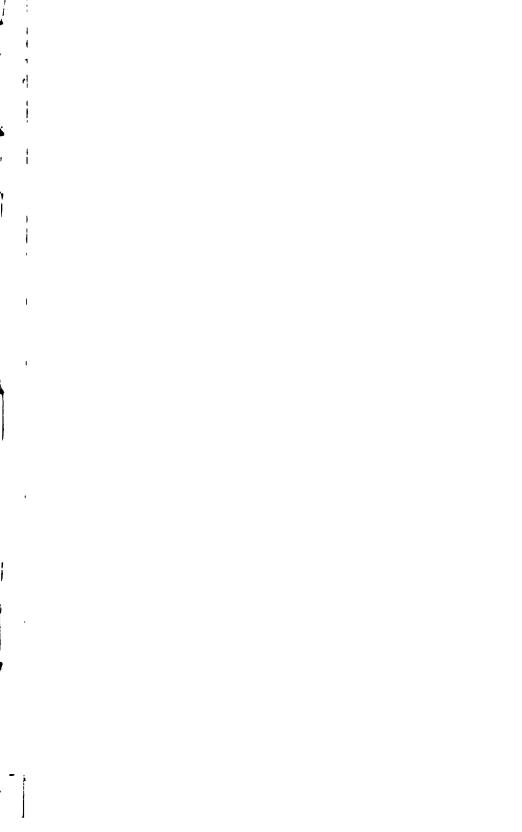
⁵ i. 361.

At the Society's visit, Aug. 2nd, 1888, it was the general opinion that the house was probably erected in the time of James I., as it appears to belong to the early part of the seventeenth century; but it is doubtful when it came into the possession of the Wilton family, by sale from Charles Lovell, Esq., to Robert Wilton.

Over the entrance doorway are the arms of the second and third wives of this Robert Wilton, viz., Susanna, daughter of Sir Anthony Drury of Besthorpe; and Bridget, daughter of Sir John Mead of Lofts, Essex: but this appears to be of somewhat later date than the house itself. The occurrence of the third wife's arms proves the date of the doorway to be later than 1643, when the second wife died. Robert Wilton was a Colonel in the army, and the inscription on his tombstone in Wilby Church, recorded by Blomefield, states that he was "a faithful patriot and true lover of his country."

The Hall and Estate, which were sold by Nicholas Wilton in 1690, now belong to Sir Hugh Beevor, Bart., to whose family the property came, from that of Hare, with the Hargham estate. The present occupier, Mr. Samuel Colman, has kindly supplied the photograph from which the illustration of the Hall is taken, and has also allowed me to use some notes and extracts from the Parish Registers, made by Mr. Christopher William Smith. On one of the old attic windows of the Hall is the name "Elizabeth" and the date 1649, the year of Charles I.'s execution; and on another is a Latin inscription, almost illegible, scratched with a diamond, which seems intended to mean, "Alas! how can I tune my lute to a broken heart."

⁶ Blomefield (i. 363) has misprinted the date as 1565. Robert Wilton was not born until 1599.





From the notes and from Blomefield, the pedigree of Wilton is as follows:—

	hn Wilton, . Norf.	Esq., of Topcroft	^{t,} T			
Richard W Topcroft,	7., Esq. , of = d. 1637.	Anne, dau. of F Buxton, Esq., of nons in Tibenhar	Chan-	Cecily		n Brewse of m, co. Suff.
RobertW. of Wilby, 1599; d.No	J.P.,bn. ò v.,1657. d	f Robt. Jay, Esq., . Apr., 1635, aged	dau. of Drury,	nna, youngee Sir Anthon; of Besthorp , 1643, age	y Sir John o, of Lofts	lget, dau. of n Mead,Knt., , co. Essex, d. 552, aged 32.
Susanna, d. vitá patr.	 	Anthony, bapt. 30 May, 1638; d. young.	Kathe- rine, bapt. 5 July,	Nicholas,= bn. 1647; sold Wilby	Thomasine Clinch.	Joanna, bn. 1650. Dorothy,
Hannah, = mar. 24 Aug., 1654.	Robert Buxton, Esq., eldestson of Robert Buxton of Tiben- ham.	Bridget, bn. 28 June, 1640. Anne, bn. 16 June, 1642. Elizabeth, bn.15 July, 1643.	1646. ´	Hall and Manor to Ralph Hare, Esq., of Harg- ham.		bn. 1651; marr. 26 Aug., 1684, Jonathan Norton, Rector of Wilby.
Buxtons, Barts., of Shadwell.		Elizabeth,	Elizabeth, bn. 1672.		Margaret, bn. 1678.	
		Robert, br	Robert, bn. 1673; died 1675.		Jane, bn. 1681.	
		Nicholas			Caroline, bn. 1682.	
		Thomas d	l. infants	•	Martha, b	n. 168 3.

The arms of Wilton are: Gules, on a chevron argent, three crosslets fitchy of the first.

Pre-Elizabethan Plays and Players in Horfolk.

COMMUNICATED BY

L. G. BOLINGBROKE.

Some of the earlier writers on the subject of our English Stage Plays have claimed to trace their origin from the classic drama of Greece and Rome, but we will be contented with a more modest pedigree, and will regard the Miracle Plays and Mysteries represented in our churches shortly after the Norman Conquest as the first performances in England which can in any way be considered as the forerunners of our present drama.

These Miracle Plays and Mysteries were, however, in their turn merely the natural outcome of the highly dramatic ceremonies which, at certain seasons of the year, were introduced into the services of the Roman Church in early times, and, as we shall see hereafter, it is very difficult to define where the ceremony ceases and the miracle play begins.

The success of these ornate ceremonies led the clergy on the great festivals—such as Easter, Christmas, or Whitsuntide—to bring the events then commemorated still more forcibly before the people, and therefore when in the course of the service the time arrived for the reading of the lesson, it was not read, but acted, and the representation was called a Miracle Play or Mystery.

We need not, I think, discuss the minute differences between a Miracle Play and a Mystery; for the latter term was not, I believe, in use in England until the last century, and both terms are now applied to any religious play founded upon the Bible narrative.

Matthew Paris refers to a Miracle Play of St. Katherine written some years before 1119 by Geoffry of Goreham, who in that year became Abbot of St. Alban's, but the earliest extant Miracle Plays are those of Hilarius, an Englishman, who wrote in the reign of King Stephen.

These performances being of a religious character, it was natural that the first actors in them should be the clergy, the choristers, and the parish clerks; and that the monasteries should lend their vestments for the work in the churches of their neighbourhood.

As the popularity of the representations increased, it was found necessary, in order to accommodate the crowds who flocked to witness them, to erect stages in the churchyards, or upon unconsecrated ground in the vicinity of the churches.

A further stimulus, moreover, was given to the acting of stage plays by the custom which arose in England shortly after the institution of the Festival of Corpus Christi in 1264, for the trade or religious guilds in our larger cities and towns, to perform annually a series or cycle of Miracle Plays taken from the Old and New Testament.

These performances, which first took place at Chester in 1268, did not become general throughout the country until the beginning of the fifteenth century.

In the reign of Henry VI. we find the popularity of the old Miracle Plays beginning to wane. While the common people were desirous of more amusement than was afforded by the scriptural dramas, the play-writers, who were the clergy, felt the stage might be used as a powerful weapon in the political and religious struggles which were imminent.

As a result, allegorical characters, such as the Virtues, became the fashion; and a new class of plays was developed, known as Moralities, or Moral Plays. These were written not so much for the instruction of the common people as with a view to the removal of abuses, and later as a means to spread or oppose the doctrines of the Reformation. In fact, as one writer has expressed it, the Miracle Plays were religious in their nature, and the Moral Plays were theological, and theology in those days was only another name for politics.

Such, in a very condensed form, is the generally accepted account of the rise and progress of stage plays in England until the accession of Queen Elizabeth, which assured the final triumph of the principles of the Reformation.

From this event may be traced the rapid decline of the religious plays and moralities, and the equally rapid rise of that national drama which, a few years later, blossomed forth in its full glory in the able hands of the Elizabethan dramatists.

It is in reference to plays and players in Norfolk and Norwich during this pre-Elizabethan—this embryo—period of our English stage, that I propose to deal in the present paper.

And first, although not strictly within my subject, I should like to point out, by a few examples of such representations occurring in St. Nicholas' Church, Yarmouth, how highly dramatic in character were some of the religious ceremonies which were performed in our cathedrals and churches before the Reformation. In the old Church Accounts of Yarmouth, between 1462 and 1512, we find several entries of payments "for making a new star," "for leading the star," "for

a new balk line to the star, and ryving the same star," These items relate to the mechanical and so forth. contrivances employed in the production of the ceremony known as "The Feast of the Star," which was performed upon the festival of the Epiphany. The magi, represented by two priests, entered the church by the west door, and proceeded up the nave until, on approaching the chancel, they perceived a star hanging before the great crucifix on the rood loft, whereupon they exclaimed, "Behold the star of the east." The star, moving back by means of lines and pulleys, led them to the high altar, where, on drawing aside a curtain, a living child would be discovered, representing the infant Saviour. At the same time three priests, dressed as kings, and attended by servants bearing presents, met, from different directions, before the altar. The offerings having been made to the child, the kings and magi engaged in prayer before the altar, until a boy, representing an angel, addressed them with the words, "All things which the prophets said are fulfilled," and then the festival concluded with chanting.

We also meet with numerous entries relating to the setting up of the Easter Sepulchre. A wooden sepulchre or tomb would be brought into the church, and placed on the north side of the chancel on Good Friday, and watched until Easter Day, when, by means of pulleys, an image of the Saviour, which had been previously placed inside, was raised from the tomb, and set up, with great reverence, by the officiating priests in the chancel.

In addition to such ceremonies as these, we find mention made of other performances taking place in the church, from which the churchwardens derived quite an income. Thus, in 1473 and 1486 there were plays on Corpus Christi Day; in 1489 a play at Bartholomew-tide; and in 1493 a game played on Christmas Day.

These productions necessitated the acquisition by the churchwardens of certain stage properties, which they would at times lend out for use in other churches of the neighbourhood. Thus, in the Churchwardens' Accounts for Bungay Holy Trinity, for the year 1558, we find a payment of 12d. to one William Holbruck for riding to Yarmouth for the "game gear."

Although somewhat anticipating events, it will be well to mention here that, when (at the Reformation) these religious plays ceased to be performed in the Church of St. Nicholas, the Corporation of Yarmouth set apart a portion of the garden of the Priory, on which they erected a "game house;" and when, in 1538, they granted a lease of these premises, they stipulated that the lessee should permit and suffer all players and their audience to have the use of the said house and game place at all such times as any interludes or plays should be ministered or played, without any profit to the lessee or his assigns. This Yarmouth "game house" is the first trace I have met with of our modern theatres.

Passing from the borough of Great Yarmouth to our smaller towns and country villages, we meet with further evidences to show how general were the dramatic performances in or about the parish churches. I have already quoted one item from the Churchwardens' Accounts for Bungay Holy Trinity for the year 1558, from which source' let me add the following entries of payments made in the same year:—

Itm. paid to Will'm Ellys for the include and game booke iiijd.

Itm. paid for writing the pts . . . ijs.

⁷ Rast Anglian (O. S.) vol. i. pp. 291, 304, 334, 375, 383, and 406.

In the year 1566 occur the following interesting, entries:—
Itm. paid to Edward Molle and his sons for iiij daies work hanging the bell, and for making the scaffolld for the int'lude in the church yarde, meat and wags
Itm. paid at Norwiche for expence when my Lord of Surrey, his app'ell (apparel) was borrowed for the int'lude, with vjd. to Lane for his horse
Itm. paid to Oldale for staynyng certayn clothes for ye int'lude xijd.
Itm. goven to Kelsaye, the vyce, for his pastyme before the plaie, and after the playe, both daies
Itm. to Holbrook for his visors (masks) iiijd.
Itm. to Cocke for carryng home the app'ell agayn to Norwch xijd.
Itm. to Bransby for dying heares (wigs) for ye int'lude players) ijd.
Itm. paid to John Denny for a paier of shoes for Mr. Brown's sone, one of ye int'lude plaiers iiijd.
Similar items are included in the Accounts for the years 1567 and 1568, the performance in the latter year taking place in the Castle Yard at Bungay.
1567. Itm. for a quayer of paper for wrytyng of the p'ts of the int'lude) iiijd.
Itm. paid for writing of all ye p'ts . iijs. iiijd.
1568. Itm. paid for carryng home the app ⁹ ell to Wyndh'm, and for i horse shoe xijd.
vol. xi.] c c

Itm. for old stayned clothes & for	$\mathbf{vij}d$.		
ii Bords for the game)			
Itm. for Dynn's (dinners) for the plaiers at	iio		
Olyfer Newh'ms)	ŋo.		

As late as 1577 the churchwarden of Holy Trinity, Bungay, acknowledges to have received of John Edwards the elder, his predecessor in office, "all the game players' gownes & coats, that were made of certayne pec's of olld copes," while the last item relating to the play occurs in 1591, when a sum of 5s. was received for the "players' cootes."

The parish of St. Mary, Bungay, appears to have taken but a small part in the play, but in 1526 the Churchwardens paid for the copying out of the game book, 4s., and "to Ser Prewett prest of Norwic, for his labour & costs, iiijs." "Sir Prewett" is doubtless the same person as Sir Stephen Prowett, who in 1534 was paid 12d. by the Grocers Company of Norwich, "for making of a newe ballet."

The following early items from the Harling Accounts must also be mentioned:—

1452.	Pd for the original of an Interlude			
	pleyed at the Cherch gate			
1457.	Pd for bread and ale when Lopham	$\mathtt{xij}d$.		
	Gaine came to this town			
	For bread & ale to Garblesham Game.	vjd.		
1463.	Item in expenses, when Keningale	. ,		
	Game came to town at Wrights .)	vjd.		
1467.	Bred & ale to ye Kenyngale Players			

Let us now see how the religious houses of the county regarded plays and players, and for this purpose we shall find the accounts of the expenses incurred by the Priory of Thetford from Christmas, 1461, to the time of its dissolution in 1540, of considerable assistance.8

These accounts contain several hundred entries of payments made to players, minstrels, and waytes, but no mention of players occurs prior to the thirteenth year of Henry VII., when a sum of 2s. was given to the minstrels and players "in festo Epiphie," on the occasion perhaps of a performance of "The Feast of the Star," already described. In the same year occurs the payment of 4s. "in regard 12 capital plays," no doubt a series of miracle plays, similar in subject to the twelve plays to which we shall hereafter refer as being performed by the trade guilds in Norwich.

In the nineteenth year of Henry VII., the Thetford Accounts contain an entry of a contribution of 12d to the Play of Mildenhall, and four years later gifts of 16d to the Ixworth Play, and 4d to the Shelfanger Play, while in the second year of Henry VIII. we meet with a donation of 2s to the Play in St. Cuthbert Parish, Thetford.

With the eleventh year of Henry VIII. we find a series of items, such as "lusoribus cum adjutorio conventus, 2s."; "jocatoribus cum adjutorio conventus, 2s."; and "jocatoribus in nativitate Domini cum auxilio conventus, 20d."

These representations, with the assistance of the convent, usually occurred twice or thrice in every year, but in the twenty-second year of Henry VIII. there were five performances. After this date, however, only three such entries are met with, and from the twenty-fourth year of Henry VIII. they cease altogether.

I think we are safe in assuming that the "lusores" and "jocatores" here mentioned, were strolling play actors; but in the Norwich Cathedral Convent Rolls of the fourteenth century, are numerous items relating to "histriones" and "joculatores," which terms at that

⁸ See J. Payne Collier's History of Dramatic Poetry.

period appear to have included minstrels, jugglers, and harpers, as well as players.9

It must not be supposed, however, that Thetford Priory confined its hospitality to players of purely religious miracle plays and mysteries, for, on the contrary, its doors and its purse strings appear to have been alike open to any band of players strolling through the country-side, as we find that during the reign of Henry VIII, the King's Players, the King's Jugglers, the King's Minstrels, and the King's Bearwards all visited the priory, and were paid sums ranging from 4d. to 6s. 8d. On one occasion (16th Henry VIII.) Cornyshe, the Master of the King's Chapel, was paid 3s. 4d. by the Prior, while Master Brandon and Master Smith were more than once rewarded as "Juglers of the King." Some idea of the number of players attached to royal or noble patrons, 'who were making "provincial tours" in the days of Henry VIII., may be formed from the fact that, in addition to those already mentioned, the Queen's Players, the Prince's Players, and the Players of the Queen of France, the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Suffolk, the Earl and Countess of Derby, Lord and Lady Fitz Walter, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord Chancellor, Sir Thomas Challoner, and two gentlemen named Marks and Barney, all visited the convent in turn.

The situation of Thetford, no doubt, rendered it a convenient resting-place for a foot-sore player, but we find that even such an out-of-the-way place as Hickling Priory received visits in one year from the King's and the Earl of Oxford's Bearward, and from the King's Players.

Before leaving the subject of the religious houses, let me here mention those plays, or ceremonies in the nature

In the Accounts of St. George's Guild, Norwich, for apparently the year 1449, is the following:—"In histrionibus Dominorum cum wavers, xs."

of plays, which appear to have been produced at Christmas time for the amusement of the younger members, such for instance as the play of choosing a make-believe Abbess, which was annually got up by the Sisters at Carrow Priory, until Bishop Nix put a stop to it at his Visitation in 1526,¹ or that extraordinary performance of choosing a Boy Bishop on St. Nicholas' Day, which was, doubtless, greatly appreciated by the youngsters connected with the Cathedral and certain of the parish churches in Norwich.

Leaving the plays performed in our churches and monasteries, let us turn for a few minutes to the Corpus Christi Plays which were annually produced in Norwich, and which formed the subject of two papers contributed to the early volumes of our Society's collections.³

I have already said that these performances did not become general throughout England until the commencement of the fifteenth century, and it is not known at what time they were first introduced into Norwich. We are told, however, that for a long time prior to the year 1528, it had been the custom for the Guild of St. Luke in Norwich to hold, on the Monday and Tuesday in Pentecost or Whitsun Week, "many and divers disguisings and pageants, as well of the lives and martyrdoms of divers and many holy saints, as also many other light and feigned figures and pictures of other persons and beasts, the sight of which pageants, as they went a great circuit of the city, was sore coveted by the people of the country, who used therefore abundantly for to resort to the said city, to the great profit of the citizens."

Unfortunately, however, the cost of finding and setting

¹ See Visitations of the Diocese of Norwich, A.D. 1492—1532, Camden Society, N. S., vol. xliii. p. 209.

² Norfolk Archæology, vol. iii. p. 3; vol. v. p. 8.

forth these pageants had well nigh ruined the guild, and therefore in 1528 its alderman and brethren prayed the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Common Council of Norwich to ordain that every occupation in the city should, at its own cost, yearly set forth one pageant upon the Whit Monday, which prayer was granted accordingly.

A list of the twelve Norwich Guild Plays has been preserved, showing by what trades each pageant was performed; and their titles will, I think, give a general idea of their character.

The first pageant, entitled The Creation of the World, was produced by the mercers and drapers; Hell Cart by the glaziers, carpenters, and others; Paradise by the grocers and raffmen, or tallow chandlers; Abel and Cain by the sheremen, masons, limeburners, &c.; Noyse Shipp by the bakers, brewers, innkeepers, and others; Abraham and Isaac by the tailors, broderers, reeders, and tylers; Moses and Aaron, with the Children of Israel, and Pharaoh with his Knights, by the tanners and cordwainers; and The Conflict of David and Golias by the smiths.

The pageants taken from the New Testament naturally commenced with The Birth of Christ, with Shepherds and Three Kings of Colen, represented by the dyers, goldsmiths, saddlers, and others; followed by The Baptism of Christ, by the barbers and others; The Resurrection, by the butchers, fishmongers, and watermen; and, lastly, The Holy Ghost, representing the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the Apostles, by the worsted weavers.

Of these pageants only the play of *Paradise* has survived to us; but a version of *Abram and Isaac* has recently been discovered at Brome, near Diss, and will be found printed in the third volume of the *Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany*.

These plays were performed on richly decorated covered

stages, built on a four-wheeled cart, with painted hangings around it, which could be drawn aside when the play was ready to commence.

The weight of these movable stages—or pageants, as they were called—must have been very great, when loaded with the actors and stage properties, and they were generally drawn from street to street by four horses. On one occasion, however, the grocers and raffmen only hired one horse; but the exertions of this solitary quadruped were supplemented by a liberal application of soap to the wheels, and by the efforts of four men with levers.

As we can well imagine, the size of these stages would not permit of any very elaborate attempts at scenery. Thus, in the play of *Paradise*, a few flowers in front, and a prolific tree in the centre, laden with various fruits,—amongst others, apples, oranges, figs, almonds, dates, prunes, and raisins,—served to represent the Garden of Eden, while the only other stage property of any importance was "a rib coloured red," from which was created Eve early in the play.

From the extracts from *The Grocers' Book*, we gain some information as to the amount of the remuneration and the attire of the principal characters in the play, viz., the Creator, Adam, Eve, and the Serpent. The man who performed the first-named part received 16d., and a mask and wig were provided for him. Adam received 6d., and Eve 4d., and both were attired in "coat and hosen stained," with wigs and gloves; while the Serpent was paid 4d., and was dressed in a coat, with hosen and tail, a white wig, and a crown.

For further details on the subject of these Norwich Corpus Christi Plays I must refer the reader to the two papers to which I have already alluded, and to which I am indebted for the foregoing information.

It must not, however, be supposed that these plays bore much resemblance to the *Passion Play* still performed at Ober Ammergau. While the latter partakes of the refined character of an altar-piece by Raphael, the English *Miracle Play* of the sixteenth century reminds us of a Nativity painted by some early Dutch artist, who depicts the event as occurring in a wretched hovel in the snow-covered street of his native village, and amid the drunkenness and riot of the annual fair.

The English Miracle Plays were the poor man's Bible, and the priests and promoters of the performances sought to invest them with a more human interest by the introduction of types of English men and English women of their day, an innovation which brought with it a vast amount of buffoonery and irreverence.

A nineteenth-century audience would have had enough of these Norwich pageants long before the twelfth and last play was concluded, and though their monotony was relieved by the introduction of such comic characters as Noah's wife and Cain's ploughboy, the pageants had fallen into disuse several years before 1565, when an attempt was made to revive them. The effort was, however, a complete failure, as the taste for the dull doggrel of these Scriptural plays was as dead as the monasteries which had given them birth.

Quite a pathetic account has come down to us of the final destruction of the pageant or stage belonging to the Grocers Company. Forasmuch, we are told, as for the space of eight years there was neither assembly nor meeting, in the mean season the pageant remaining six years in the gate-house of Master John Sotherton of London, until the farm or rent came to 20s., and because the surveyors of the company would not disburse any money, therefore the pageant was set out in the street, and so remained at the Black Friars Bridge in open street where it was so weather beaten that the chief part was rotten, whereupon Master John Aldrich, then Mayor, in the year 1570, together with Master Thomas Whall, Alderman, offered it for sale for the sum of 20s., and when no person would buy it for that price, and that it still remained, and now one piece thereof rent off, and now another, so it was like all to come to nothing, Nicholas Sotherton was requested to take it in pieces for the debt due to him for the said house-rent for six years aforesaid, at 3s. 4d. a year, who accordingly did take down the same and house it accordingly.

And thus disappeared from our city the pageants of the trade guilds, of which, as we walk the streets of Norwich to-day, we are reminded by the tavern signs of the Adam and Eve in St. Martin at Palace, and The Three Kings in St. Benedict's Street, the latter being probably so named from the Three Kings of Colen.

Of the performances which took place in Norwich on the Tuesday in Whitsun Week, the day succeeding the guild pageants, I know nothing save that they were under the superintendence of the Lord of Misrule at Tombland, and probably consisted more of juggling and singing and dancing, than of stage plays.

We meet, also, with traces of Corpus Christi Plays at Bungay similar to those of Norwich; for, in a Bill of Riot filed by the inhabitants of Bungay against Richard Warton, the Bailiff of the town, it is alleged that on the 16th of June, 1514, being the night next after Corpus Christi Day, the said Richard Warton, Thomas Wodcok, and John Wodcok, "brake and threw down fyve pagents of the sd inhabitants, that is to say hevyn pagent, the pagent of all the world, Paradyse pagent, Bethelem pagent, and helle pagent, the whyche wer ever wont tofore to be

caryed abowt the seyd Town upon the seyd daye in the honor of the blissyd Sacrement."3

At Wymondham there existed, as elsewhere, in the early part of the sixteenth century, numerous guilds or clubs, the members of which on certain days of the year met together in high festival, and the guild accounts on these occasions generally record payments to waytes and minstrels. Among these guilds was one which we may call the society for the maintenance of the Watch and Play of Wymondham.4 We have no particulars of its performance save the momentary glimpse we get behind the scenes in 1538 of a giant and one John Amyas in a coat of armour. Can the subject of their play have been Jack the Giant Killer, or was it David and Goliath? was on the occasion of the performance on the 6th July, 1549, of the play "accustomed to be yearly kept" at Wymondham, that the first outbreak occurred in connection with Kett's Rebellion.

There are several very interesting notices of plays and players to be found in the corporation records at Lynn.⁵ Thus, as early as the eighth and ninth year of Richard II. an interlude was played on Corpus Christi Day, the payment to the players being 3s. 4d.; while a gift of a similar amount was made to them by the Mayor for playing the Interlude of St. Thomas the Martyr.

In the first and second year of Edward IV. we find also in the Chamberlain's Accounts an entry of 2s. paid for two flagons of red wine spent in the house of Arnulph Tixonye, by the Mayor and the most of his brethren, being there to see a certain play at the Feast of Corpus Christi.

³ Eastern Counties Collectanea, p. 272.

⁴ Norfolk Archæology, vol. ix. p. 145.

⁵ See Eleventh Report of Historical Manuscripts Commission, app. iii., p. 162 et seq.

In the Assembly Book under date 12th October, 9th Henry VI., we see that the Lynn Congregation or Council granted that the three players should serve the community that year for 21s. and their clothing, to be had of every house; and two years later their salary was increased on condition that they went through the town with their instruments from the Feast of All Saints to the following Feast of Purification.

As we are dealing with Lynn, let me now point out that the neighbourhood around that town seems to have been the birth-place of a large number of Miracle Plays and Moralities during the fifteenth century; such, for instance, as the Miracle Plays of Mary Magdalen and of The Sacrament, the latter being more generally known as the Croxton Play, from its place of performance. The latest writer on the subject of Miracle Plays,6 Mr. A. W. Pollard, says that this Play "should certainly be connected with the Norfolk more than with any other Croxton," but, though anxious for Norfolk's claim to its production, I fear there is more likelihood that Croxton in Cambridgeshire is the place referred to. It is also quite possible, says Mr. Pollard, that the well-known Cycle of the so-called Coventry Plays will have their origin assigned to this East Midland district.

In this part of the country moreover was probably produced the Castle of Perseverance, our earliest existing Morality, the MS. of which, together with those of two other early plays, has long been in the possession of the Gurney family at Keswick, and all three manuscripts are about to be edited for the Early English Text Society.

This mention of the Castle of Perseverance naturally brings us to the consideration of the Moralities, which, as we have seen, sprang into prominence in the reign

⁶ English Miracle Plays, Moralities, and Interludes, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1890.

of Henry VI., and eventually developed into the comedies, tragedies, and historical plays of the Elizabethan dramatists

In the year 1565 a second version was produced of the Norwich Grocers' play of Paradise, which differs from the earlier version mainly in the introduction of certain allegorical personages, such as Dolor and Misery. This later version may, therefore, be considered as an example of a Miracle Play, reconstructed under the influence of the Moralities.

The best example of the pure Morality is the Magnificence of John Skelton. Skelton, who was probably a native of Norfolk, and about the year 1500 became Rector of Diss, produced four dramas, of which Magnificence is the only one which has survived. The play commences with a controversy between Liberty and Felicity, both of whom submit themselves to Measure, and all three become the companions and counsellors of Magnificence. superseded, however, by Fancy, Counterfeit Countenance, Crafty Conveyance, Cloked Collusion, and others, who speedily bring Magnificence to ruin. He then becomes subject to the blows of Adversity, and is visited by Poverty, Despair, and Mischief. He is about to commit suicide, when he is rescued by Good Hope, and, with the help of Redress, Sad Circumspection, and Perseverance, he rises to a higher than his old estate, having been taught-

> How suddenly worldly wealth doth decay; How wisdom, through wantonness, vanisheth away; How none Estate living, of himself can be sure, For the wealth of this world cannot endure.

There is one other writer of these later Miracle Plays and Moralities whom we must mention, viz., John Bale, afterwards Bishop of Ossory and Prebend of Canterbury, who was born at Cove Hythe in Suffolk in 1495, and was educated in Norwich by the Carmelites. He soon changed his faith, and wrote a large number of plays, which are said to be the first attempts to promote the Reformation by means of the Stage. Bale was also the first writer to apply, or rather to misapply, the epithets of tragedy and comedy to dramatic representations: thus, be calls his God's Promises a tragedy; whilst his Christ's Temptation, Christ's Sepulture, and Christ's Resurrection he styles comedies.

But the most interesting of Bale's dramas is his Kyng Johan,⁷ the manuscript of which was recovered, about 1835, from among some old papers which had probably, at one time, belonged to the Corporation of Ipswich. This extraordinary play, the rough draft of which must have been written in the reign of Edward VI., is the earliest dramatic adaptation of historical events; while, at the same time, the allegorical characters of the Morality are also introduced: King John and Private Wealth, Pope Innocent and Imperial Majesty, Cardinal Pandulph and the Widow England, Stephen Langton and Civil Order.

Previous to the discovery of the manuscript of Bale's King John, one of the first plays in which any real personage was introduced, and then only under a feigned name, was, "An excellent new Comedie, intituled 'The Conflict of Conscience,' contayninge a most lamentable example of the doleful desparation of a miserable worldlinge, termed by the name of Philologus, who forsooke the trueth of God's Gospel for feare of the losse of lyfe and worldly goodes, compiled by Nathaniel Woodes, Minister in Norwich." The "miserable worldling" is stated in the prologue to represent Francis Spiera, an Italian lawyer, who committed suicide in the year 1548. Although not printed until 1581, this play had been written at least twenty years earlier. Of

⁷ Camden Society's Publications, vol. ii.

its author, Nathaniel Woodes, I have not been able to gain any particulars, save that he was a graduate of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Doubtless the strolling players who visited the houses of our Norfolk gentry in the first half of the sixteenth century performed many of these Moral Plays and Interludes; the latter term, whatever its original meaning, having soon become only another name for a short morality.

We gather from the Paston Letters that, about the year 1484, it was the custom of our great families in Norfolk to have disguisings, harpings, lutings, and other disports at Christmas; but few references are met with of the players in these large country houses.

In the Household Accounts of the le Stranges of Hunstanton occur, however, the following items illustrative of this portion of my subject:—

1519.	Itm, to ye Lorde of Crystmasse at Ryngstede		ivd.
	Item to my Lord of Oxforth Bereward in reward		xxd.
1522.	It'. pd to 4 pleyers yt sholde a pleyed ye same day yt Mrs. Owen cam hyther, in rewarde.		viij <i>d</i> .
1530.	Itm. in reward, the 29th day of July, to my Lorde of Surreye's servants at Kenynghall	ivs.	viij <i>d</i> .
	Itm. in reward, the same tyme, to the Kyng's mynstrells	iij <i>s</i> .	ivd.
	Itm. in reward, the 23rd days of Octobre, to the King's pleyers	vs.	

Hunstanton Hall was also visited in the reign of Henry VIII. by the minstrels of Lord Morley, Lord Rutland, the Lord Privy Seal, and Mr. Hogon, and by minstrels from the towns of Lynn and Wymondham; while Lord Fellatt's juggler, the piper of Heacham, "Mr. Stede's servant, the organ pleyer," and many others, were rewarded for their services during the same period.

Let me here briefly refer to the custom of performing plays at the Universities, Inns of Court, and Public Schools at certain seasons of the year, of which the Westminster Play is probably a survival.

Such was the Latin play of Dido, written by John Rightwise, a native of Sall in this county, who became the second head-master of St. Paul's School, London. This play was performed before Cardinal Wolsey by Rightwise and his scholars.

We meet with a probable instance of a similar performance in Norwich in the thirty-eighth year of Henry VIII., when the City Chamberlain gave 10s. "in reward to Mr. Byrde, scolemaster of the gramer scole, for his scolers playing an interlude" on the Sunday after Twelfth Day, in what is now the Blackfriars' Hall. For some reason, however, the play met with disapproval, for the Chamberlain had also to dispense $8\frac{1}{2}d$. for mending the doors, forms, and desks in the chapel, which were broken by the violence of the people.

In the second year of Edward VI. we find also the following items in the Chamberlain's accounts: "Paid 11 December, to the King's Players playing an Interlude in the Common Hall on the Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, 20s.; and to my Lord Protector's Players, 14 Decemb., 10s. Item, Another interlude was played here the Sunday byfore Candylmas."

A further search amid the city archives would doubtless afford a fund of information respecting the strolling players who visited Norwich in pre-Elizabethan times.

On some Sculptured Alabaster Panels in Norwich.

COMMUNICATED BY

W. T. BENSLY, LL.D., F.S.A.,

HON. TREASURER.

In the Bishop's Palace and in the churches of St. Peter Mancroft and St. Stephen, Norwich, are three nearly perfect and very beautiful fifteenth century sculptures in alabaster, which, probably, have formed parts of a reredos or reredoses for altars. Panels or tablets such as these were generally arranged as the sides of some central panel of larger size, containing a representation of the Holy Trinity or the Blessed Virgin and Child, or some such subject.

It will be seen by the illustrations which accompany this paper, that each of them contains nine figures.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope 1 (Archæologia, vol. lii., p. 679), and Professor Middleton (Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, 1891) have pointed out that during the fifteenth century a great many churches seem to have purchased tablets or retables of Derbyshire alabaster, which came from the well known pits at Chellaston near Derby, now almost exhausted; and the carvings were made, gilded, and painted, in large numbers, in the town of Nottingham, for use in our own country, and for exportation to the

¹ To whom the writer is indebted for valuable aid in the description of the panels.





A. E. COE, Photo.

Norwich.

I. IN THE BISHOP'S PALACE, NORWICH.



Continent, their great uniformity of style indicating that in most cases they have been produced by one school of carvers. The field is generally painted green, and diapered with groups of five white spots encircling a red spot,³ and frequently the tablets retain stumps of latten wire run in at the back with lead, and used for securing them in position. In some examples portions of the alabaster have been scraped away at the sides or back for medicinal purposes, the powder being considered useful for sore eyes.

The panel in the Bishop's Palace, which is 191 inches high and 94 inches wide, represents, in very graceful attitudes, the three Heavenly Hierarchies or nine orders of Angels. It is fixed as a panel over the mantelpiece of an upper room, which contains old carved panelling, said to have been brought from St. Benet's Abbey. In Sacred and Legendary Art, Mrs. Jameson says, "I saw in the Palace of the Bishop of Norwich an elegant little bas-relief in alabaster, exhibiting the nine choirs, each represented by a single angel. first (the Seraphim) hold the sacramental cup; the Cherubim, a book; the Thrones, a throne; the Principalities, a bunch of lilies; the Archangels are armed. other attributes are not clearly made out. The figures have been ornamented with painting and gilding, now partially worn off, and the style is of the early part of the fifteenth century. It appeared to me to have formed one of the compartments of an altar piece."

The hair, where shown on the heads of the angels, is gilt. The wings are generally painted red and decorated

² These characteristic spots are plainly visible in the illustrations; also in two of the coloured illustrations of the alabaster fragments lately found at East Barsham, and described in the present volume; and also on the alabaster tablet or panel in Norwich Museum, described in Norfolk Archæology, vol. i. p. 243, and representing the martyrdom of St. Erasmus. A very fine alabaster tablet of the same martyrdom is in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, London.

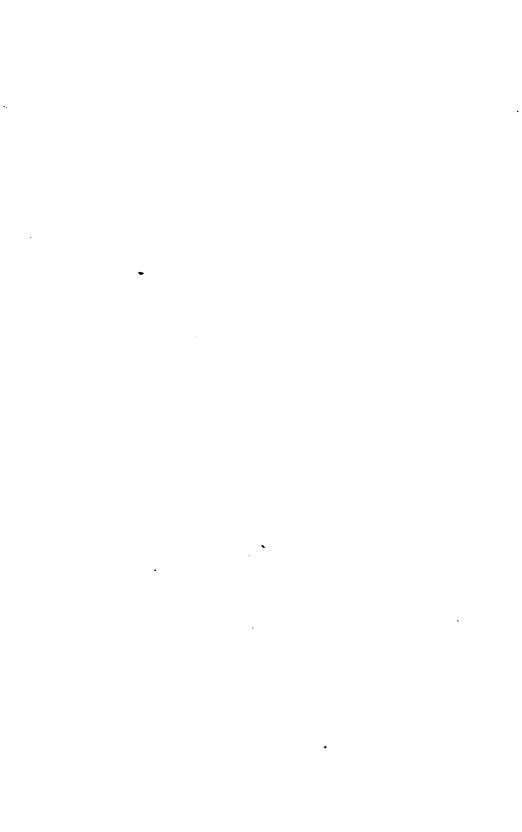
with spotted gouttes (peacock's eyes). The background is covered with a gold diaper, and the field is painted a dark green. On both is the usual ornament of five spots encircling a central spot.

The figures are thus arranged:—In front, at the bottom, three figures; behind and above them, four figures; and the remaining two occupy the upper corners.

For convenience they may be numbered thus:-



- 1. A Virtue.—Represented as an angel in amice and girded albe, holding a coffer with a cup painted red thereon in the right hand, while the left is open and raised. On the head is the usual diadem.
- 2. A Power.—A crowned figure in long gown and tippet, holding a short wand or baton in the left hand. The right hand is held up and open.
- 3. A Domination.—A crowned figure in long robe, over which is a short tunic, and over all a cloak with a red lining, secured by a cord across the breast. The left hand is raised and the right grasps a sceptre.
- 4. A Throne.—A crowned figure in amice and albe, holding up a throne with both hands.
- 5. A Principality.—Represented as a knight in complete plate armour (c. 1440) wearing a ridged and pointed bascinet, with the visor removed.





A. E. COE, Photo. Norwich

II. IN THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER MANCROFT, NORWICH.

The right hand is pointing to a long lance, painted red, and held in the left hand.

- 6. An Archangel.—A somewhat taller figure than the rest, wearing a diadem, and clad in amice and a golden feathered albe or tunic. The left hand grasps a sword erect, while the right holds a shield before the breast.
- 7. An Angel in amice and albe, wearing a wreath round the temples. The right hand is pointing to a bunch of white roses held in the left.
- 8. A Seraph in amice and albe, wearing the usual diadem, and holding up a red cup-shaped burning lamp in the right hand. The left hand is not shown.
- A Cherub in amice and albe, wearing a diadem, and holding on the left side a closed book or shield, charged with a cross.

The above ascriptions are in some cases doubtful.

The usual order of precedence of the Heavenly Hierarchies, according to St. Dionysius, is as follows:—

Seraphim, Cherubim, and Thrones;

Dominations, Virtues, and Powers;

Principalities, Archangels, and Angels.

This order does not appear to be observed in the panel above described.

II. In St. Peter's Mancroft Church the alabaster panel is suspended in an oaken frame on the west wall of the sacristy. Height, $16\frac{1}{8}$ inches; width, 11 inches.

It contains figures of nine female saints arranged in two rows. The figures in the lower row are all crowned, and their heads incline towards the dexter side of the panel. Of the five figures in the upper row the central figure (St. Etheldreda) alone is crowned. Commencing with the lower row the saints represented are:—

- St. Catharine, crowned, and holding with her left hand a sword, the point of which rests on the ground at her feet. The right arm appears to have been broken and afterwards badly repaired.
- St. Ursula, crowned, and bearing an arrow painted black and red in her right hand, and a red book in the other hand.
- St. Margaret, crowned, piercing a black dragon at her feet with the end of a long cross-staff held in both her hands.
- 4. St. Helen, crowned, and holding with both her hands the true cross which is encircled with a chaplet or crown of thorns.

In the upper row:—

- 5. St. Barbara, wearing a dark head-dress or band, and carrying in her right hand a tower painted red, and gilt, and a dark green palm branch in her left hand.
- 6. A female saint bending forward, with her right hand on her left breast, her golden hair secured by a red band.
- St. Etheldreda, crowned, holding a crosier in her right hand, and a book in her left.
- 8. A female saint.
- 9. Ditto, with her left hand on her breast.

The three female saints, 6, 8, and 9, possibly represent Withburga and Sexburga, the two sisters of St. Etheldreda, and her niece Eormenilda, who are buried near her behind the high altar of Ely Cathedral.

The background is covered with a gold diaper, upon which is a graceful flowing pattern, and the field bears traces of the characteristic groups of spots. This panel is



A. E. COE, Photo.

Norwich

III. IN THE CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN, NORWICH.



. • • • .

illustrated by Carter in his Ancient Sculpture and Painting, vol. ii. p. 8.

III. In St. Stephen's Church the panel is now fixed in the east wall of the vestry. Height, 161 inches; width, 101 inches.

This panel contains nine male figures: their heads incline towards the sinister side, and all have beards; the hair, girdles, and hems of the garments are gilt; the head-dresses are of various forms; the background is gilt.

It is difficult to identify all the figures represented in this panel. They seem to be prophets and preachers of Christ's coming.³ Amongst them may be observed *Isaiah*, holding a golden saw; *Moses*, wearing horns ⁴ on his head, and bearing a wand in the right hand, and the tables of the law (broken) in the left; and *St. John the Baptist* bearing the lamb on a book.

Of the other figures, one holds a formidable scimitar in his right hand (David with Goliath's sword?) and with his left hand strokes one of the points of his long beard; the adjoining figure (Jeremiah?) carries a scroll and wears a red head-dress. His splendid robe is semée of dark red quatrefoils.

IV. Another sculptured alabaster panel (13 in. by 11 in.) similar in many respects to these above described, is now in the possession of the Rev. W. T. Moore, Minor Canon of Norwich Cathedral, and was formerly in the collection of the late R. M. Phipson, Esq., F.S.A. It is mounted on a slab of slate, and bears traces of colour and gilding.

^{*} See Ducange (Festum Asinorum).

⁴ Lady Eastlake says convention in art embodies the idea of the glory which shone from his face, under the form of horns. The Hebrew words for radiant and horned are synonyms.

Four saints are represented, viz.:-

- St. Peter, holding a book in one hand, and a key in the other.
- St. Paul, holding a book and a sword.
- St. Andrew, with a large cross, and
- St. John the Evangelist carrying a palm branch and a book. (The upper part of this figure is broken off).

The heads of these figures incline to the dexter side, and their feet are bare.

APPENDIX.

Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee and at General Meetings.

Jan. 24th, 1888. A Committee Meeting was held at Great Yarmouth to meet several Members resident in that town, when it was resolved to form a Yarmouth Branch of the Society. A local Committee was formed, and a large number of new Members were elected. Arrangements were made for holding a General Meeting in the following summer.

Feb. 17th, 1888. Mr. B. W. HARCOURT exhibited a pair of seal-headed silver spoons, Hall-marked for the year 1628, with a maker's mark R.I., and a mullet below, as in Cripps, 1627 (3rd ed., p. 319). The initials of the original owners are on the seal head RE. They have descended in the family of Mrs. Harcourt, and were probably a christening or wedding gift.

May 3rd, 1888. It was resolved that a Memorial to the Charity Commissioners be signed, protesting against the removal of the ancient charity of Cooke's Hospital, Norwich.

Oct. 5th, 1888. In reply to a communication from the Society of Antiquaries, it was agreed that the Rev. E. K. Bennet, LL.D., and the Rev. C. R. Manning, Hon. Sec., be

appointed delegates of this Society to a Conference to be held at Burlington House on the organization of research, and the preservation of monuments and records.

Dr. Bensly reported the existence of cellars, of four-teenth century date, with groined roofs, in Bethel Street, Norwich, opposite Mr. Harmer's factory.

Nov. 26th, 1888. The Rev. C. Norris exhibited, through the secretaries, a lithographed drawing of a curious "low-side" window with a stone desk and seat, existing in the chancel of Melton Constable Church (since illustrated in the Antiquary, vol. xxi. p. 125).

July 5th, 1889. Dr. Jessoff exhibited eleven articles and fragments in bronze, consisting of socketted celts and a piece of a bronze sword; also eight pieces of crude copper, some charcoal, and a portion of the rim of an earthenware urn or jar, all apparently the store of a travelling smith, found in May, 1889, in the cemetery of the East Dereham Burial Board.

The name of the Society was sent to the Society of Antiquaries for registration as one of those willing to be in the union of Antiquarian Societies, to send delegates to Conferences, and share in the advantages offered, in accordance with the resolutions passed at Burlington House on May 7th last.

Oct. 25th, 1889. The consent of the Committee was given to the editor of the Building News to give reprints in that paper of the Society's lithographs of Ranworth screen.

MR. MANNING exhibited a photograph of a silver flagon belonging to Crostwight Church, having on the lid the arms of Thomas Le Groos enamelled, of about the date 1570. This interesting piece is ewer-shaped, as is usually

the case with the earlier post-Reformation flagons, the tankard shape appearing later in the seventeenth century. It is parcel gilt, $7\frac{1}{4}$ ins. in height, and 1 ft. $2\frac{1}{3}$ ins. round the body. At the junction of the neck and body, and at the foot, are circular bands chased with foliage, and these are connected by three similar upright bands. The handle is flat, with a harp-shaped projecting member at the top



to raise the lid. The lid has a circular band of foliage like those found on communion cups, and in the centre is a raised boss with the arms of Le Gross: Quarterly, argent and azure, on a bend sable three martlets or. The azure is represented by a deep blue enamel, and the martlets are

in silver, which were probably gilt. The initials T. G. are one on each side of the shield. It has only one mark, the orb and cross in a lozenge, so common on Norwich plate, and supposed to be Peter Peterson's, until it was made clear by his will printed in this volume, that his mark was a sun. Underneath the foot of the flagon is a small plain cross incised. The family of Le Gross or Groos was an ancient one, long settled at Sloley and Crostwight; a pedigree will be found in Blomefield, xi. 10, and in Norfolk Archaeology, iii. 90. The ancient coat appears to have borne on the bend three mullets. the flagon they are clearly martlets. According to Mr. Spurdens's paper on Sloley at the above reference, the change took place in 1440. Thomas Le Gross presented to the rectory of Crostwight as patron in 1579. donor of the flagon was probably the one in the pedigree who married Frances, daughter of Erasmus Paston, Esq., and was father to Sir Thomas Le Groos, knighted in The illustration has appeared in the Newbury House Magazine, vol. i. p. 686, and the block is lent by the proprietors.

The Treasurer reported that Mr. W. H. St. John Hope had excavated the ground of the whole church at Castle Acre Priory, not touching the conventual buildings, and had found many flooring tiles and other interesting remains. It was agreed that a donation be made from the funds of the Society towards the expenses, on condition that the Committee be furnished by Mr. Hope with a report and account of the results of his excavations.

March 11th, 1890. Dr. Bensly reported that the screen-paintings at Lessingham Church were being injured by weather, the roof being much out of repair. It was thought desirable that drawings of them should be made by the Society.

June 6th, 1890. It was resolved that a letter of condolence be drawn up and sent to the widow of the late Mr. John Gunn, V.P., expressing the great regret felt by the Committee at the loss sustained by them, and the Society generally, at his death.

The best thanks of the Committee were ordered to be returned to Mr. F. Johnson of Yarmouth for a transcript in three volumes of the Registers of the Parish of Blofield.

The MS. notes of the church plate in the Deanery of Flegg, by the late Rev. W. Cufaude Davie, were presented to the Society by his executors, and thanks were ordered to be returned.

The Rev. Canon Copeman reported the destruction of two groined cellars in St. Andrew's Street, one under the "Golden Can" public-house, the other in "Luckett's Yard," opposite St. Andrew's Parsonage, in course of rebuilding the premises. Dr. Bensly exhibited photographs of them taken by himself before the demolition.



Sept. 19th, 1890. Mr. Manning exhibited an inscribed brooch found at a depth of eight feet in the churchyard at Shelfhanger, Norfolk. It is of silver-gilt, circular, five-eighths of an inch in diameter, and has two coloured glass beads set in raised bezels; one green, the other deep blue. The acus remains, and where its point rests on the circle there is a quatrefoil. The circle is slightly ridged;

the inner face is engraved with a flowing pattern, and the outer one with the following inscription:

IOSV IAI XII VOI.

Its date is early fourteenth century. French at that period was bad, and the motto seems to be a blundered version of one of a class not uncommon as a posy on a love-gift, and in modern French would read:

JE SUIS ICI A TOI VOICI.

"Here am I, at your service."

This was the opinion of Dr. John Evans, when the brooch was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, which was afterwards confirmed by Mr. Franks, in whose collection of rings at the British Museum are several with very similar mottoes, and, as regards the first line, almost identical. The frequency of inscriptions on rings, seals, etc., beginning with Je su for je suis suggests the probability that a double purpose was intended to be served; the sacred name Jesu being reckoned a charm. The accompanying cut is kindly lent by the Society of Antiquaries, and has appeared in their Proceedings, 2nd Series, xiii. 68.

Mr. Manning also exhibited a brass inscription to Joan Godsalff (Blomefield, iv. 155), part of another to Robert and Christian Banyard (iv. 157), and a small piece of a third to John Burgh (iv. 153); all of which had been formerly removed from St. Stephen's Church, Norwich, and had now been recovered from private possession. The Rev. Canon Copeman, as Rural Dean of Norwich, undertook to see that they were replaced in the church.

A rubbing was also exhibited of a brass, hitherto loose, at Framingham Pigot, to John Buntyng, 1500.

Dr. Jessopp exhibited an "Extent of the manor of Flixton," once belonging to Margery de Creke, of Creake, Norfolk, of the date of 1254.

April 15th, 1891. The Rev. W. F. CREENY, F.S.A., was appointed a Delegate of the Society to the Society of Antiquaries' Meetings of the Union of Archæological Societies to be held in July, in the place of the late Rev. Dr. Bennet.

DR. Bensly exhibited some bones from Broom Hill, a supposed Roman encampment near the church at Horning; also a portion of a double-handled mug, of brown earthenware (c. 1600?), from Horning.

Sept. 18th, 1891. Dr. Bensly exhibited a small collection of objects found at Life's Green, near the Cathedral, in laying down water pipes, consisting of pottery (Roman?), glass necks of early bottles, and a leaden flower or cross-ornament.

Jan. 29th, 1892. The Society's best thanks were ordered to be returned to the Rev. F. Procter for a volume of further transcripts of Parish Registers, viz., those of Sco' Ruston and Ashmanhaugh.

The Rev. E. Farrer exhibited rubbings of two brass inscriptions restored to Wickhampton Church, having been found in a cottage there in 1891. They are as follows:—

- 1. Pic Jacet dus Willus Julips, quodam Rector de Wykhmin, qui obijt iij' die Aprilis, A' dni M' cccclxxxbj' cui aie p'piciet' de'. Amen.
- 2. Grate p' alaby Johis Callhour & Margarete ux' ei', qui obijt xio die Julij, Ao dni Mo cccclxxxbiijo quor' alaby p'piciet' deus.

Mention was also made of two brass inscriptions at Upton Church, recorded in the Rev. P. O. Hill's *History of Upton*,

p. 74, which are not entered in Mr. Farrer's List of Norfolk Brasses, viz., to Thomas Wesyt, gen., 1513, and Richard Taylor, 1588.

In consequence of an announcement that a Deed of Gift had been executed by Robert Fitch, Esq., F.S.A., V.P., by which he had presented his fine collection of antiquities, &c., to the Norwich Museum, together with a sum of money for the provision of cases, with a view to its separate preservation as the "Fitch Collection," the Secretaries were directed to draw up a form of resolution to convey from the Committee their expressions of gratitude and congratulations to Mr. Fitch for his munificent gift, to be signed by the President on their behalf.

Dr. Bensly exhibited a photograph of the ruins of Great Plumstead Church, taken since the destructive fire of Dec. 14th last, by which the interior was completely burnt, the walls of the tower, nave, and chancel remaining. The chief losses—and they are great ones—sustained by this fire are (1) the rood-screen, finely carved, of the fifteenth or sixteenth century, with remarkable paintings on the lower panels of St. Benedict, abbot, with a crosier, holding a scroll; St. Martin, in episcopal vestments, with a crosier and an open book; St. Giles, also with a crosier and a book, and with a hind resting her fore feet on his knee, the other knee wounded with an arrow; and St. Dunstan, as archbishop, with a cross, seizing the devil with pincers. These have been beautifully etched by the late Mr. C. J. W. Winter, in his Selection of Norfolk Antiquities, vol. ii. part v. (2) The leaden font, of early English or late Norman date, a bowl ornamented with stiff foliage and a running border. the rest of the font being stone; etched in Cotman's Architectural Remains, vol. i. series ii. plate 37. (3) An iron-bound chest, containing parish papers and a copy of Erasmus's Commentary, translated by Nicholas Vidal, and illustrated with curious cuts; and (4) the treble bell by Brend, 1596.

which was broken by its fall at 2.15 a.m. The registers and communion plate were saved. The loss of these treasures, which cannot be replaced, has been since recorded in the *Antiquary* for February, 1892 (xxv. 51).

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

The Rev. C. G. R. Birch of Brancaster, has kindly supplied the following notes on the "Brasses omitted by Blomefield," at p. 182 of this volume.

Burnham Thorpe.—It might have been noted that the inscription to Katherine Hoo, &c., ob. 1604, is in brass, marginal. See Farrer's List, No. II.

North Creake.—The tonsure seems rather doubtful, as the appearance might have possibly arisen from the wearing away of the brass, which is generally in good condition just there. The inscription below effigy, "Quisquis eris," &c., though not uncommon, is not very usual in Norfolk, and corresponding with that on the brass at Burnham Thorpe to the grandfather of Sir William Calthorp, 1494, seems to be rather corroborative of that ascription.

South Creake.—(1) I am by no means sure of the propriety of the ascription of this half effigy to John Felbrigg, though favoured by Haines, who, however, had never visited the church. The execution is, in my opinion, c. 1400, and certainly not later than 1410. In the nave is the matrix of a small full-length figure of a priest under a single canopy, c. 1420, which seems much better to correspond with Felbrigg's date. On the other hand the remaining half effigy has matrices of shields of arms, unusual on

an ecclesiastical brass, which might, perhaps, be accounted for by the person being a member of a family of position such as the Felbriggs were, which of course tells pro tanto for the Felbrigg ascription.

- (2) The effigy (lost) is a female one, c. 1560-70. The parish register records burial of "Clemence" [Pepys], wife of William Wheatley," Feb. 16th, 1565, to which the late Vicar, Mr. Bowman, appends a note, connecting that entry with this brass. The same arms appear on foot (top) of paten (cover) of communion cup, a work of corresponding date, which seems probably to have been a gift or bequest of this person.
- (3) It seems to me that in this brass, the figure of John Norton, clerk, &c., and the inscription (perhaps substituted for one previously existing) were engraved at his death, 1509, while those of his father and mother were undoubtedly engraved c. 1470. The ecclesiastical effigy may have been added at the later date to the original brass of the parents, together with a new inscription supposed to be better suited to the then state of things.

Aldborough.—(2) I incline to date this a little later, and ascribe it to Robert Herward, Esq., 1481, husband of No. 3.

(4) Is also illustrated in Farrer's List—the anelace is noticeable. I incline to ascribe it to Richard Ricards (?), 1493, as I read the broken name in No. 5, which is loose.

I have a note from my visit in 1862, of a *lost effigy* to No. 1, Clement Herward, gent., 1427. The brass or slab seems now to be partly covered.

Beeston Regis.—I do not see that Blomefield mentions the inscription to Thomas Spryngold, c. 1500 (not Geld, prest, 1531), which is No. IV. in Farrer's List, and was certainly there in 1888. The "helmet, pike, and respice" (or death's head) from Deyne's monument disappeared at the shameful destruction of the altar-tomb at the "restoration." They

are in my rubbings of 1862, and were on the side of the tomb.

Felbrigg.—(1) I should (with Haines) make an earlier ascription of this figure, c. 1480.

Sheringham.—I do not see that Blomefield mentions the inscription to Thomas Borges, 1540, and wife Margaret, No. III. in Farrer's List, which I rubbed in May, 1888.

Binham.—I have ascribed these effigies, which are, however, very indistinct through wear, to a later date, say c. 1525-30.

Houghton-le-Dale.—Is Blomefield right in his spellings, "Gime," "Houton"? See Farrer's List, No. II.

Great Walsingham.—(3) I read the husband's name Alee.

Little Walsingham.—(No. 5) Is not the spelling of the enigma more accurately given in Norf. Arch., vi. 269, where it is noticed at length by Mr. Lee Warner?

- (15) Engraved in Arch. Journ. and Norf. Arch.; usually ascribed c. 1540.
 - (16) Has a chalice, &c., lost.
 - (17) Ditto, ditto.
- (18) Name (concealed) probably Gerald (Jerald; Lee Warner).

The brass of Christopher Athowe, senior, 1542, mentioned by Blomefield, had an effigy, now lost.

Cley.—There is another effigy of a civilian with his feet lost, besides No. 1 (see III. in Farrer's List), which I can personally warrant up to September, 1890.

Should it not be stated that (No. 3) Dr. John Yslyngton is in his academical dress, &c., and his approximate date c. 1520. I specially mention this as I have seen a woodcut of this brass, in *Mason's Norfolk*, given absurdly as an example of a "Norfolk priest, c. 1420," as though, too, the robes were distinctly ecclesiastical!

(16) I, and Farrer, have the name as Greve.

Langham.—There is an inscription with a very indistinct VOL. XI.] E E

name which I rubbed in 1878, and which is said to be now under the organ. See Farrer's List, No. II.

Salthouse.—This should have been printed in black letter, not in plain character. It is so in the original.

Sharington.—(1) Is it safe to ascribe this brass, executed c. 1445, to a Daubeney, without any qualification? Blomefield says William D., Esq., living in 1433 and 1474, which covers by a long way on each side the apparent date of the person commemorated.

(6) Male effigy is in armour, and has lost his head.

There is a shield which appears to belong to No. 3; also another of Daubeney, possibly belonging to No. 5.

Wiveton.—(No. 4) There belong to this two extremely good effigies of the date, with a shield of arms. See Farrer's List, of which an illustration of this brass forms the frontispiece.

Brancaster.—It should perhaps be stated that in No. 1 the heart and scrolls were evidently supported by hands issuing out of clouds placed on the top of the stem. The note respecting this person's rather interesting career perhaps belongs to another place. The name Cutting is still not unknown here.

Heacham.—(2) The Latin inscription is well worth printing.

Hunstanton.—The inscription to Hen. le Strawnge, 1485, and w. Kath. (Farrer, No. III.) is but imperfectly given in Blomefield, and would bear the needful amplification.

The inscription to "Hamo Extraneus," &c., 1654, in Blomefield is in brass, but let into a stone incised with fuller particulars. See Farrer's List, No. IV., and the illustration in his Church Heraldry.

Great Bircham.—In 1882 there remained a small civilian, c. 1470, head and feet lost, on adjoining stone to inscription, perhaps Watts. It disappeared during some repairs.

Ringstead.—The brass illustrated in Farrer's List. The

date seems very doubtful. The appearance looks conclusive for No. 5, but if Blomefield's List of Rectors be correct it must be No. 2, as the successor was instituted in 1483, unless Kegill resigned. He seems alluded to in the will of Sir William Calthorpe (North Creake). See Norf. Arch. ix. 3, note.

There is a fragment loose at Thornham (Hundred of Smithdon). See Farrer's List, No. IV. Found in 1888. It is not palimpsest, but is very thin and has a clamp at the back, through which a rivet hole passes, as if to strengthen it, and is somewhat twisted. The inscriptions to the Millers, 1464 and 1468, are in brass; also a label, inscribed. See Farrer, I., II., III., IV.

Shernbourns.—I observe that Blomefield rather speaks of the fine brass to Sir T. Shernbourn and Lady, 1458, as of the past, and does not allude to its being in brass. He would only seem conscious of it through Weever.

Snettisham.—In the south aisle is the rather mutilated effigy of a lady, c. 1560, of good execution: see Farrer, No. I. The long inscription, with shield, to Thos. Gurlyn, Gent., 1644, which is interesting, is in brass: see Farrer, No. III.

Burnham Westgate (Brothercross Hund.) Of the brass of John Hunteley and his wives, mentioned by Blomefield, remains a female figure, with a group of children and a portion of the inscription, as described in Farrer's List. The matrix of Sir Wm. Hoker, 1540, is now in the tower.

Norwich, St. Etheldred.—It might perhaps be stated that this is one of the brasses formerly in St. Peter Southgate; and also what have been removed from that church to this. See Farrer's List.

Norwich, St. Laurence.—Add (1) effigy of civilian, c. 1460: Farrer, No. IV. (2) Effigy of priest, probably belonging to inscription of John Stylle, chaplain, 1483; it is like Ringstead, &c.: Farrer, Nos. V. and XI. (3) Effigy of civilian, c. 1500, probably John Wellys, mercer and mayor,

1495; not John Westgate, 1520, as suggested by Blomefield, belongs probably to fragment of inscription to John Wellys, and arms of Mercers Company: See Farrer, Nos. VI., XII., XIV. Illustrated in that work. (4) Portions of marginal inscription, &c., c. 1420-30, rather like Flemish, but probably executed in England: see Farrer, No. XV. The brasses here are all loose, and their relaying in a proper manner should be made matter of urgency, as everything has now been for many years in this condition. It is quite a case for the Society's interference and assistance.

Norwich, St. Michael at Thorn.—"Kat., wife of James Bradshaw, 1591," is a brass loose in the chest. See Farrer.

Norwich, St. John Maddermarket.—Several of the late inscriptions in Farrer's List seem unnoticed by Blomefield, and perhaps No. III. in that list. It might be noted that No. X. is a palimpsest of an interesting character, as described in that List from my rubbing taken in 1862, when it was loose. Both sides would make good illustrations.

Norwich, St. Andrew.—Several seem unnoted by Blomefield as above. No. II. (Farrer) seems ascribed by Blomefield to W. Layer, c. 1537, which is wrong. The inscription to Mr. W. Jackson (VIII.) and wife Ellen (XI.) are both in brass, and the latter is at Rainthorpe Hall.

Norwich, St. Clement. No. II. (Farrer) seems unnoted by Blomefield.

Norwich, St. George Tombland.—No. 1 (Farrer), the little civilian, unless it be John Excester, seems unnoted by Blomefield; also No. II. and III. as being in brass.

Norwich, St. Helen.—Inscription No. III. (Farrer) given imperfectly by Blomefield.

Norwich, St. John de Sepulchre. No apparent mention by Blomefield of No. I. (Farrer).

Norwich, St. Martin at Palace—Jane Webster, 1685, has also been transferred here as well as the Parham inscriptions. Farrer, VIII. It should there be noted that V., VI.,

VII., VIII. were transferred as above from the Bishop's Chapel, but I had not, when revising, become acquainted with that circumstance.

Norwich, St. Mary Coslany.—No. III. (Farrer), head now in Museum, engraved as perfect in effigies by Cotman, seems to me likely to have been Gregory Draper, alderman, 1464, and wife, noted by Blomefield.

Norwich, St. Michael at Plea.—Several seem imperfectly dealt with or omitted by Blomefield.

Norwich, St. Michael Coslany.—I cannot find Nos. II., III., IV. (Farrer) in Blomefield.

Norwich, St. Peter Hungate.—This inscription seems to have been nearly all covered in Blomefield's time, so deserves noting in full now.

Norwich, St. Peter Permountergate.—I. and II. (Farrer) very imperfectly noted by Blomefield.

Norwich, St. Swithin.—I do not see note of No. III. (Farrer). An inscription to John Stalon, citizen and baker, 1463 (as in Haines), was in existence and rubbed by me in 1862, but seems now lost or covered. I do not observe it in Blomefield.

Dalling, p. 189. More rightly described as Field Dalling, its usual description.

Page 82. The brasses (2 and 3) placed under "Weston," belong to Ringland Church, and were not omitted by Blomefield.

Page 92. Ludham (2). For "Colin . . . an" read "Colman;" and for "upis" read "cupis," and omit the hiatus in each line.

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NORFOLK AND NORWICH

Archwological Society.

REPORT FOR 1887.

READ MARCH 21st, 1888.

THE Report of the proceedings of the Society for the past year, which the Committee have the pleasure of presenting to the Members, continues to afford gratifying evidence of the increasing interest felt in the work which the Society is designed to further. It is hoped that this growing interest may tend still more than hitherto to develop into active co-operation in archæological work. With a view to encouraging such co-operation, the Committee have recently issued a circular to the Members. not only asking for gifts of books to form a library of local reference, but also of MS. collections or transcripts. It is certain that many such MSS. (some of them of considerable value) are from time to time lost or forgotten. because their authors do not know how to make them of public use. The Committee have now a better opportunity than they have ever before possessed of taking charge of such documents. The most valuable might be printed in the Society's collections, and all would be accessible to students under the most favourable circumstances. The Society's books will for the future be kept at the Norfolk and Norwich Library, Norwich, which has been formed by the amalgamation of the Public Library and the Literary Institution.

in the city of Norwich was held 18th, and proved to be the most yet taken place. The locality was Peter Mancroft. A large number of ... exends met in the Guildhall, where papers . Dr. Bensly on "The General History of the by the Rev. W. Hudson on "The Origin and warr of the Market;" and by Mr. E. P. Willins w Guildhall." The party then proceeded to the Messrs. Back in the Haymarket, built by John a city merchant, in 1501. Many details of the building have lately been brought to light and willy preserved by the present owners, who in the spirit of ancient hospitality entertained the whole with a sumptuous luncheon, after which the various points of interest in the building were described by Mr. P. E. Back. The church of St. Peter Mancroft was then visited, and papers were read by the vicar (the Rev. F. Baggallay) and Mr. H. J. Green.

The summer excursion was on July 28th, in the neighbourhood of Lynn, under the conduct of Mr. E. M. Beloe. The objects of interest visited were Wolferton Church, Sandringham Church and grounds, West Newton Church, Dersingham Church, and Castle Rising, with its church, castle, and almshouses. At Wolferton and Rising Churches interesting descriptions were contributed by Mr. Beloe. Castle Rising Castle was described by the Rev. C. R. Manning, and Dr. Jessopp read some remarks on the earthworks at the same place.

The experiment of a winter evening meeting in Norwich was repeated on November 28th, in the Church Societies' Rooms, over the Ethelbert Gateway. Mr. Mark Knights read a paper on "The Strangers' Hall in St. John Maddermarket," with a view to show that it might have been originally the Hall of the Guild of St. George. This was followed by an excellent paper by Mr. Beecheno on "The Cambridge Chest in St. Andrew's Church," and a paper by the Rev. W. Hudson on "The Early Court Leet Rolls of the City of Norwich."

The Committee have special pleasure in reporting the formation of a local branch of the Society at Yarmouth, mainly through the exertion of Mr. F. D. Palmer, who has undertaken the office of Local Secretary. The movement has been attended hitherto with remarkable success, and has already brought a large accession of new Members to the Society. The good work which has been accomplished in the preservation of the old Tolhouse, and which no doubt has done much to stimulate this revival of the archæological spirit in Yarmouth and the neighbourhood, furnishes an encouraging augury of future progress.

The scheme for the transference of the valuable collections of the Norwich Museum to the Keep of the Castle, which was so liberally inaugurated by the late John Gurney, Esq., and supported by a public subscription, has not yet taken any definite shape. The city authorities have granted every facility to the Members of the Committee to inspect the building, and it is understood that they would willingly receive any expression of opinion from the Society. The work at present in progress may possibly make it desirable to elicit such an opinion. The Town Council have ordered the removal of the prison buildings from the interior of the Keep, which will give a much clearer view of the details of the fabric, and will be in every way an advantage. They have, moreover, also authorized the City Surveyor to sink shafts in the interior, partly with a view of ascertaining the character of the soil below the present surface, and partly (to quote the City Surveyor's report) in the expectation of "making some interesting discoveries, and settling probably several debated points of archæological interest." The Committee express their confident hope that the works will be conducted with the greatest precaution against injury to this ancient structure.

The concluding Part of Vol. X. of the Society's collections has been published and issued to the Members.

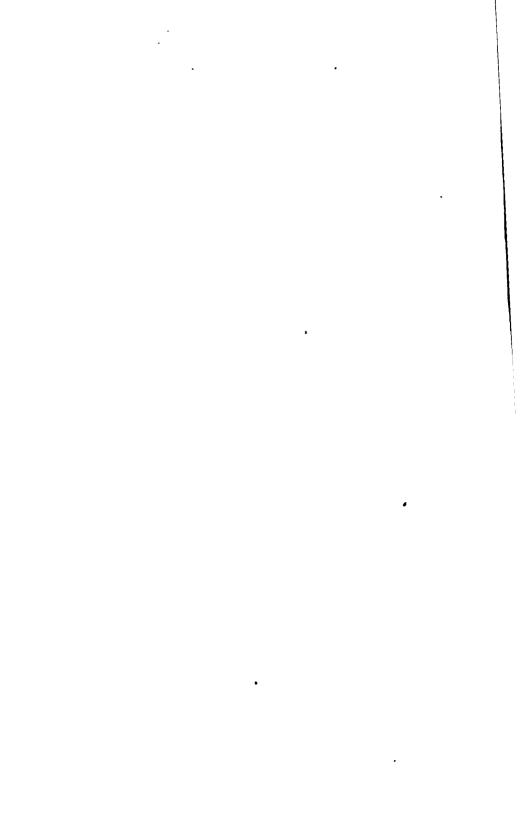
The researches mentioned in last year's Report as being made by Mr. Hudson into the early records of the city of Norwich have been continued, and transcripts have

been made of the seven earliest Court Leet Rolls. As all the documents dealt with fall within the last fourteen years of the thirteenth century, a large amount of information has been obtained with regard to the city and its inhabitants at that date, and it is hoped that in the course of the present year it may be placed in a form available for publication.

It is with regret that the Committee have to state that Mr. Fitch feels compelled to resign his office of Treasurer. His long and faithful services in that capacity merit the grateful thanks of the Society, and deepen the feeling of regret that the time has at length arrived when such a step has become necessary. The Committee recommend Dr. Bensly to be elected Treasurer in the place of Mr. Fitch.

The Members of the Committee who retire in rotation this year are the Rev. Dr. Bennet, the Rev. Canon Copeman, B. W. Harcourt, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Raven, Walter Rye, Esq., and F. E. Watson, Esq., who wishes to retire. The remainder are all eligible for re-election. The Rev. Sir William Vincent, Bart., having left the county, desires to retire from the Committee. This, with the proposed election of Dr. Bensly to be Treasurer, will make three vacancies on the Committee, which it is recommended should be filled by the election of the Rev. O. W. Tancock and of two Members of the Yarmouth Branch, viz., R. H. Inglis Palgrave, Esq., and F. Danby Palmer, Esq. It is also proposed to appoint Captain King, R.N., as a Corresponding Member of the Society.

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NORFOLK AND NORWICH

Archwological Society.

REPORT FOR 1888.

READ APRIL 4TH, 1889.

THE Committee of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society have the pleasure to lay before the Members a Report for the past year, which bears evidence of the continued prosperity of the Society, and of the wide-spread interest felt in the various branches of the study of Archæology. The list of Members now numbers 390, including more than eighty who also belong to the Yarmouth Branch.

Three excursions were held during the year. The first was in the City of Norwich on May 16th. It extended over a small but important part of the City. In the morning the Churches of St. Michael at Plea and St. Mary the Less (or the French Church) were visited, and at both places papers were read by the Rev. W. F. Creeny. After a luncheon, kindly provided by Mr. H. F. Butcher at the Royal Hotel, the Members proceeded to inspect the Castle. In the Keep Mr. Brockbank, the City

Architect and Surveyor (whose lamented death not long afterwards the Committee record with sincere regret), gave an account of the work which he had recently carried out in clearing away the prison buildings and the brick work, with which many of the still existing Norman arches had been filled up. Several details of the original fabric were thus disclosed. Papers were also read at the Castle by the Rev. O. W. Tancock on "References to Norwich Castle in the Chronicles and early Historians," and by the Rev. W. Hudson on "The Castle Hill and Earthworks."

The second excursion was on June 21st to Yarmouth. After a visit to the Parish Church, where a paper was read by Dr. Raven, the party were courteously entertained in the Town Hall by the Mayor, Richard Martins, Esq., and the Local Committee of the Yarmouth Branch. The afternoon was spent in inspecting the Crypt of the Grey Friars, described by Mr. H. Olley, and the Tolhouse, where Mr. Walter Rye appropriately gave some details of "Crime in Norfolk in the Thirteenth Century," and in a tour round the walls, with remarks at various points by Mr. F. Danby Palmer.

The third excursion took place on August 2nd. East Harling Church was first visited and described by the Rev. C. R. Manning, and then Wilby Hall, an Elizabethan manor-house. The party then proceeded to New Buckenham, and were again indebted to Mr. Manning for a description of the Church and the Castle. At Old Buckenham Church, which was afterwards visited, the Rev. E. Farrer gave a description of the series of shields in the windows of the south aisle and on the tower.

The Evening Meeting in Norwich was held on Nov. 26th in the Guildhall, and papers were read by the Rev. C. R. Manning on some "Recent Discoveries of Saxon Work in the Church of Houghton-on-the-Hill,"

brought to the notice of the Society by the Rev. W. Ewing; on "Ancient Water Courses in Norwich," by the Rev. W. Hudson; and on the "Visit of the Huguenot Society to Norwich," by the Rev. W. F. Creeny.

The Yarmouth Branch of the Society, which is to be congratulated on its flourishing condition, has also held some successful local meetings and excursions.

Among the events of the past year deserves to be recorded a visit made to Norwich in July by the recently formed "Huguenot Society of London." The visit was intended to familiarize the descendants and friends of the Huguenots, who compose the Society, with one of the places where their ancestors had chiefly settled, and which had unquestionably derived great benefit from their presence.

At last year's Annual Meeting it was mentioned that a generous offer had been made to the Society of Transcripts of several Registers by the Rev. F. Procter, Vicar of Witton. Not long after the Annual Meeting Mr. Procter deposited with the Society twenty-four volumes, containing Transcripts of the Registers of nineteen parishes in his own neighbourhood. The best thanks of the Society are due to him for this valuable gift.

The Committee have the further pleasure to report the gift to the Society, through Dr. Jessopp (who will make a statement with respect to it), of an extremely valuable collection of MSS., illustrative of the history of a large part of Norfolk. The collection was in the possession of the late Dr. Frere, Master of Downing College, Cambridge, whose family have presented it to the Society, accompanied by certain conditions with regard to the preservation and arrangement of the MSS. The conditions are somewhat onerous, involving a large amount of labour, and a certain necessary outlay, before the MSS. can be made accessible to students, but when it is understood that they may

be numbered by thousands, the Committee feel confident that the Members of the Society will support them in having accepted the gift with grateful thanks to the donors.

Another important collection of local materials was dispersed in the summer at the death of Mr. Frere, of Roydon Hall, and several volumes of "Norfolk Collections" passed into the hands of Mr. Walter Rye. In one of these volumes Mr. Rye found a copy by Mr. Anthony Harrison, made towards the latter part of last century, of a lost Memoir by Kirkpatrick, "On the Streets and Lanes of the City of Norwich." Mr. Rye has courteously placed this at the disposal of the Committee, who have decided to publish it and issue it to the Members in the form of a separate volume.

Part 1 of Vol. XI. of the Society's collections has been issued to subscribers for 1888, and Kirkpatrick's Memoir will, in addition, be issued to them as soon as possible. The Committee have also made arrangements for transcribing for the use of students so much as relates to Norfolk of Tanner's well-known collections in the Diocesan Registry for the Illustration of the Ecclesiastical History of the Diocese of Norwich.

The Members of Committee who retire in rotation are R. H. I. Palgrave, Esq., J. Gunn, Esq., Rev. J. W. Millard, E. A. Tillett, Esq., C. Williams, Esq., and E. M. Beloe, Esq. Of these, Mr. Gunn and Mr. Tillett do not wish for re-election. The Committee beg to recommend the re-election of the other four, and in addition they propose the names of James Mottram, Esq., and the Rev. E. Farrer.

In accepting the resignation of Mr. Gunn the Committee desire to place on record their high appreciation of his long and valuable services to the Society, and while they cannot but acknowledge with regret that his advanced years entitle him to claim exemption from more active work, they propose that, in recognition of his past services, his name should be placed on the list of Vice-Presidents of the Society.

It is with the deepest regret that the Committee have to announce the resignation by their President, the Dean of Norwich, of the office he has held for twenty years, on account of his approaching removal from Norwich. An Address, expressive of the feelings of the Members on their loss, has been prepared, and will be presented for the adoption of the Meeting.

The following letter of resignation from the Very Rev. the Dean of Norwich, was read at the Meeting.

"Deanery, March 28th, 1889.

"MY DEAR MR. HUDSON,

"I trust that you and other Members of the Archæological Society will kindly excuse my attendance at the Annual Meeting on Thursday next. The business connected with my impending removal is making so large a demand upon my time, that I am hindered from doing much which I should have wished to do.

"It was most kind of you and Mr. Manning to think of proposing my re-election to the honourable office of President; but since, at so great a distance from Norwich, I could never give any help, my holding the office would be an unreality.

"In laying it down, may I say to you, and to the Society through you, how grateful I am, not only for the honour conferred upon me for several successive years, but also for the curious and interesting information which my connexion with the Society has given me the opportunity of gathering; and also how much I regret that my other avocations have prevented my doing for the Society as much as I could have wished, and as much as it deserves at the hands

of all its friends and supporters. I earnestly hope that it may prosper, and add many an interesting volume in future years to its transactions.

"Believe me to be, my dear Mr. Hudson,

"Yours very truly,

"E. M. GOULBURN.

"The Rev. William Hudson."

On the motion of Mr. J. Gunn it was unanimously agreed that the following address be presented to the Dean—

To the Very Rev. the Dean of Norwich.

The Committee of the Norfolk and Norwich Archeological Society, greatly regretting your intended departure from Norwich, desire to express their sense of the loss which, in common with all the Members of the Society, they will sustain by your consequent resignation of the office of their President, continuously held for twenty years.

They gratefully acknowledge the valuable aid you have been always ready to afford to their pursuits, and the ability and learning shown in your contributions to antiquarian literature.

The care, generosity, and judgment, with which you have exercised the important office you have so long held over the fabric of the Cathedral, and the ancient records belonging to it, merits their warm tribute of praise, and they are glad to recall the strong and successful support you have given on several occasions, when grave protests were needed against apprehended encroachment on historical sites, or the destruction of ancient buildings.

They sincerely trust that many years of useful labour may remain to you in the fields where they have already been so conspicuous.

At this Meeting Sir Francis G. M. Boileau, Bart., was unanimously elected to the office of President of the Society, in the room of the Very Rev. Dean Goulburn.

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NORFOLK AND NORWICH

Archwological Society.

REPORT FOR 1889.

READ MARCH 19TH, 1890.

THE Committee of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society have once more the pleasure of presenting to the Members a favourable Report of the Society's condition and progress.

The ordinary proceedings of the Society have consisted, as usual, of an Excursion in the city of Norwich, a Summer Excursion in the county of Norfolk, and a Winter Evening Meeting. The City Excursion took place on Wednesday, June 5th. The Members assembled at the Church of St. John de Sepulchre, where they welcomed their new President, Sir Francis Boileau, on the first public exercise of his office. They then proceeded along Ber Street, visiting the Churches of St. Michael at Thorn and St. John Timberhill, and afterwards those of All Saints and St. Stephen. Papers were read and addresses given at various points by Dr. Bensly, Rev. W. F. Creeny, Rev. E. Ram, Rev. W. Hudson, Rev. J. Wilson, and J. B. Pearce, Esq.

The Summer Excursion was held on Tuesday, August 13th, in conjunction with the Members of the Royal

Archæological Institute. It included the Churches of Barton Turf, Tunstead, North Walsham, Trunch, and Knapton, and Bromholm Priory.

The Winter Evening Meeting, held in Norwich on Monday, November 25th, was devoted to an interesting account by the Rev. W. F. Creeny, of a visit to some parts of Sweden, and especially to the Island of Gotland and the town of Wisby. The paper was excellently illustrated by lantern views, which added greatly to its value. The views of the town of Wisby with its walls and gates and narrow streets furnished a vivid representation of what, no doubt, the city of Norwich itself was in early mediæval times.

A noteworthy incident in last year's history was the holding of the Summer Meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute at Norwich, after an interval of forty-two years. The meeting, which was held under the presidency of His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, E.M., lasted from August 6th to the 14th, and was throughout most successful. Two Members of our Society were selected as Presidents of Sections, the Rev. C. R. Manning being President of the Antiquarian, and Dr. Jessopp of the Historical Section.

An important proposal has been made by the Society of Antiquaries to the various local Archæological Societies, to place themselves in union with the Society of Antiquaries for the more systematic prosecution of Archæological research. Your Committee assented to the proposal, and appointed the Rev. C. R. Manning and Dr. Bennet as delegates. A conference of delegates was held at Burlington House on 17th July, 1889.

Twenty-three other Societies were placed on the Register as "in union" with the Society of Antiquaries. By this scheme our Society may obtain publications in exchange; the use of blocks for illustration on certain conditions; and admission, with proper vouchers, to the library at Burlington

House. The Society of Antiquaries recommends the local Societies to procure 6-in. scale maps, and to place on record the locality of all discoveries, the field names, &c.; to be on the watch against the destruction of antiquities, so as to bring public opinion to bear upon the destroyers, in which the Parent Society will aid. It also contemplates advice on a scheme for the uniform transcription of Records and Parish Registers: and is forming a fund of considerable amount, in order to expend the interest in Archæological research.

The visit of the Royal Archæological Institute to Castleacre last summer was made the occasion of special excavations (with the sanction and partly at the cost of Lord Leicester), carried out at the Priory by W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., who is specially experienced in the construction and arrangement of mediæval conventual buildings. Society of Antiquaries having contributed to the cost, your Committee, on being appealed to as representing local Archæologists, also promised a contribution of £25 from the Society's funds, Mr. Hope undertaking in return to furnish the Society with an account of the results for publication in our original papers. In addition to this and other contributions, Dr. Jessopp guaranteed the collection of £50 towards the expenses. The excavations, which have already disclosed several valuable details, will be continued next summer.

The scheme for removing the Museum collections to the Castle Keep has produced results which are of great antiquarian interest. In response to the urgently expressed wish of the Members of the Archæological Institute to carry out a proposal originally made by Dr. Bensly, the Castle-Museum Trustees have removed the soil in the interior of the Keep down to what is judged to be the original level of the basement floor. In doing so they have revealed several features of the original construction, such as the

bases of the pillars which supported the vaulting of the crypt in the northern half; a cross wall dividing the southern half into two portions; a doorway piercing the central wall, and most important of all, the original well, not, as hitherto expected, in the central wall, but in the angle between it and the cross wall just mentioned. some distant period the upper part of the well had caved in, hence the construction of a new one had been undertaken. The Trustees have cleared out this old well to a depth of 30 ft., and have brought up several capitals of columns and other pieces of wrought stone which had been thrown in. They have now felt bound to hold their hands, and your Committee, feeling that the occasion was a special one, have continued the work and authorised the searching of the well to the bottom for the sum of £20. This sum is guaranteed by a Member, but the Committee venture to appeal to the Members to assist in raising the necessary sum.

The Committee have to apologise for not being able to carry out a promise made in last year's Report to issue to the Members Kirkpatrick's *Memoir on the Streets and Lanes of Norwich*, in addition to an ordinary Part of their Publications. The Memoir proved to be far more laborious and costly than seemed probable before its publication was commenced, and the year was occupied in preparing it and seeing it through the press. It was issued to Members in the beginning of February, 1890, and it is hoped it will be received as a valuable addition to local Archæology.

During the past year Mr. T. R. Tallack has been constantly employed by the Committee in transcribing Tanner's MS. Collections for the Diocese of Norwich in the Diocesan Registry. He has now copied about two-thirds of the part relating to Norfolk. When finished the transcript will be accessible to students with the other Books and MSS. in the Society's possession.

Additions are being made to the Library by exchanges

with other Societies, and a catalogue has been prepared both of our books and of our surplus stock. Members who publish local books are requested to assist in the formation of the Library by kindly presenting the Society with a copy.

The Society, as usual, has to regret the loss of some Members. We would especially record the loss sustained by the untimely death of Mr. Walford D. Selby of the Public Record Office in London. He was engaged in editing for the Society the series of Norfolk Records, of which only one volume has been published. More than one Member of the Society owes him grateful thanks for assistance rendered in the prosecution of researches in the Public Record Office. We may also mention with regret the death of Mr. E. P. Willins and Mr. G. B. Jay, two useful Members of the Society.

The Members of Committee who retire by rotation are Rev. W. F. Creeny, Rev. Canon Hinds Howell, Rev. Dr. Jessopp, Rev H. Evans Lombe, Hamon le Strange, Esq., and F. Danby Palmer, Esq.

Mr. Evans Lombe wishes to resign; the Committee therefore desire to propose the other five gentlemen for re-election, and, in addition, the name of Herbert J. Green, Esq., of Norwich, Diocesan Surveyor, in place of Mr. Evans Lombe.

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NORFOLK AND NORWICH

Archwological Society.

REPORT FOR 1890.

READ ON APRIL 15TH, 1891.

In presenting to the Members of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society a Report for the past year, the Committee have to record the following General Meetings and Excursions.

On May 21st, 1890, the annual visit to a portion of the City of Norwich was made. A large number of the Members and their friends met in the Castle, where Mr. E. Boardman, F.R.I.B.A., pointed out the various features of antiquarian interest, which the clearing of the basement had disclosed, as mentioned in last year's Report. The excavation of the original well, although it failed to produce any articles of special value, was of service, confirming the evidence previously obtained by boring, as to the artificial formation of the mound on which the Keep is built to a depth of more than 30 ft. below the outside level of the ground. The stone lining of the well, the upper courses of which had fallen in, was met with at a depth of 24 ft. from the surface, and continued to

57 ft., where it rested on the chalk. The total depth of the well was 124 ft., and it contained 12 ft. of water. In the afternoon the place of meeting was the Cathedral Choir School, supposed to have been the Locutory of the Here Dr. Jessopp gave an address, describing the arrangements and daily life of a Benedictine Monastery, with especial reference to the Obedientiaries or heads of the departments into which the management was divided. Dr. Bensly then followed with a description of the Account Rolls of these officials, specimens of which (together with the "Registrum Primum," the "Norwich Domesday," and other valuable documents) were exhibited for the inspection of the visitors. Afterwards, Dr. Jessopp, in a walk round the Cloister, pointed out the sites of the various Monastic Buildings, such as the Chapter House, Refectory, &c., with which the Cloister was formerly surrounded.

The Summer Meeting was held on July 16th, the place of meeting being Swaffham, where the Church was visited, the objects of interest being pointed out by the Rev. Canon Winter. Among those who followed with some explanatory remarks was the Rev. S. S. Lewis, F.S.A., Fellow of Corpus Christi College, and Hon. Sec. of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, and also a Member of our Society. It is with regret that your Committee have to record his sudden death within the last three weeks. His loss will be especially felt by the Cambridge Society, which owed much to his ability and zeal. The party then drove to Oxburgh, and proceeded first to the Church and afterwards visited and thoroughly inspected the Hall. The Church was described by the Rev. W. H. Brown, Rector of Oxburgh, and Mr. E. M. Beloe, F.S.A., who drew special attention to the early Renaissance work in the Bedingfeld Chapel. An account of the Bedingfeld Family was given in front of the Hall by the Rev. Father Bodley, Chaplain to Sir Henry Paston Bedingfeld, Bart., whose kind permission to the

Members of the Society to inspect every part of the Hall was much appreciated.

At the Winter evening Meeting held in Norwich on November 24th, Papers were contributed by Mr. E. M. Beloe, Jun., on a "Brass recently uncovered at Gedney, in Lincolnshire"; by Mr. E. Boardman, on the "alterations in progress at the Castle, with the object of providing accommodation for the Museum Collections"; and by the Rev. W. Hudson, on "Norwich before the Thirteenth Century."

Vol. XI. Part 2, of the Society's Original Papers has been issued to the Subscribers for the year 1890. The Rev. C. R. Manning has prepared an Index of the preceding Vols., I. to X. included. This is already in course of printing, and the Committee propose to issue it to Members as soon as it is finished. The Committee have also accepted an offer, made by Mr. Walter Rye, to place in their hands, for publication, a Calendar of a large number of Norfolk Post Mortem Inquisitions in the Public Record Office. It was at first proposed to print it in our current volume; but it afterwards appeared preferable to issue it in a separate form, making it a Second Volume to the "Norfolk Records," compiled by the late Mr. Selby. As soon as the Index is finished, this work will be proceeded with.

Mr. Rye has made a further important offer to the Committee, viz., of a "History of the Hundreds of East and West Flegg," from the Norris Collections. It will be remembered that the year before last a large collection of MS. materials for the History of Norfolk was presented to the Society by the representatives of Dr. Frere, Master of Downing College, Cambridge. About the same time, Mr. Rye obtained possession of the Norfolk portion of the Collection of the late Mr. Frere of Roydon Hall. So far as any judgment can at present be formed, it seems probable

that the greater part of our collection consists of rough material which was formerly in the hands of Mr. Anthony Norris of Barton Turf. Mr. Norris was more than a mere collector. He undertook the task of working up his materials into finished histories, and completed four in MS., viz., the Hundreds of East Flegg, West Flegg, Happing, and Tunstead. He also finished part of the Hundred of North Erpingham. All these last-mentioned MSS. are in Mr. Rye's possession. He estimates that there is enough to fill four volumes 8vo., and that the history of the several hundreds very largely exceeds the corresponding portion of Blomefield's History of Norfolk. It would be most desirable to have all these valuable Memoirs published, if possible. The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. Rye for his offer, and your Committee feel sure that the Members would support them in any well-considered scheme for carrying out so useful a work in conjunction with Mr. Rye.

During the past two years, Mr. T. R. Tallack has been engaged in transcribing for the Committee, "Tanner's MS. Collections for the Diocese of Norwich." The whole of the Norfolk Parishes have now been completed. The work has been one requiring special qualifications. Mr. Tallack has done it admirably and, as he proceeded, has been able to ascertain the meaning of nearly the whole of the obscure references to authorities, and the explanatory signs and contractions made use of by the compiler. The transcript will be bound and made accessible to the Members of the Society.

The Frere Collection just referred to has been partially arranged. The documents relating to each Hundred, which were in paper bundles, have been more conveniently placed in separate boxes; each labelled with the name of the Hundred, and also with the names of the Parishes, for which separate parcels of documents will be found inside.

There will thus be no difficulty in finding the materials for any parish which is represented in the Collection.

Considerable progress has been made during the year in the development of the Society's Library, especially in exchanging with other Societies. The most important exchange has been made with the Royal Archæological Institute, who, in return for a complete set of our Publications, have sent us twenty volumes of the Archaelogical Journal. To the Sussex Society we are indebted for a copy of a valuable Monograph on the Sussex Portion of Domesday Book. We have also to thank several private donors of Books or MSS. Special mention may be made of Mr. Rye's History of Carrow Abbey, presented by Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P.; of a copy of a MS. Index of the Blofield Parish Register, made and presented by Mr. F. Johnson of Yarmouth; and of a Collection of Maps, Plans, and Documents (including a perfect copy of Cleer's rare Map of Norwich in 1696) sent to the Society by the Rev. W. H. Frere of London; and a parcel of Miscellaneous Papers given by Mr. John Henry Gurney from Keswick Hall. The gain to the Society's Library for the year consists of forty-six volumes and thirty parts of volumes. A Catalogue of the whole Library has been prepared in MS.

The Committee regret, in conclusion, to have to record the loss of some leading Members of the Society, including two who were among its original founders in the year 1846. One of these was Mr. John Henry Gurney, who continued to manifest his interest in the work of the Society until his death. The other was Mr. John Gunn, F.G.S., who, besides being a frequent contributor of Papers, was for a great many years a Member of the Committee, and only two years before his death, on resigning that office, was appointed a Vice-President. He seldom failed to attend the meetings of the Society, and took the greatest

